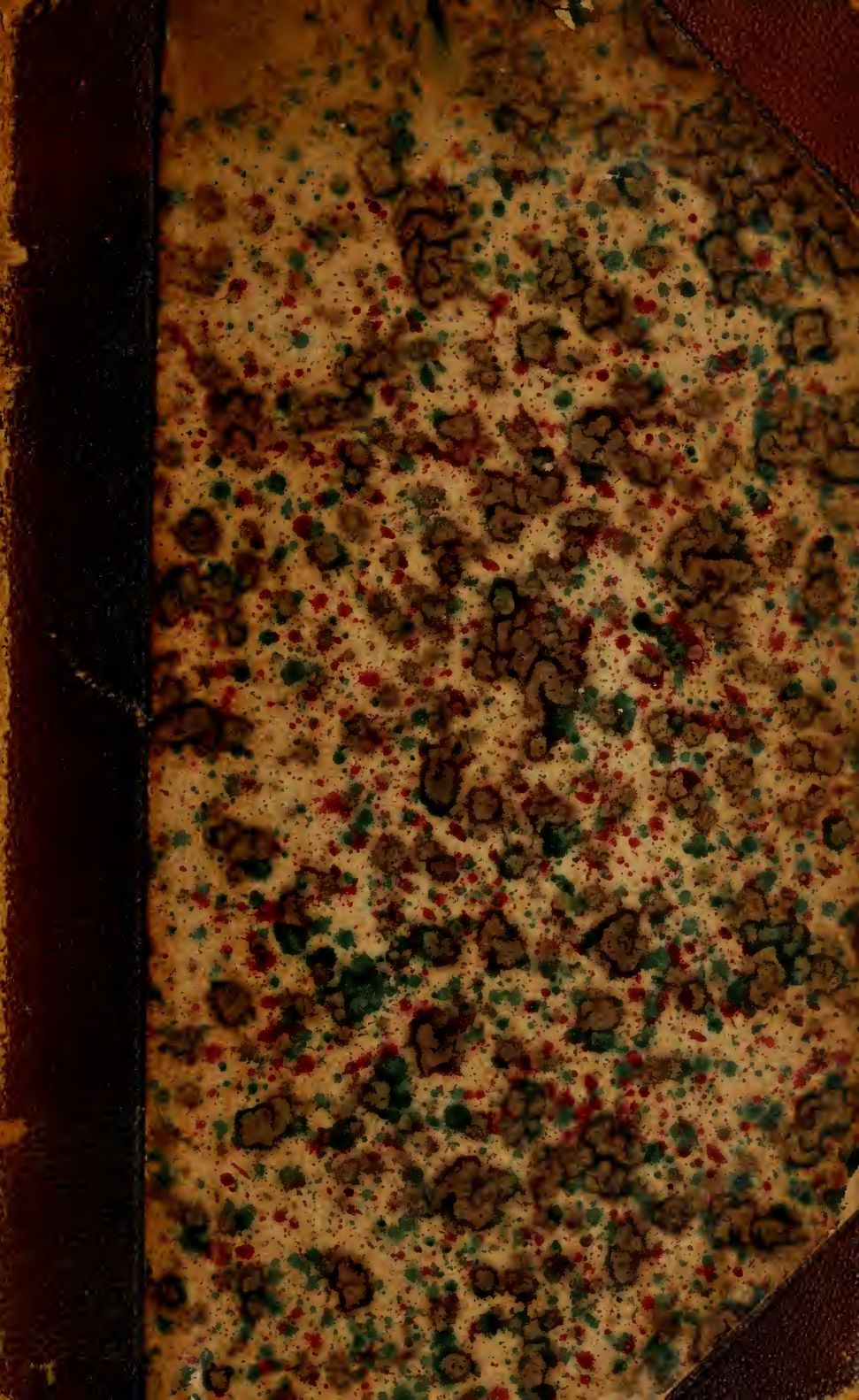




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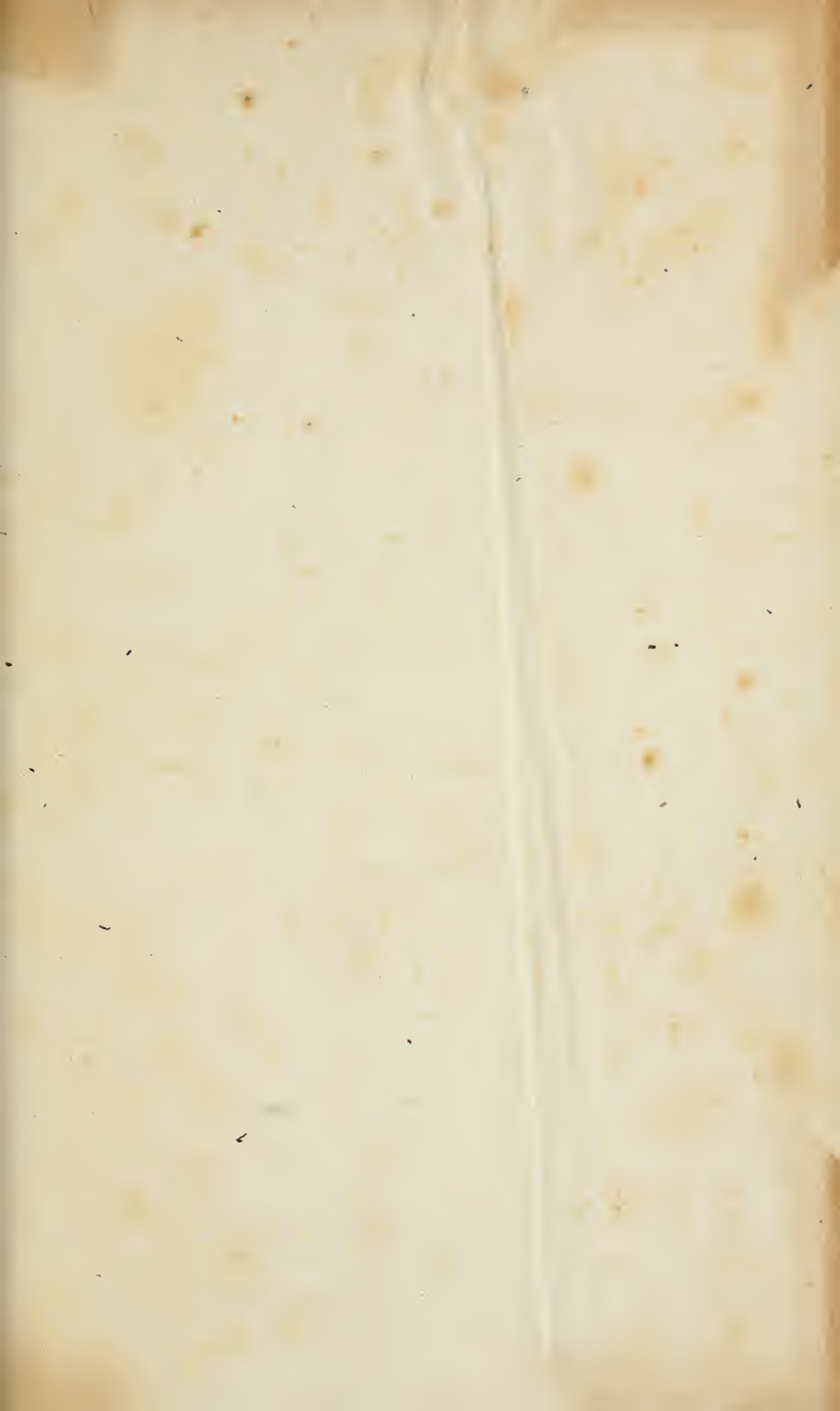
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Classical biography

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# CLASSICAL BIOGRAPHY:

EXHIBITING ALPHABETICALLY

THE PROPER NAMES,

WITH

A SHORT ACCOUNT

OF THE

SEVERAL DEITIES, HEROES, AND OTHER PERSONS,  
MENTIONED IN THE ANCIENT  
CLASSIC AUTHORS;

AND

A MORE PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION

OF THE

MOST DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS  
AMONG THE ROMANS;

THE WHOLE BEING INTERSPERSED WITH OCCASIONAL EXPLANATIONS  
OF WORDS AND PHRASES.

DESIGNED CHIEFLY TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE ILLUSTRATION

OF THE

LATIN CLASSICS.

---

BY ALEXANDER ADAM, LL. D.

RECTOR OF THE HIGH SCHOOL, EDINBURGH.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Compiler originally intended the substance of the following Pages as an *Appendix* to a LATIN and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, which he has for several years been attempting. But having found that the execution of the whole of his design will require longer time than at first he imagined; and perceiving his attention to be sometimes distracted by prosecuting two different subjects together, he resolved to lay aside the principal part of the Work till he should finish the APPENDIX of PROPER NAMES: and in order to render it as instructive as possible within moderate bounds, he thought it would be of advantage to give a fuller account of the principal Persons mentioned in the Latin Classics. This he has endeavoured to do with all the accuracy in his power; and hopes that his performance will be useful, not only to younger Students, but also to such as are more advanced. The facts are all supported by proper authorities; and the different accounts of different Authors concerning the same fact, when it is of importance, are fairly stated. When any thing is more fully treated of in his *Roman Antiquities*, or in his *Summary of Geography and History*, he has here made references to them, by prefixing an *A* for the one and a *G* for the other. The diphthongs *æ* and *œ* are printed without contraction, *ae* and *oe*, as they are found in Ancient Manuscripts.—The Compiler, before resuming his larger Work, proposes to publish, by way of Appendix to his Grammar, a short Abridgement or Manual of Latinity, for the use of Learners; which is nearly ready for the press.

EDINBURGH, }  
Sept. 15. 1800. }





# I N D E X

O F

## CLASSICAL PROPER NAMES, &c.

### A B A

**ABAS**, *-antis*, a king of Argos; whence *Abantiëus*, adj.; thus, *Abantëi Argi*, Argi once governed by Abas, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 164.

**ABANTIÄDES**, *-ae*, Acrisius, the son of Abas, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 607. also put for Perseus, his great-grandson, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 673, & 767.; 5, 138.

**ABAS**, a noble Trojan, and companion of Aenëas, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 121.; 10, 427.—also a Grecian slain by Aeneas, *ib.* 3, 286.

**ABÄRIS**, *-is*, v. *-idis*; acc. *-im*, v. *-in*; a man slain by Perseus, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 86.—¶ 2. A Rutulian killed by Euryälus, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 344.—¶ 3. A famous Scythian, *Herodot.* 4. 36.; *Strab.* 7, 301.

**ABÄRUS**, or *Aglärus*, an Arabian prince, who misled and perfidiously deserted Crassus in his expedition against the Parthians, *Appian. de Parth.* p. 140. called *Mezeres* or *Mazaras*, a Syrian deserter, by Florus, 3, 11. and *Ariamnes* by Plutarch, in *Craſſo*.

**ABDĒRUS**, the servant of Diomēdes, a king of Thrace, who fed his horses on human flesh; slain by Hercules, *Hygin.* 30.

**ABDOLONĪMUS**, or *Abdalomīnus*, a descendant of the ancient kings of Sidon, so poor that he was obliged to work in a garden; when Alexander the Great, on account of his probity, raised him to the throne; *Juſtin.* 11, 10.; *Curt.* 4, 1, 19.

### A C C

**ABGÄRUS**, the name of certain eastern princes, *Capitolin. Ant. Pio.* c. 9.; *Spartian. Sever.* 18.; *Viſſor de Caefar.* c. 20.

**ABISSARES**, an Indian king, who meanly surrendered to Alexander, instead of bravely opposing him, as Porus did, *Curt.* 8, 13.

**ABSYRTUS**, *-i*, called also *Aegiöleus* or *Aegiälus*, the son of *Acētes*, king of Colchis, whom his sister *Medēa*, in her flight with Jason, tore in pieces, and scattered his members by the way, that the gathering of them might retard Acētes, her father, in his pursuit of her, *Cic. Manil.* 9.; *Nat. D.* 3, 26.; *Ovid. Triſt.* 3, 9.; *Senec. Med.* 963.

**ACADĒMUS**, or *Ecadēmus* an Athenian, the original proprietor of the ground where the *gymnaſium*, called **ACADĒMIA**, was built; whence its name, *Pauſan.* i. 9.

**ACASTUS**, a king of Iolcos, dethroned by Peleus. *Vid. PELEUS*.

**ACASTUS**, a slave of Cicero's, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 5.; 16, 5. &c.

**ACÄMAS**, *-antis*, one of the workmen of Vulcan, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 583.

**ACCA LAURENTIA**, the nurse of Romulus, *Serv. in Virg. Aen.* 1, 277. called simply *Laurentia* by Livy, 1, 4. There was an annual festival in honour of her, called *ACCALIA*, *-ium*; or *LAURENTALIA*, *-ium*, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

**ACCIUS** or **ATTIUS**, a celebrated

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ted Roman tragic poet in the time of Scipio africanus the younger, *Val. Mix.* 3, 7, 11.; *Quintil.* 10, 1, 79; an intimate friend of D. Junius Brutus, the colleague of Scipio in the consulate, *Cic. Brut.* 22. & 28.; *Arch.* 11. He also wrote annals, *Cic. Brut.* 18. — *Agamemnon Accianus*, Agamemnon, as described by Accius, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 26. *Aciani versus*, the verses of Accius, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16.

ACCIUS. v. *Adius*, v. *Attius Naevius*, vel *Navius*, a famous ugar at Rome in the time of Tarquinius Priscus, who is said to have cut a whetstone with the king's razor, *Liv.* 1, 36.; *Cic. Div.* 1, 17. But this story was ridiculed by many in the time of Cicero, *ib.* 2, 38.

T. Accius *Pisaurensis*, a native of Pisaurum, a Roman *eques*, the accuser of Cluentius, *Cic. Br.* 78.

Accius PRISCUS, a noble painter in the time of Vespasian, *Plin.* 35, 10.

Acco, -ōnis, a general of the Gauls, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 4.

ACESTES, -ae, a king of Sicily, of Trojan extraction, the trusty friend of Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 711. who gave name to the city Acesta or Segesta, *ib.* 718.

ACĒTES, the armour-bearer of E-vander, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 30.

ACHAEMĒNES, -ae, v. -is, a king of Persia, the grandfather of Cyrus, *Herodot.* 7, 11. who seems to have given name to the tribe or clan of the ACHAEMĒNIDAE, *ib.* 3, 65. from which the Persian kings were descended, 1, 125. celebrated for his wealth, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 1. whence ACHAEMENII campi, the plains of Persia, *Lucan.* 8, 224. *Achaemenium coslum*, Persian ointment, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 44. *nartum*, Id. *Epod.* 13, 8. So *Achaemenius odor*, the smell of Persian perfumes, *Sil.* 15, 23. The use of perfumes is said to have taken its rite in Persia, *Plin.* 13, 1. *Achaemeniae sagittae*, Persian arrows, *Propert.* 2, 13, 1. *Achaemenio detrectans praedia ritu*, pretending to fly in the manner of the Parthians or Persians, *Sil.* 7, 647. *Achaemeniae urbes*, i. e.

*Perseiae*, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 212. *valles*, Id. *Art. Am.* 226.

ACHAEMENĪDES, one of the sailors of Ulysses, left by his companions on the coast of Sicily, where Aeneas found him, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 613. &c.

ACHĀTES, -ae, the companion and faithful friend of Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 179. et alibi passim.

ACHELŌUS, the son of Oceānus and Tethys, the god of the river Achelous in Epire, who fought with Hercules for Dejanira, (*G.* 4 1.) *Apollodor.* 2, 5. *Hygin.* 31. He was the father of the Syrens by the Muse Melpomēne, *Apollod.* 1, 4. *Hygin.* 141. whence they are called ACHELŌIDES, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 552. and ACHELŌIĀDES, *ib.* 14, 87. (*Vid. G. INDEX.*)

ACHILLAS, -ae, the general of Ptolemy, king of Egypt, who was sent with Septimius, a tribune, to kill Pompey, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 104. *Lucan.* 8, 538. &c. He was himself soon afterwards put to death by Ganymēdes, an eunuch, the confidant of *Arfinōe*, the sister of Ptolemy. *Hirt. B. Alex.* 4. *Lucan.* 18, 523.

ACHILLES, -is; vel *Achilleus*, (3 syll.) -eos; or in the second declension, -ei, contracted -i; the son of Peleus and the sea-goddess Thetis; the bravest of the Greeks: called *Armipōtens*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 839. *Magnanimus*, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 298. *Timor ille Phrygum, decus et tutela Pelasgi nominis*, *ib.* 12, 612. *Cedere nescius*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 6. *Terroris expers*, *Catull.* 62, 338. *Priamo fatalis*, *Stat. Achil.* 1, 475.—In the accus. instead of *Achillem*, *Lucan* has *Achillēa*, 10, 523.—ACHILLĪDES, -ae, the son of Achilles, i. e. Pyrrhus, *Ovid. Ep.* 8, 3. called *Stirps Achillēa*, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 326.—*Achillēa cuspis*, the spear of Achilles, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 580. *Achillēi manes*, the ghost of Achilles, *ib.* 448.—ACHILLĒIS, -idis, f. the unfinished poem of Statius concerning Achilles. (*Vid. G.* 449.)

ACILIA, the mother of *Lucan*, *Vid. ATILLA.*

ACILII, -orum, vel *Acilia gens*, a plebeian clan at Rome divided into two families,

families, the *Glabriões* and *Balbi*, from which sprang several illustrious men; as, M. ACILIUS, a consul, who defeated Antiochus at Thermopylae, *Liv.* 36, 19. He dedicated a temple to Piety, and erected a gilded statue to his father Glabrio, the first of the kind in Italy, A. U. 569. *Liv.* 40, 34. Valerius Maximus says this was done by his son, 2, 5. 1. The temple stood in the herb-market, (*in foro olitorio*), on the spot where a woman had dwelt, who secretly nourished her father, when imprisoned and deprived of aliment, with her own milk; on which account he was pardoned, *Festus* in PIETAS. Pliny says this was done by a daughter to her mother, 7, 36. So Val. Maximus, 5, 4, 7. According to Pliny, the mother was not only pardoned, but she and her daughter were ever after supported at the public expence, *ib.* The same author also says that the temple stood on the site of the prison, where afterwards was the theatre of Marcellus, *ib.*

M. ACILIUS GLABRIO, a Praetor who presided in the trial of Verres, *Cic. Aët. 1. in Ver. 17.* and whose father got a law passed against extortion, (*de repetundis pecuniis*;) called LEX ACILIA, *Afcon. ib. & Verr. 1, 9.*

ACILIUS, a lawyer, who wrote commentaries on the twelve tables, *Cic. Leg. 2, 23.*

ACILIUS, an historian, who wrote his history in Greek, *Cic. Off. 3, 32.* which one Claudius translated into Latin, (*annales Acilianos ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem vertit*;) *Liv.* 25, 40. et 35, 14.—Several others of the same name are mentioned, *Liv.* 21, 25. 27. 4.; *Tacit. Ann. 3, 41. 12, 64. 14, 18.*; *Suet. J. 68.*; *Cl. 45. D. 10.*

ACIS, (*-is*, v. *-idis*; acc. *Acin*;) a Sicilian youth of uncommon beauty, the son of Faunus and the nymph Symaethis, the daughter of the river Symaethus, *Ovid. Met. 13, 750.* whence he is called *Symaethius heros*, *ib. 879.* beloved by Galatæa, the Nereid, *ib. 752.* et 861. crushed with a stone thrown at

him by Polyphēmus, who was enraged at Galatæa's preferring Acis to him. Acis was turned into a river of the same name, *ib. 873, 897.*

ACME, *-es*, the mistress of Septimius, *Catull. 45, 1. &c.*

ACONTEUS, (3 syll.) *-eos*, v. *-ei*, a Latin chief, *Virg. Aen. 11, 612.*—¶ 2. A soldier of Perseus, changed into a stone, by looking at the head of Medusa, *Ovid. Met. 5, 201.*

ACONTIUS, a young man of the island Cea, who having gone to Delos, to see the sacred rites which were performed there by a crowd of virgins in the temple of Diana, fell desperately in love with CYDIPPE; but not daring to ask her in marriage on account of the meanness of his birth, threw down at her feet an apple, on which were inscribed these words, *Me tibi nupturam, (felix eat omen,) Aconti, Juro. quam colimus, numina magna Deae.* Or according to others, *Juro tibi sacrae per mystica sacra Dianae, Me tibi venturam comitem, sponsamque futuram.* The virgin having taken up the apple, inadvertently read the words, and thereby apparently bound herself by a promise; for by law, every thing uttered in that temple was held to be ratified. When her father, a little after, ignorant of what had happened, betrothed her to another man, she was suddenly seized with a fever. Whereupon Acontius sent her a letter, (expressed by *Ovid, Ep. 20.*) to persuade her that her fever was caused by Diana for not having fulfilled the promise which she had made to him in the temple of that goddess. Cydippe therefore resolved to comply with the wishes of Acontius, even against the inclination of her father. Her answer is the subject of *Ovid's 21st epistle.*

ACRISIUS, a king of Argos, the son of Abas, (*Abantiades*, *Ovid. Met. 4, 606.*) the father of Danaë, who is hence called *Acrifonēis*, *-idis*, *Serv. in Virg. Aen. 7, 410.*; but others make *Acrifonēis* here an adjective, to agree with *colenis*, i. e. with a colony of Argives; as *Acrifonēae arces*, the



towers of Argos, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 239.

ACRISIONIÄDES, -ae, Perseus, the son of Danaë, *ib.* 69.—The father of Læertes, and grandfather of Ulysses, is by some called Acrisius, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 144. but Arcegius is his real name; whence Ulysses is sometimes called Ἀρκιστιάδης in Homer.

ACRON, a king of the Caeninen-ses, whom Romulus slew in battle with his own hand, and dedicated his spoils, (called *spolia opima*) to Jupiter, under the name of Feretrius, because they were carried on a frame, (*feretro*) *Liv.* 1, 10. or *Omine quòd certo dux ferit ense ducem*, *Propert.* 4, 10, 45.

ACTAEON, -ōnis, the son of Aristaeus and Autonoe, the daughter of Cadmus, a famous hunter, who one day being fatigued with the chase, retired into a shady vale to refresh himself; where was a fountain called Parthenius, in which the goddess Diana by chance was then bathing herself, who to prevent him from telling it, changed him into a stag; and soon after he was torn to pieces by his own hounds. *Hygin.* 181.; *Ovid. Met.* 3, 138. &c. He is called *Autonoëus heros*, from his mother, *ib.* 197. and *Hyantius*, as being a Theban, *ib.* 147.

ACTOR, -ōris, the father of Menoetius, and grandfather of Patroclus, who is hence called *Aëtorides*, -ae, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 308. *Fast.* 2, 39.—Also an Auruncan, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 94.

ADHERBAL, -ālis, the son of Micipsa and grandson of Masinissa, king of Numidia, slain by Jugurtha, *Sallust. Jug.* 26.

ADMETUS, the son of Pheres, (*Pheretiades*, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 3, 19.) king of Pherae in Thessaly, whose flocks Apollo kept for several years, *Apollodor.* 1, 15.

ADONIS, -is, et -idis, the son of Cinyras king of Cyprus, by his daughter Myrrha;—the favourite of Venus, on account of his uncommon beauty. Through the wrath of Diana, he was slain by the bite of a wild boar, which he had wounded while hunting. Venus bewailed his death, and from com-

passion changed him into a flower called Anemomy, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 298, 710. *ad fin.* Apollodorus makes Adonis the son of Thoas king of Assyria by his daughter Myrrha, 3, 13, 4. Annual games were instituted to his memory, named ADONIA. -orum, *Ovid. ib.* 725.; *Marcellin.* 22, 24. Adonis is called from his father *Juvenis Cinyræus*, *Ovid. ib.* 712.; from his beauty, *Formosus*, *Virg. E.* 10, 18. *Niveus*, *Propert.* 2, 10, 53. The ancient Latins sometimes called him ADONEUS, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 35.

ADRASTUS, a king of Argos, the son of Talaon, hence called TALANIDES, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 18. and *Inachius*, descended from Inachus, *ib.* 2, 199. one of the seven leaders in the famous war against Thebes, and the only one that survived, *Apollodor.* 1, 9. et 3, 7. on which account his image is supposed to be represented as pale in the infernal regions, *Serv. in Virg. Aen.* 6, 480. He was far advanced in life when the war began, whence he is called *Longævus*, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 74. *Genus Adrastii*, Diomēdes, his grandson, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 433. *Adrastæus Arion*, Arion, the horse of Adrastus, *Stat. Silv.* 11, 52. (G. 430.)

ADRASTĒA, the daughter of Jupiter and Necessity, the same with Nemēsis, the punisher of guilt, *Marcellin.* 14, 11.

ADRASTUS, a Phrygian exile, who by accident killed Atys, the son of Croesus; and though pardoned by Croesus, stabbed himself on the prince's tomb, *Herodot.* 1, 43, & 45. (G. 601.)

ÆLIUS ADRIANUS, s. *Hadrianus*, the 5th Roman Emperor, the successor of Trajan.

ÆEACUS, the son of Jupiter by Ægina; the father of Telamon and Peleus. He was king of Oenopia, which he named ÆGINA, after his mother. On account of his justice he was made a judge of the infernal regions with Minos and Rhadamanthus. The son or any of the descendants of Æacus is called ÆACIDES, -ae, (G. 385.) particularly

particularly his grandson Achilles, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 99.; whence *Acacidinae minae*, haughty threats like those of Achilles, *Plaut. Affin.* 2, 3, 25. *Acacidëia regna*, the kingdom of Aeacus, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 472.

AEËTA, or AEËTES, *-ae*, a king of Colchis, the father of Medëa; who is hence called AEËTIAS, *-ädis*, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 9. AEËTIS, *idis*, *Val. Flac.* 6, 479. and AEËTIA VIRGO, *ib.* 267. *Fines Aeëtaci*, the territories of Aeëtes, i. e. Colchis, *Catull.* 63, 3.

AEGAEON, *-önis*, a giant, who is said to have had 100 hands and 50 heads, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 565. called Briäreus by the gods, *Homer. Il.* 1, 403. After being vanquished by Jupiter, he was tied by Neptune with a hundred chains to a rock in the island Scyros; and there being a report that he was attempting to loose his chains, Thetis was sent to examine the matter. On this occasion having heard the noise of diversion and dancing in the hall of Lycomëdes, king of the island, and thence concluding that the inhabitants were effeminate, she resolved to conceal with him her son Achilles, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 207.

AEGEUS, in two syllables, *-ëös*, v. *-ei*, the son of Neptune, *Juvenal.* 13, 81. a king of Athens, the father of Theseus; hence called *Aegëdes*, *Ovid. Ep.* 4, 59.—¶ 2. A name given to Neptune, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 74. because the poets make his chief abode to be in the bottom of the Aegean sea, near AEGAE, a town of Euboea, *Homer. Il.* 13, 21.

AEGIALE, the wife of Diomëdes, king of Aetolia, to whom she proved false, and thus prevented his return to his native country, after the destruction of Troy, *Serv. in Virg. Aen.* 8, 9, & 11, 269.

AEGIALEUS, (4 syll.) the son of Adrastus, the only one that was slain of the seven, (*Epigöni*), who went to avenge the death of their parents in the Theban war, *Hygin.* 71.

AEGIALUS, the same with Absyrus, the brother of Medëa, *Juvenal.* 42, 3.

AEGIMIUS, a man who is said to have lived 200 years, *Plin.* 7, 48.

AEGINA, the daughter of Asöpus, king of Boeotia, the mother of Aeäcus by Jupiter, *Hygin.* 52.

AEGISTHUS, the son of Thyestes, (*Thyestiädes*), by his daughter Pelopeia, who murdered his uncle Atreus; and having seduced Clytaemnestra, the wife of Agamemnon, by her assistance also murdered that hero, after his return from the Trojan war. Aegisthus was himself slain by Orestes, the son of Agamemnon, to revenge his father's death, *Hygin.* 117, & 244. Pompey used to call Caesar by the name of Aegisthus, *Suet. Caes.* 50.

AEGLE, (i. e. *splendor*), a beautiful nymph, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 21.

AEGLES, a wrestler, born at Samos, who though formerly dumb, upon seeing fraud committed at a sacred contest, while the combatants drew lots for their place, from indignation and an excessive desire to speak, is said to have broken the bonds of his tongue; so that ever afterwards he spoke distinctly, *Gell.* 5, 9.; *Val. Max.* 1, 8, *Ext.* 4.

AEGOCËROS, *-i*, m. the same with *Capricornus*, one of the signs of the Zodiac, *Lucan.* 9, 537.; accus. *Aegocëron*, *Id.* 10, 213.

AEGON, (i. e. *caprarius*), the name of a shepherd, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 2.—also put for the Egean sea, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 55.

AEGYPTA, a freedman of Cicero's, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 15.

AEGYPTUS, the son of Belus and king of Egypt, whose fifty sons married the fifty daughters of his brother Danaus, *Hygin.* 168. (G. 392.)

Claudius AELIANUS of Praeneste, a Roman Sophist, in the time of Adrian, who wrote, in Greek, sixteen books concerning the history of animals, and fourteen books containing various historical facts, (*de Historia Varia*), which are still extant.

AELII, a plebeian gens or clan at Rome, containing several families, the *Paeti*, *Tuberönes*, *Cati*, &c.

**Q. AELIUS**, to whom Lucilius, the first writer of satires, inscribed his poems, *Cic. Heren.* 4, 11. a Stoic who wrote orations for others called *Orationes Aelianae*; but never delivered any himself. *Cic. Brut.* 46, & 56. the praeceptor of M. Varro, and also resorted to by Cicero, *ib.* He wrote concerning the Roman antiquities, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 2. and the laws of the twelve tables, *Cic. de Leg.* 2, 23.

**Sex. AELIUS**, called **CATUS**, from his skill in the civil law, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 45. on which he wrote commentaries, *ib.* 56. and on the twelve tables, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 23. He gave his advice freely to all citizens, *Cic. Or.* 3, 33. Pliny mentions an **AELIUS CATUS**, who, when Consul, refused a present of silver plate, sent to him by the ambassadors of the Aetolians, who had seen him dining on earthen ware; nor had he ever any other, except two silver cups, which his father-in-law L. Paullus had given him for his bravery in the war against king Perseus, *Plin.* 33, 11. f. 50. Ennius calls him a remarkably wise man, (*Egregiè cordatus homo Catus Aelius Sextus*,) *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 9.

**L. AELIUS LAMIA**, a great friend of Cicero's, *Cic. Pis.* 27. *et alibi passim.*

**AELIUS Gallus**, governor of Egypt under Augustus, who conquered part of Arabia, *Plin.* 6, 28 f. 32. in which expedition he was attended by the geographer Strabo, whom he treated as his friend and companion, *Strab.* 2. p. 118, & 17. p. 816. To him Virgil inscribes his 10th eclogue.

**AËLLO**, -ōnis, m. one of Aëtaeon's dogs, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 219.

**AËLLO**, -ūs, f. one of the Harpies, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 710.

**AEMILIA** *gens*, a clan, in which were the families of the *Barbulae*, *Lepidi*, *Mamerci* and *Mamercini*, *Paulli*, and *Scauri*. There was also a tribe called **AEMILIA**, *Cic. At.* 2, 1. and an **AEMILIA VIA**, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 30. (G. 184.)

**AEMILIUS ludus**, a school of gladiators belonging to Aemilius Lepidus, *Horat. Art. Poet.* 32.

**L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS**, a great general, who conquered Perseus, king of Macedonia, *Liv.* 44, 41; *Cic. Verr.* 1, 21.; whence *Regiaque Aemiliâ veſta tropœa rate*, the trophies or spoils gained from that king carried to Rome in the ship of Aemilius. to grace his triumph, *Propert.* 3, 3, 8. One of the sons of Aemilius Paullus was adopted by the son of the great Scipio Africanus, the conqueror of Hannibal, and hence he was called P. Cornelius Scipio **AEMILIANUS**.—See **SCIPIO**.

**ÆMON**, *Æmus*, &c.; *Vid. HÆMON*, &c.

**AENEAS**, an illustrious Trojan chief, the son of Venus and Anchises; who, after the destruction of Troy, being joined by numbers of those who had escaped from the Greeks, left his native country, and, after various adventures, landed with his companions at the mouth of the Tiber. Having married Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, king of that part of Italy, he built a city which, from the name of his wife, he called Lavinium. His son Ascanius built Longa Alba; and from his posterity, who reigned at Alba, Romulus, the founder of Rome, was descended. Hence **AENĒADAE**, the Trojans, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 157. or Romans, *ib.* 8, 648. (G. 187. &c.)

**AENĒIDES**, or *Aenīdes*, -ae, Iulus or Ascanius, the son of Aenēas, *ib.* 9, 653. from whom Julius Caesar pretended to be sprung; whence he calls Aeneas *meus*, i. e. *meus auctor*, *a quo ego ortus sum*, *Lucan.* 9, 991.

**AENĒIS**, -īdis, v. -īdos, f. the poem of Virgil concerning the exploits of Aeneas, *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 533.; *Stat. Theb.* 12, 826.—*Aenēia nutrix*, Cajeta, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 1. *Aenēia arma*, the wars of Aeneas, *Ovid. mor.* 1, 15, 25.; *pietas*, *Id. Fast.* 4, 799.; *virtus*, *Met.* 14, 581.; *fata*, his death, *Stat. Silv.* 5, 3, 37. *Aenēia carmina*, the poem of Virgil concerning Aeneas, *Lucan. ad Pis.* 218.

**AENOBARBUS**, v. *Abenobarbus*, the surname of a family of the *gens Domitia*; first given to L. Domitius, who,



who, returning from the country, is said to have been met by two young men of a more august appearance than human, who commanded him to carry to the senate and people, the news of a victory, not then known for certain at Rome; and as a proof of their being more than men, (*in fidem majestatis,*) stroked his cheeks so as to render the hair of his beard, from being black, ruddy and like to brass. This mark of distinction descended also to his posterity, who generally had a ruddy beard, *Suet. Ner. 1.*

AEOLUS, a king of the Lipari islands, between Italy and Sicily, called from him *Insulae Aeoliae*, (G 275.), skilled in prognosticating the weather, and therefore supposed to have the winds and clouds in his power; hence called the God of the winds, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 1, 56.* the son of Hippotas; hence called HIPPOCRATES, *Ovid Met. 14, 221.*—AEOLIDES, -as, the son of Aeolus; a name given to Misenus, the trumpeter of Aeneas, because the blowing of trumpets depends on wind, *Virg. Aen. 6, 164.*—AEOLIDAE, plur. the sons of Aeolus, who married their sisters, *Ovid. Met. 9, 504; Homer, Odyss. 10, 7. &c.*

AEOLUS, a king of Thessaly, the father of Sisypheus, who is hence called AEOLIDES, *Hor. Od. 2, 10, 20.*; which name is also applied by way of reproach to Ulysses, as being supposed the son of Sisypheus, who was thought to have had connection with Anticlea, the mother of Ulysses, before her marriage with Laertes, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 6, 529.* So *Aeolides* is put for Phrixus, the grandson of Aeolus, *Val. Flac. 1, 286.* and *Aeolidae*, for the sons of Phrixus, *ib. 5, 462.*

AEOLIS, -idis, Canace, the daughter of Aeolus, *voc. AEOLI, Ovid. Ep. 11, 34.*

AEPULO, -onis, a king of the Istrians, who slew himself, that he might not fall alive into the hands of the Romans, *Liv. 41, 11.* Florus calls him Apulo, and says that he was taken in a state of intoxication, 2, 10.

AEPYTUS, one of the chief companions of AMPHION in the Theban war, *Stat. Theb. 10, 400.* entrusted with the defence of one of the gates of Thebes, *Id. 11, 240.*

AEËROPE, -es, the wife of Atreus, seduced by Thyestes, the brother of Atreus, *Ovid. Trist. 2, 391. (G. 405.)*

AESACOS, v. -us, the son of Priam by the nymph Alexirhoe, who having become enamoured of the nymph Hesperie, upon seeing her in the woods, whilst he pursued her flying from him, occasioned her death; for in her flight she was bit by a serpent in the foot. Aesacus, overwhelmed with grief, threw himself from a rock into the sea, but Tethys, out of compassion, transformed him into a cormorant, (*mergus*); but he, provoked that he could not die, never ceases plunging himself into the sea, *Ovid. Met. 11, 762. &c.* Apollodorus says that Aesacus was the son of Priam by his first wife Anisba; that he married Asterope, the daughter of the river Cebren; and that while he lamented her death, he was changed into a bird, 3, 11, 5.

AESCHINES, -is, an Athenian orator, the rival of Demosthenes, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 56; Quintil. 10, 1.*—¶ 2. A Socratic philosopher, *Cic. Inv. 1, 31.*—¶ 3. An Asiatic orator cotemporary with Cicero, *Cic. Brut. 95.*

AESCHYLUS, the son of Euphōrion, *Herodot. 2, 156.* an Athenian tragic poet, (*Tragedias primum in lucem Aeschylus protulit, sublimis et gravis, et grandiloquus saepe usque ad vitium, &c.*) *Quintil. 10, 1, 66.*; who first erected a permanent stage, and was the inventor of the mask, (*persona,*) the long flowing robe, (*palla v. syrma,*) and the high heeled shoe or buskin, (*cothurnus,*) which ancient tragedians wore, *Hor. A. P. 278. (A. 355.)* Hence *Aeschyleo componere verba cothurno*, to compose verses in a lofty tragic style, like that of Aeschylus, *Propert. 2, 34, 41.* But Vulpian reads here *Aeschilleo cothurno*, i. e. in the style of epic poetry, *ib.* Aeschylus was distinguished for his bravery, as well as for his

his genius. He was present in the battles at Marathon, Salamis, and Artemisium, *Pausan.* 1, 14. For some time before his death he lived in Sicily, whether in voluntary exile or not, is uncertain. We read of his having been once tried for impiety, and in danger of being stoned to death for having introduced something irreligious in one of his plays, but he was acquitted by the interposition of his brother Amineas, *Aelian. Var. H.* 5, 19. *et ibi Perizon.* Plutarch says, that Aeschylus retired to Sicily in disgust at being vanquished by Sophocles, a young man, in the contest for the prize of poetic merit, in *Cimone*, p. 483. A wonderful account is given concerning the death of Aeschylus. Being forewarned that on a certain day he should be killed by something falling on him, he left the city where he lived, and went to the open fields to avoid danger. While sitting on the ground, an eagle, mistaking his head, which was bald, for a stone, dashed against it a tortoise he carried in his talons, in order to break the shell, that he might get at the flesh. Aeschylus was instantly killed by the stroke. *Plin.* 10, 3.; *Val. Max.* 9, 12. *ext.* 2. Seven of his tragedies are still extant.

AESCHYLUS, an orator, a native of Cnidos, under whom Cicero studied when a young man, *Cic. Brut.* 91.

AESCULAPIUS, the son of Apollo, (*Phoebigēna*), and god of physic or medicine, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 773. called *Epidaurius*, from his being worshipped at Epidaurus in Argolis, under the shape of a serpent, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 725.; *Prop.* 2, 1, 63. *Deus Epidaurius*, *Propert.* 2, 1, 61. *Pergameus deus*, from the honour paid to him at Pergamus, *Martial.* 9, 17. (G. 369.)

AESERNINUS, the name of a gladiator, from Aesernia, *Cic. Opt. Gen. dic.* 6.; *2. Fr.* 3, 4.

AESON, -ōnis, king of Iolcos, the father of Jason, who is hence called AESONIDES, -ae, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 60. *Aesonius heros*, *ib.* 7, 156. *Aesonius dux*, *Id. Am.* 1, 15, 22. *Aesonia*

*domus*, the house of Aeson, *Id. Ep.* 12, 134. (G. 439. &c.)

AESOPUS, the famous author of fables; a native of Phrygia, originally a slave, but made free on account of his genius.—*Fabulae Aesopiae, non Aesopi*, the fables composed in the manner of Aesop, but not written by him, *Phaedr.* 5, 1, 11. So *Aesopei logi*, *Senec. Consol. ad Polyb.* 17. It is uncertain whether any of the fables we now have were written by Aesop. The life of Aesopus, ascribed to Maximus Planudes, is full of absurdities, and unworthy of credit.

Claudius AESOPUS, a celebrated actor of tragedies, intimate with Cicero, *Cic. Div.* 1, 37.; who studied under him the art of delivery, *Plutarch. in Cic.* Aesopus accumulated an immense fortune, and was very expensive in his manner of living, *Plin.* 10, 51. *f.* 72. *et* 35, 12. *f.* 46.

AESOPUS, the actor's son, was noted for his luxury, extravagance, and profligacy, *Cic. Att.* 11, 13, & 15.; *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 239.; *Plin.* 9, 35, *f.* 59.; 10, 51, *f.* 72.

AETHON, one of the horses of the sun, *Ovid. Met.* 2. 153.—¶ 2. The war horse of Pallas, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 89. &c.

AETHRA, the daughter of Pitheus, and mother of Theseus, *Hygin.* 79. who is hence called *Pittheidos Aethrae Filius*, *Ovid. Ep.* 10, 131. *Nepos Aethrae*, Hippolitus, *Ovid. in Ibin*, 577.

AETHRA, one of the maid-servants or confidants of Helena, *Ovid. Ep.* 17, 150, & 267. *Hygin.* 92.

AETION, a painter, *Cic. Brut.* 18.

L. AFRANIUS, an excellent Roman comic poet, *Cic. Br.* 45.; *Fin.* 1, 3.; *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 57.

L. AFRANIUS, the son of Aulus, consul a. 693.; a luxurious, indolent man, *Cic. Att.* 1, 18, 19. &c. afterwards one of the lieutenants of Pompey in Spain, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12. where he was forced by Caesar to surrender himself and his army, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 8. He however again engaged in the civil



vil war against Cæsar; and being taken prisoner after the battle of Zama in Africa, was put to death, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 95.; *Suet. Cæs.* 75.—*Africaniana* acies, the army of Afranius, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 83.; *Africaniani*, *sc. milites*, *ib.* 43.

AFRICANUS, a surname given to P. Cornelius Scipio, the conqueror of Hannibal, *Liv.* 30, 45.; *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 18.; *Epod.* 9, 25. and to his grandson by adoption, who destroyed Carthage, called, by way of distinction, AFRICANUS MINOR, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 32.

AGAMÉDES, -is, and Trophonius, two architects, who having built a temple to Apollo at Delphi, requested from that god the best thing that could be given to man; and, the third morning after, were both found dead in their beds; to shew, as it was thought, that the gods judged death to be the best thing for man, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 47.

AGAMEMNON, vel -o, -ōnis, the son of Atreus, king of Mycēnae, and commander of the Greeks in the war against Troy. *Regum rex*, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 14. *Homerus et Accianus*, as described by the poets Homer and Accius, *Id. Tusc.* 3, 26.—*Agamemnonides*, -dae, *Juv.* 8, 215.—*Agamemnonius Orestes*, Orestes the son of Agamemnon, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 471.—*Agamemnonia puella*, Iphigenia, his daughter *Propert.* 4, 1, 111.—*Agamemnoniae Mycēnae*, the city of Agamemnon, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 838.; *phalanges*, the troops of, *ib.* 489.; *res*, his fortune or party, *ib.* 3, 54.; *Conjux ex Agamemnonius una puella tribus*, your choice of Agamemnon's three daughters to wife, *Ovid. Ep.* 3, 38.

AGATHOCLES, -is, a tyrant of Sicily, the son of a potter, *Justin.* 1, 22. & 23.; *Diodor.* 19, 20.—Also an historian, *Cic. Div.* 1, 24.

AGAVE, -es, the daughter of Cadmus and Hermionè, married to Echion, a Theban, by whom she had a son called Pentheus, whom she, with her sisters Autonoe and Ino, having met, while celebrating the sacred rites of Bacchus, and being transported by the inspiration of Bacchus, or impelled

by the furies, tore in pieces, because he slighted the worship of that god, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 511.—*ad fin.*; *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 303.; *Lucan.* 1, 574.; 7, 780. Agave having come to herself, fled from Thebes to Theffaly, and having performed funeral rites to her son, built a city of the same name with her native city, hence called *Thebae Echioniae*, *Lucan.* 6, 356.; *Virg. in Culice*, 110.—*Esvrit intadam Paridi nisi vendit Agaven*, *sc. Statius*, starves, unless he sells his play called AGAVE, before he has recited or shewed it to any one (*intadam*), to the actor Paris, the favourite of Domitian, *Juven.* 7, 78.

AGELASTUS, a surname given to Crassus, the grandfather of that Crassus who was cut off by the Parthians, because he never laughed, *Plin.* 7, 19.; *Cic. Fin.* 5, 31.

AGĒNOR, -ōris, a king of Phoenicia, the son of Neptune, and brother of Belus; the father of Cadmus, hence called *Agēnōrides*, -ae, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 7. who founded Thebes; hence *Agēnoreia Ismēne*, i. e. *Thebana*, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 555. *Agēnōris urbs*, i. e. Carthage, built by the Phoenicians, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 338. *Agēnoreia terra*, the part of Africa round Carthage, *Sil.* 17, 58. *Agēnoreae arces*, its towers, *ib.* 1, 14.; *portae*, its gates, 17, 197. *Agēkoreus duclor*, Hannibal, *ib.* 17, 392. *Purpura Agēnoreis saturata micabat ahenis*, dyed in Tyrian vessels, *ib.* 7.

AGĒSİLĀUS, an illustrious king of Sparta, *Nep.* 17.

AGIS, -idis, the name of several kings of Sparta; one of whom was slain by his citizens for attempting to restore the laws of Lycurgus, and introduce an equal division of land, *Cic. Off.* 2, 23.

AGLAIA, one of the three Graces, (*G.* 364.)

AGLAUS, a poor Arcadian, pronounced by the oracle of Delphi to have been happier than king Gyges, *Plin.* 7, 46.; *Val. Max.* 7, 1, 2.

AGLAUROS, -i, the daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens, turned into a stone by Mercury, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 555. &c. et 739. &c.

**AGORACRITUS**, a famous statuary, a native of Paros, the scholar of Phidias; see Pliny, 36, 5.

**AGRICOLA**, the celebrated Roman governor of Britain, under the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian; the father-in-law of Tacitus the historian, who wrote his life. The fleet of Agricola is said to have first ascertained the insular form of Britain, by sailing round it, *Tacit. Agr.* 10.

**AGRIPPA**, the name of a noble family at Rome.

**Menenius AGRIPPA**, a consul, who brought back the people to Rome when they made a secession to the *Mons Sacer*, *Liv.* 2, 32.

**M. Vipsanius AGRIPPA**, the friend of Augustus, born of a mean family, (*ignobili loco*), *Tac. Ann.* 1, 2. to whom that emperor was indebted for his victories over Sextus Pompeius and Antony, *Plin.* 7, 8. He died a. u. 741, equally lamented by Augustus and by the Roman people, *Dio* 54, 28. Dio says he was incomparably the first man of his age for worth and talents, 54, 29. Though he disapproved of Augustus converting the government of Rome into a monarchy, *Dio*, 52, 2.—14. yet he served him through life with the greatest fidelity, *Dio*, 54, 29. He is celebrated by Virgil, *Aen.* 8, 632. and Horace, *Od.* 1, 6.; *Sat.* 2, 3, 185.; *Ep.* 1, 12, 26. Those of this name are said to have been so called from their being born with the feet foremost, (*Vocabulo ab aegritudine et pedibus confecto*, *Gell.* 16, 16. *ut aegre parti*, *ib.*)

**AGRIPPINA**, the daughter of M. Agrippa, and wife of Germanicus, *Tacit. Ann.* 1, 53. Their daughter Agrippina was the mother of Nero, *ib.* 4, 75.

**AGRIUS**, the son of Parthæon king of Aetolia, who deprived his brother Oeneus of the crown, and was himself afterwards dethroned by Diomedes, the grandson of Oeneus, *Hygin.* 175.; *Ovid. Ep.* 9, 153.

**AGRIUS**, the father of Therfites, *Ovid. Pont.* 3, 9, 9;

**AGYTEUS**, vel *ἄγχιος*, (3 syll.) -eos, a name of Apollo, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 28.

Different reasons of the name are given; the most probable is, because statues were erected to him by the Greeks in the public streets, *εἰς ταῖς ἀγυῖαις*, *Scholias.* & *Macrobi. Sat.* 1, 9.

**AGYLLEUS**, (3 syll.), a native of Cleonæ, (*Cleonæus*), a famous wrestler, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 837. called *Herculeus*, a son of Hercules, *ib.* 10, 249.

**AGYRTES**, an infamous parricide, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 148.

**AGYRTES**, a combatant in the Theban war, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 281.

**AHĀLA**, a surname of the *Servilii*, *Liv.* 4, 15.; *Cic. Phil.* 2, 11.; *Cic. Mil.* 3.; *Att.* 2, 24.

**C. Servilius AHĀLA**, master of horse to Cincinnatus, who slew Maelius for refusing to appear before the dictator, *Liv.* 4, 13, & 14.; *Cic. Cat.* 1, 1.

**AHENOBARBUS**, a surname of the *Domitii*, *Suet. Ner.* 1. & 2. *Vid. AENOBARBUS.*

**AJAX**, the son of Telamon, (*Telamoniades*, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 231. *Telamone creatus*, *ib.* 22. *ab Jove tertius*, *ib.* 28. vel *Jovis pronæpos*, *ib.* 142. *Telemonius heros*, *Virg. Cul.* 314.), by Hesiōne, the daughter of Laomedon king of Troy, the bravest of the Greeks next to Achilles; *Heros ab Achille secundus*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 193. *Acerrius*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 414. *Fortissimus*, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 23. *Impatiens contumeliæ*, *Id. Off.* 1, 31. *et irac*, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 194. called dull or foolish (*stolidus*) by Ulysses, *ib.* 327 having his shield covered with seven plies of a bull's hide, (*Clypei dominus septemplex Ajax*), *ib.* 2.

—There was another **AJAX**, the son of Oileus, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 622. king of Locris, hence called *Narycius heros*, from Naryx, a city of Locris, *ib.* 14, 468. less passionate than the former Ajax, (*moderator*), *ib.* 13, 356. but inferior in strength; hence called *Ajax secundus*, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 500. (See G. p. 450.)

**AIVS Loquens**, the name of an unknown god among the Romans, who is said to have foretold, by a voice in the



the night-time, the approach of the Gauls; whence a temple was erected to him under this name, *Cic. Div. 2, 32. et 1, 45.* called also *Locutius*, *Liv. 5, 50.*; *Gell 16, 17.*

ALABANDUS, the founder of Alabanda, a city of Caria; worshipped by the inhabitants as a god, *Cic. N. D. 3, 19.*

ALABARCHES, -ae, a nickname given to Pompey, on account of his having raised certain taxes in Syria, *Cic. Att. 2, 17.*

ALASTOR, one of the companions of Sarpēdon, slain by Ulysses, *Ovid. Met. 13, 257.*

ALBIA gens, a family at Rome, from which the poet Tibullus was descended, who is supposed to be the ALBIUS addressed by Horace, *Ep. 1, 4.*

ALBINOVĀNUS, a Roman surname, *Hor. Ep. 1, 8.*

Celsus ALBINOVĀNUS, the secretary of Tiberius Nero, and friend of Horace, *Hor. Ep. 1, 8.*

Pedo ALBINOVANUS, a poet, and friend of Ovid's, *Ovid. Pont. 4, 10.*

L. ALBINIUS, a Roman, who flying from the Gauls with his wife and children in a waggon, made them alight to accommodate the Vestal virgins; whom he carried with the sacred things to Caere, *Liv. 5, 4.*

ALBINUS, a surname of the Posthumian family, which produced several illustrious men; *Liv. et Cic.*

T. ALBUTIUS, a noble Roman, who triumphed over Sardinia, *Cic. Off. 2, 14.* and being afterwards banished, *Id. Br. 26.* took up his residence at Athens, *Id. Tuscul. 5, 37.*

ALCAEUS, a famous lyric poet, a native of Mitylēne in Lesbos, *Cic. N. D. 1, 27. Tuscul. 4, 33.* (See G. 343.)

ALCAEUS, the son of Perseus and Andromēda, the father of Amphitryon, the supposed father of Hercules, *Apollodor. 2, 4, 5. Pausan. 8, 14.* Whence Hercules is called ALCĪDES, -ae, *Virg. Aen. 6, 801. 8, 203, &c. Hor. Od. 1, 12, 25.*

ALCAMĒNES, -is, a statuary, the scholar of Phidias, *Plin. 36, 5. 34, 8. Cic. N. D. 1, 30.*

ALCANDER, -dri, a companion of Sarpēdon to the Trojan war, *Ovid. Met. 13, 258.—¶ 2.* A Trojan, slain by Turnus, *Virg. Aen. 9, 767.*

ALCĀNOR, -ōris, a Trojan who dwelt on mount Ida, the father of Pandarus and Bitias, *Virg. Aen. 9, 672.—¶ 2.* An Italian, slain by Aeneas, *Virg. Aen. 10, 338.*

ALCESTIS, -idis, v. -e, -es, the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admētus, king of Phærae in Thessaly, who submitted to a voluntary death, to save her husband's life; but is said to have been restored by Proserpine, or brought back by Hercules, *Apollodor. 1, 15. et 2, 5.; Hygin. 51.; Juvenal. 6, 651.* called CONJUX PAGASAEA, from Pagasa, a city in Thessaly belonging to her father, *Ovid. Art. A. 3, 19.*

ALCATHOUS, a son of Pelops, who became king of Megara, and gave to it the name of Alcathœe, *Pausan. 1, 4.; Ovid. Art. Am. 2, 421.; Met. 7, 443.*

ALCATHOUS, a Trojan slain by Cædīcus, a Latin, *Virg. Aen. 10, 747.*

ALCE, -es, (i. e. robur,) one of Actæon's hounds, *Ovid. Met. 3, 217.*

ALCIBIĀDES, -is, an illustrious Athenian general, *Nep. 7.* Some of his writings were extant in the time of Cicero, *Cic. Or. 2, 22.*

ALCIDĀMAS, -antis, a noted wrestler, *Stat. Theb. 12, 500.—*Another, the father of Cartheia or Ctesilla, *Ovid. Met. 7, 369.*

ALCIDĀMUS, an ancient rhetorician, who wrote an oration in praise of death, *Cic. Tuscul. 1, 48.*

ALCĪDES, -ae, a name of Hercules, from his grandfather Alcaeus, the father of Amphitryon, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 6, 123.*

ALCIMĀCHUS, a renowned painter, *Plin. 35, 11. f. 40, 32.*

ALCIMĒDE, -es, the wife of Aeson, and mother of Jason, *Hygin. 3. and 14.; Val. Flac. 1, 317. Stat. Theb. 5, 235.*

ALCIMĒDON, -ontis, a famous carver, *Virg. Ecl. 3, 37.*

ALCINOUS, the son of Nausthous, king of the Phæacians and of the island

**Corcŷra**, who hospitably entertained Ulyſſes; remarkable for his attention to the cultivation of gardens; hence *Alcinoi Sylvae*, apple trees, *Virg. G. 2, 87.*; *Alcinoi poma*, the fineſt apples, *Ovid. Am. 1, 10, 56.*; *Pont. 4, 2, 10.*; *Biſſera Alcinoi pomaria*, the orchards of Alcinoſus, which bear twice a-year, *Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 81.*; *Plin. 19, 4.*; *Cautes Alcinoi*, the rocks of Corcŷra, *Ovid Met. 14, 565.* *Alcinoique In cute curanda plus aequo operata juventus*, luxurious young men who took up too much time in adorning their perſons; as thoſe who lived in the court of Alcinoſus are ſaid to have done, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 29.* *Alcinoi menſa*, luxurious; *Apollŷgus*, a tedious incredible ſtory.

**ALCIPPÈ**, -es, a woman who is reported to have brought forth an elephant; or, as Harduin reads the paſſage, a child with an elephant's head, *Plin. 7, 3.* like what is mentioned, *Liv. 27, 11. Val. Max. 1, 6, 5.*

**ALCIPPE**, a country woman, *Virg. Ec. 7, 14.*

**ALCIS**, a deity worſhipped by the *Nabarvali*, a nation of the Germans, *Tac. G. 43.* — ¶ 2. A name given to Minerva by the Macedonians, *Liv. 42, 51.*

**ALCISTHÈNE**, -es, a female painter, *Plin. 35, 11 f. 40, 43.*

**ALCITHOÈ**, -es, a Theban woman, who ridiculed the ſacred rites of Bacchus, and therefore was metamorphoſed into a bat, *Ovid Met. 4. pr.*

**ALCMAEON**, -œnis, the ſon of the augur Amphiarœus, (*Amphiarœides*, -ae, *Ovid. Faſt. 2, 43.*), who, according to his father's orders, ſlew his mother Eriphilè, *Hygin. 73.*; *Virg. Aen. 6, 445.*; *Ovid. Met. 9, 407, &c.*; called from his brother, *Amphilochi Frater*, *Id. Rem. Amor. 455.* and from his wife, *Callirrhœus vir*, *Id. in Ibide, 350.* (*vid. G. 432.*) — *Alcmaeoniae furiae*, the furies which tortured Alcmaeon for his guilt, *Propert. 3, 5, 41.*

**ALCMAEON**, -œnis, a native of Meſſenia, who being obliged to leave his country upon the invaſion of the *Heracleidae* or deſcendants of Hercules,

ſettled at Athens, (*G. 409.*). His poſterity called *Alcmaeonidae*, became one of the nobleſt families of that city, and contributed greatly to the eſta- bliſhment of its liberty, *ib. 309.*

**ALCMAN**, an ancient Greek lyric poet, *Pauſan. 1, 41.* born at Sardis in Lydia; but brought to Sparta when very young; whence he is commonly called a Lacedemonian, *Aelian. Var. Hiſt. 12, 50. et ibi Perizon. Vell. 1, 18 f. Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 150. Plutarch. de exil. init*

**ALCMÈNA** or **ALCUMÈNA**, the daughter of Electryon king of Mycenae or Argos. *Apollodor. 2, 4, 6. Hygin. 29.* hence called *Argolis Alcmène*, *Ovid. Met. 9, 313.* the wife of Amphitryon; the mother of Hercules by Jupiter, *Plaut. Amphitr. Ovid. Met. 9, 281.* — whence ſhe is called *Genitrix Alcidae*, *Sil. 8.* — *Mater Herculeæ*, *Stat. Theb. 10, 106.* — *Nurus Alcmœnae*, Dejanira, the wife of Hercules, *Ovid. Met. 8, 542.* Almena brought forth at the ſame birth Iphicles, f. -us, by Amphitryon, *Apollodor. ib. 8.*

**ALCON**, -œnis, the name of a ſhepherd; Servius ſays, of a famous Cretan archer, *Virg. E. 5, 11.* — ¶ 2. A native of Mylae (Myleus) in Sicily, a dexterous carver, *Ovid. Met. 13, 683.* — ¶ 3. A native of Saguntum, who attempted to procure favourable conditions of peace for his countrymen from Annibal; but in vain, *Liv. 21, 12.*

**ALCYONE**, *Vid. HALCYONE.*

**ALEA**, a name of Minerva, from a town of Arcadia, where ſhe was worſhipped, *Stat. Silv. 4, 6, 51.*; *Theb. 4, 288.*

**ALÈBAS**, vel **ALÈVAS**, -ae, a tyrant of Lariffa in Theſſaly, who was ſlain by his own life-guards, *Ovid in Ibin. 325.*

**ALECTO**, -ûs, -o; one of the three infernal furies, *Virg. Aen. 7, 479. Alœûs alae ſtridentes anguibus, ib. 561. oculi flammei, 448. os rabidum, 451.*

**ALÈMON**, -œnis, a virtuous man of Argolis, *Ovid. Met. 15, 19.* the father of Myſcœtos, who is hence called *Alêmônides*, *ib. 26.*



ALEO, *-ōnis*, a son of Atreus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21.

ALĒTHES, *-is*, a Trojan, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 125. 9, 246.

ALEXANDER, *-dri*, surnamed MAGNUS, the GREAT; the son of Philip, and king of Macedonia; who overturned the empire of the Persians, (G. 470.) He ordained that no one should make a picture of him but Apelles, nor a brazen statue of him but Lyfippus, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. *Plin.* 7, 37: He however suffered himself to be celebrated by Choerilus, a contemptible poet; for which Horace blames him, *Ep.* 2, 1, 232.

ALEXANDER *Pheraeus*, tyrant of Pherae in Thessaly, *Cic. Inv.* 2, 49. killed by his wife Thebè, *Cic. ib. et Off.* 2, 7.; *Ovid. in Ibin.* 321.; *Diodor.* 50, 15.; *Val. Max.* 9, 14.

ALEXANDER *Paris*, the son of Priam and the lover of Helëna, *Auētor ad Heren.* 4, 30.; *Varr. L. L.* 6, 5. *Vid.* PARIS.

ALEXICĀCUS, (i. e. the driver away of evil,) an epithet of Hercules, as being the defender of men, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 5.

ALEXIO, *v. -on, -ōnis*, a physician, intimate with Cicero, *Att.* 7, 2. 13, 25. *et.* 15, 1, 2.

ALEXIS, *-is*, a favourite slave belonging to Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 5, 20. 7, 2. &c.—¶ 2. A youth celebrated by Virgil, *Ecl.* 2, 1. said to have been given to him in a present by Maeceenas, *Martial.* 8, 56, 12. *et* 5, 16, 12. according to others, by Pollio, *Serv. ad Virg. E.* 2, 1. *Donat. in vit. Virg. c.* 5, 20. to whom Juvenal is thought to allude, 7, 69.—¶ 3. A noted statuary, *Plin.* 34, 8.

ALEXIRRHÖE, *vid.* ALYXORHÖE.

P. ALFENUS *Varus*, a learned lawyer, the scholar of Servius Sulpicius, *Gell.* 6, 5. The scholiast on Horace says, that he was originally a shoemaker, (*sutor*,) according to Cruquius and Bentley, a barber, (*tonfor*,) at Cremona; and that having given up his trade, he came to Rome and turned lawyer: whence Horace calls him *vafer*, subtle, *Sat.* 1, 3, 130. But others

suppose a different person to be here meant.

ALŌEUS, (3. syll.) a giant, the son of Titan and Terra, whose wife, Iphimedia, produced by Neptune the giants Otus and Ephialtes; called from their supposed father, Alōidāē, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 582. *et ibi Serv. Lucan.* 6, 410.

ALPHESIBOEAE, *v.* ARSINŌE, the daughter of Phegeus, (*Phegis -idis*;) king of Psophis, who married Alcmaeon, and received from him the fatal necklace of his mother Eriphyle. Alcmaeon having proved unfaithful to Alphesiboea, was slain by her brothers. But she, highly offended by what they had done, is said to have avenged the deed by putting them to death, *Propert.* 1, 15, 15. Apollodorus, who calls Alphesiboea by the name of Arsinōe, says that the sons of Phegeus were killed by Amphotērus and Acarnan, the sons of Alcmaeon by Callirhōe, 3, 7, 6. Hyginus says that Alcmaeon was killed by Phegeus, f. 244.

ALPHESIBOEUS, the name of a shepherd, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 1.

ALPHIUS, or ALFIUS, the name of an usurer, *Horat. Epod.* 2, 67. supposed to be the same mentioned by Columella, 1, 7, 2.

ALPHŌEUS, or *Alphēus*, the god of the river of that name in Elis, a division of Peloponnēsus; who falling in love with the nymph Arethusa, pursued her till she was changed by Diana into a fountain. Whereupon Alphēus, laying aside his human form, was changed into his own waters, that he might mix himself with her, (*Vertitur in proprias, ut se mihi misceat, undas*.) But Arethusa, sinking below ground, ran under the sea all the way from Elis to Sicily, where she burst forth and formed a large fountain in the island Ortygia, on which part of the city of Syracuse stood, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 494.—503. *et* 570.—641. Hence the fountain Arethusa in Syracuse was supposed to communicate with the river Alphēus in Elis, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 1. & 4. *Aen.* 3, 694. Hence also the nymph is called *Alphēias, -idis*; and the waters of the fountain,

fountain, *Elææ undæ*; thus, *Cum caput Elæis Alpheias extulit undis*, Ovid. *ib.* 487.

ALPINUS, a poet who wrote in a turgid or bombast style; whence Horace, ridiculing him, says, *Turgidus Alpinus jugulat dum Memnona*, while he murders Memnon in his poem, by the wretched description he gives of Memnon's death, *Sat.* 1, 10, 36. *Dumque defingit luteum Rheni caput*, and disfigures the muddy source of the Rhine, i. e. by his despicable manner of describing it makes it appear muddy, and not clear or limpid, as it really is, *ib.* 37. Bentley supposes Alpinus to be the same with FURIUS Bibaculus, who is mentioned, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 41.

ALSUS, the name of a shepherd, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 304.

ALTHÆA, or *Althæa*, the daughter of Thestius, (*Thestias*), the wife of Oeneus king of Calydonia, and mother of Meleæger. See *G. p.* 433.

ALYATTES, -æ, f. -is, vel *Alyattēs*, -ēi, a king of Lydia, the father of Croesus, (*G.* 600.), whence *Regnum Alyattēi*, the kingdom of Alyattes, i. e. Lydia, (al. *Alyattici*, i. e. *Croesi*), *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 41.

ALYXOTHŒ, -es, (al. *Alexirhœ*), the daughter of the river Granicus, and mother of Aesacus by Priam, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 763. But Apollodorus makes Arisba the mother of Aesacus, 3, 11, 5.

AMALTHÆA, the name of the goat which nursed Jupiter, and was converted into a star, *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 117.; *Hygin. Astr.* 2, 13. or of the nymph to whom that goat belonged, *Lactant.* 1, 21, 38.—¶ 2. The name of a Sybil, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 67.—¶ 3. Also a name given to the part of a villa, both by Cicero and Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 1, 13. & 16. *et* 2, 1.

AMĀNUS, the name of a warrior, *Sil.* 17, 446.

AMARYLLIS, -idis, (voc. *Amarylli*), the name of a country girl, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 5, & 37. 2, 14.; *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 537.

MĀSIS, -i, a famous king of Egypt, *Lucan.* 9, 155. (*G.* 666.)

AMĀTA, the wife of king Latinus, and mother of Lavinia, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 343.

AMBIGATUS, a king of the Celtae or Gauls, *Liv.* 5, 34.

AMBIORIX, -igis, king of the *Eburones*, in Gaul, *Cæsar. B. G.* 5, 24. who cut off Q. Tiberius Sabinus, the lieutenant of Cæsar, with a legion and five cohorts, *ib. et* 36. Q. Cicero, and the legion which he commanded, had nearly shared the same fate, when they were relieved by Cæsar, *ib.* 37,—50.

AMBIVIVS *Turpio*, a comic actor, who had a principal part in most of the plays of Terence.

AMILCAR, vel *Hamilcar*, -āris, a celebrated Carthaginian general, the father of Hannibal, *Liv.* 21, 1.; *Nep. in Vit. Sil.* 13, 731.

AMINEAS, -æ, an Athenian, the brother of the poet Aeschylus, who obtained the first prize of bravery in the battle of Salamis, *Aelian. Var. Hist.* 5, 19. with one Eumenes, *Herodot.* 8, 93.

AMMON, vel *Hammon*, -ōnis, a name of Jupiter, worshipped by the Africans, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 198. under the form of a ram; whence he is called *Corniger*, *Lucan.* 3, 297.; *Sil.* 14, 572. *Tortis cornibus Hammon*, *Luc.* 9, 514.—*Ammonis cornu*, a gem of a golden colour, like a ram's horn, *Plin.* 27, 10.

AMPĒLOS, the name of a youth beloved by Bacchus, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 409.

AMPHIARAUS, the son of Oecleus, (*Oecides*, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 317.), a famous augur at Argos, (*Argivus Augur*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 12.), who, knowing that he should perish in the Theban war if he went to it, hid himself in a place known only to his wife Eriphile. But she, bribed by her brother Adrastus with a golden necklace, discovered him. Amphiaræus having gone to the war, was swallowed up by an earthquake. Alcmaeon his son, (*Amphiaræides*, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 43.), according to his father's orders, slew his mother. Amphiaræus was worshipped as a god after his death, *Cic. Div.* 1, 40. (*G.* 431. & 301.)

AMPHICTYON, -ōnis, the son of Deucalion,



Deucalion, a king of Athens, who procured the institution of a general council of the states of Greece, the deputies of which were called from him *AMPHICTYONES*, and met twice annually, in spring at Delphi, and in autumn at Anthēla, a village near the straits of Thermopylae, *Herodot.* 7, 200. (*G.* 308. & 460.) ; *Cic. Inv.* 2, 23. ; *Liv.* 33, 5. ; *Tac. A.* 4, 14.

*AMPHILOCHUS*, a son of Amphiarāus, after his death worshipped as a god at Orōpus in Attica, as well as his father, *Liv.* 45, 27. ; *Plin.* 4, 1. Cicero mentions him as a king of the Argives, and an Augur, *Divin.* 1, 40.

*AMPHIMEDON*, a Libyan, slain by Perseus, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 75.

*AMPHION*, -ōnis, the son of Jupiter and Antiōpē, or, according to others, of Mercury ; from whom having received a lyre, he played on it so sweetly, that, by the sound, he is said to have moved the stones to build the walls of Thebes, *Horat. A. P.* 394. ; *Od.* 3, 11, 2. ; *Stat. Theb.* 8, 233. ; *Senec. Oedip.* v. 612. which is hence called *Amphionis arces*, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 427. His brother Zethus having a dislike to music, Amphion, to gratify him, is said to have discontinued the use of the lyre, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 42. ; *Cic. Div.* 2, 64. Amphion married Niōbē, who being slain with her children, (*vid.* NIŌBE), Amphion killed himself, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 271. He is called *Matris justissimus Vindex*, *Ovid. Art.* Am. 3, 323. because he put to death Dirce, the rival of his mother, *Hygin.* 7. (*vid.* ZETHUS). — *Amphionia lyra*, the lyre of Amphion, *Propert.* 1, 9, 10. ; *canes Amphionii*, i. e. *Thebani*, *Senec. Oedip.* 178. — ¶ 2. There was another Amphion, one of the Argonauts, *Val. Flac.* 1, 367.

*AMPHITRITE*, -es, the daughter of Oceānus and Doris, the wife of Neptune, *Col.* 10, 201. put for the sea, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 13. ; *Fast.* 5, 731. particularly for the Euxine sea, *Catull.* 63, 11.

*AMPHITRYO*, v. -on, -ōnis, the husband of Alcēmēna, the mother of Her-

cules, *Ovid. Ep.* 9, 44. who is hence called *Amphitryoniādes*, -ae, *Virg. Aen.* 8 214. ; *Ovid. Met.* 9, 140. et 15, 49. ; *Lucan.* 9, 644.

*AMPHISTRATUS*, a statuary, *Plin.* 36, 5.

*AMPHYTUS* and Telchius, the charioteers of Castor and Pollux, *Plin.* 6, 5.

*AMULIUS*, the son of Proca, king of Alba, who having set aside his elder brother Numitor, reigned in his stead, *Liv.* 1, 3. ; *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 67.

*AMULIUS*, a painter, *Plin.* 35, 10.

*AMŶCUS*, the son of Neptune, and a king of Bithynia or Bebrycia, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 373. who used to challenge strangers to combat with him at the *cestus*, and to slay those whom he conquered, *Apollodor.* 1, 9, 20. ; but he was himself at last vanquished and killed by Pollux, (*G.* 411.) — ¶ 2. A centaur, the son of Ophion, (*ōphionides*), *Ovid. Met.* 12, 245. — ¶ 3. One of the companions of Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 221. who was thought to have perished in a shipwreck, *ib.* but is supposed to have escaped with others, *ib.* 511. Two of this name were afterwards slain by Turnus. Whether this was one of them, is uncertain, *ib.* 9, 772. et 12, 509. probably that mentioned in the latter passage as the brother of Diōres, and consequently the son of Priam, *ib.* 5, 297. — A different Amŷcus from all these is mentioned, *ib.* 10, 704.

*AMYCLAS*, -ae, the master of the boat in which Caesar in disguise embarked from a place near Oricum, in order to hasten the passage of his troops from Brundisium, *Flor.* 4, 2, 37. ; *Lucan.* 5, 520. — 677.

*AMYMONE*, -es, a nymph violated by Neptune, and changed into a fountain, *Hygin.* 169. ; *Stat. Theb.* 6, 288.

*AMYNTAS*, -ae, the father of Philip king of Macedonia, *Nep.* 21, 2.

*AMYNTAS*, a shepherd, in Virgil, *Ecl.* 3, 28. & 73.

*AMYNTOR*, -ōris, the father of Phoenix, the praeceptor of Achilles, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 307. (*Dolopum rector*, *ib.* 12, 364.) whence Phoenix is called *Amyn-tōrides*, -ae, *Ovid.* in *lhin.* 259.

AMYTHŌN, -ōnis, the son of Cretheus, and the father of Melampus, who is hence called *Amythāōnius*, Virg. G. 3, 550.; Tibull. 4, 1, 120.

ANACHARSIS, -is, a Scythian philosopher in the time of Solon, who expressed a great contempt of money, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32.

ANACREON, -ontis, a lyric poet, born in Tēos, a town of Ionia in Asia Minor, hence called *Tēius Anacreon*, Hor. Epod. 14, 10. who wrote chiefly on amorous and sportive subjects, and that even when an old man; *Quid, nisi cum multo Vencrem confundere vino, Præcepit Lyrici Tēia musa senis?* Ovid. Trist. 2, 263. which Horace thus beautifully expresses by one word, *Nec, si quid olim lulsit Anacreon, Delevit ætas*, Od. 4, 9, 9. He is said to have been choaked by swallowing the stone of a dried grape, Plin. 7, 7.; adj. *Anacreontius*.

ANADYOMĒNE, -es, a name given to a celebrated picture of Venus by Apelles, in which she was represented as emerging from the sea, Plin. 35, 10 f. 36, 15.

ANĀITIS, -idis, a goddess worshipped by the Armenians, Plin. 33, 4 f. 24.

ANAXAGŌRAS, -æc, a native of Clazomēne, (*Clazomenius*), a celebrated philosopher, the preceptor of Pericles, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, & 11.; Acad. 4, 31.; Or. 3, 33.; Brut. 11.; Tusc. 1, 43. (G. 12.)

ANAXARCHUS, of Abdēra, (*Abdērta*), a follower of Democritus, (*Democriti sc̄iator*, vel *Democriticus*), and a favourite of Alexander the Great; after whose decease he fell into the hands of Nicocreon tyrant of Cyprus, who cruelly put him to death, in revenge of a sharp answer which Anaxarchus had made to him at the table of Alexander, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22.; Val. Max. 3, 3. extr. 4.; Ovid. in Ibin. 571.

ANAXARĒTE, -es, a beautiful girl of Salamis in Cyprus, who having by her cruelty occasioned the death of her lover, was converted into a stone, Ovid. Met. 14, 799.

ANAXILĀUS, a native of Melsēne

in Peloponnesus, who founded Melsāna in Sicily, *Justin.* 4, 2; *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 11.

ANAXIMANDER, v. -drus, -dri, an illustrious philosopher, born at Miletus, who said that all things were produced from the infinity of nature, Cic. Acad. 4, 37.; that the gods were born, and mortal, *N. D.* 1, 10. and foretold an earthquake which happened at Lacedaemon, *Id. Div.* 1, 50. (G. 11.)

ANAXIMĒNES, the scholar of Anaximander, (G. 11.), who taught that all things were produced of air, Cic. Acad. 2, 57. and that the air was God, Cic. N. D. 1, 10.

ANCAEUS, the son of Neptune, one of the Argonauts, who succeeded Tiphys as pilot, *Hygin.* 1. et 18.

ANCAEUS, the son of Lycurgus, *Hygin.* 173. an Arcadian, slain by the Calydonian boar, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 315, 391, & 401.; *Hygin.* 248.

ANCAEUS, a rich man of the island Samos, who is said to have made his slaves work too hard in his vineyard; on which account, he was told by one of them, that he should never drink the produce of his vines. When vintage came, Ancaeus, holding a cup in his hand, before he drank of it, sent for the slave, and told him that he was a false prophet. The slave calmly said, Many things happen between the cup and the lip; or, as the Greek verse is rendered in Latin, *Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra*. At that instant a message was suddenly brought him that a wild boar had broken into the vineyard. Upon this Ancaeus set down the cup, and hastened to drive out the boar, but was killed in the attempt; whence the words of the slave became proverbial. To this adage Gellius compares the saying of Cato, *Multum interest inter os et offam*, 13, 17.

ANCARIUS, v. *Ancharius*, a tribune of the commons, who opposed the Agrarian law of Caesar, Cic. Pis. 38.; Fam. 13, 40.

ANCHARIANA familia, the slaves of one Ancharius, *Quintil.* 4, 1, 74. et 9, 2, 56.

ANCHEMŌLUS, the son of Rhoetus, king



king of the Marrubians or Marfi, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 389. *et ibi Serv.*

ANCHIALUS, the slave of L. Egnatius, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 45. — ¶ 2. This word is supposed to denote the form of an oath used by the Jews. But others, more properly, take it for the name of a boy, spoken of, *Martial.* 11, 95, 8.

ANCHISES, -ae, the son of Capys, by Themis, the daughter of Ilus king of Troy, *Apollodor.* 3, 2. the father of Aenēas by Venus, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 617. who is hence called *Anchisiades*, -ae, *ib.* 5, 407.; *Tros Anchisiades*, 6, 126. *dux*, 348.—*Tumulus Anchiseus*, the tomb of Anchises, *ib.* 5, 761.

ANCUS Martius, the grandson of Numa by his daughter, the fourth king of Rome, *Virg. Aen.* 6. 815.

ANDOCIDES, an Athenian orator, contemporary with Socrates, *Plutarch. de vit. Or.* 2.

ANDRAEMON, -ōnis, the husband of Dryopē, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 333. and father of Thoas, who is hence called *Andromōne natus*, *ib.* 13. 357.

ANDRISCUS, a pretended son of king Perseus, *Liv. Epit.* 48, 49. *et* 50, *et* 52.

ANDROCLES, a prince of the Acamanians, *Liv.* 36. 16. — ¶ 2. A commander of king Perseus, *Id.* 44, 32.

ANDROCLUS, a Dacian slave, recognised in the Circus Maximus by a lion, which he had formerly relieved when wounded in the woods, *Gell.* 5, 14.; *Aelian. Hist. Animal.* 7, 48. to which Seneca is supposed to allude, *de Benef.* 2, 19.

ANDROCŶDES, -ae, an illustrious physician, who wrote a letter to Alexander, warning him of the pernicious effects of drinking, *Plin.* 14, 5 f. 7.

ANDROGEOS, the son of Minos king of Crete, and Pasiphæ, slain by the Athenians and Megarensians out of envy for his having defeated them all in the exercises of the Palæstra, *Serv. in Virg. G.* 1, 404.; in the genit. *Androgei*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 392.; or *Androgeō*, in imitation of the Attic dialect, (*Ἀνδρῆος* for *Ἀνδρογεῖος*), *ib.* 6, 20. —In the acc. we find *Androgeōna*, from

*Androgeon*, *Propert.* 2, 1, 62. Androgeos is said to have been restored to life again by Aesculapius, *ib.*—*Andrōgēōnēae poenas exsolvere caedis*, to suffer punishment for the murder of Androgeos, *Catull.* 62, (al. 63.), 77.

ANDROMACHE, -es, the wife of Hector, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 486.

ANDROMACHE, a tragedy written by Ennius, *Cic. Div.* 1, 13.

ANDROMĒDE, -es, v. -da, the daughter of Cepheus king of Ethiopia, by Cassiopē, freed from a sea-monster, to which she was exposed, by Perseus, whom she afterwards married, *Hygin.* 64.—After her death she was translated into a constellation, *Id. Astron.* 2, 11.; *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.; *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 17.; *Plin.* 5, 31.; *Propert.* 1, 3, 4. 3, 21, 29.

ANDRONICUS, of Puteoli, an intimate of Cicero's, *Cic. Att.* 5, 15.

Lucius ANDRONICUS, the first author of comedy at Rome. *Vid. Livius.*

ANĒMO, -ōnis, vel *Almo*, properly a river near Rome, worshipped as a god, *Cic. Nat. D.* 3, 20.

ANĒTOR, -ōris, a native of Phocis, (*Phocēus*), the shepherd of Peleus, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 348.

ANICIUS, a consul, a. u. 593, in whose consulship there was a remarkable vintage; whence *Anicianum vinum*, wine then produced; *Aniciana nota*, a cask of that wine, *Cic. Br.* 83.—¶ 2. Another mentioned by Cicero, *Fam.* 7, 16. 12, 21. whence *Aniciana lectica*, a sedan used by king Ptolemy while at Rome, and presented by him to Anicius, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 2, 10. *Lapidinae Anicianae*, stone-quarries belonging to one Anicius, in the territory of Tarquinii, near the *Lacus Volsiniensis*, *Plin.* 36, 22 f. 49.; *Pira*, a kind of pears cultivated by one Anicius, *Col.* 5, 10.

ANIUS, a son of Apollo, and king of Delos, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 80. *et ibi Serv.*; *Ovid. Met.* 13, 632, &c.

ANNA PERENNA, a goddess worshipped by the Romans, supposed to be the sister of Dido. See *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 523,—653, &c.; *Sil.* 8, 50,—202.; *Martial.* 4, 64, 16.



ANNAEUS, the name of a clan or gens at Rome, to which belonged Seneca, Lucan. Florus, &c.

ANNALIS, a surname given to the tribune L. VILLIUS, who first proposed the law determining at what age each office might be sought and enjoyed, *Liv.* 40, 43. which surname continued to his posterity, *Quintil.* 6, 3, 86.

ANNIBAL, vel *Hannibal*, -*ālis*, the son of Hamilcar, and chief commander of the Carthaginians against the Romans in the second Punic war, *Nep.* & *Liv.* 21, 4. 28, 12, &c.—ANNIBAL, when only nine years of age, is said to have been led by his father Hamilcar to the altar, and there obliged to swear that he would always be an enemy to the Romans, *Liv.* 21, 1.; *Sil.* 1, 99. According to Silius, he swore by Mars and Juno, *ib.* 118.; Martial says, by Hercules, 9, 44, 9. Amilcar having fallen in battle in Spain, where he had commanded for nine years, was succeeded by Asdrubal, his son-in-law; who sent for Annibal, as Livy says, scarcely yet come to the age of puberty, (*vix dum puberem*); though it appears, from Livy's own account, that he was at least twenty-three, *Liv.* 21, 3. Annibal served three years under Asdrubal; and he being assassinated by a Spaniard, Annibal was appointed chief commander, *ib.* 3. et 4. He began the war against the Romans by the siege of Saguntum, which he took by storm in the eighth month, *ib.* 15. The most of the inhabitants destroyed themselves by fire, with their wives and children, and their most valuable effects, or fought with desperate fury till they fell, *ib.* 14. et 24, 42. et 28, 39. (*Vid.* SAGUNTUM, *G. Index.*) Annibal having left his brother Asdrubal, and Hanno, to command in Spain, led his army into Italy, over the Pyrenees, the Rhone, and the Alps, vanquishing all the nations that opposed him. The length of this march, which he finished in five months, is computed by Polybius at 9000 *stadia*, above a thousand miles, 3, 39. Annibal crossed the Alps about the middle of No-

vember, a. u. 534, *Liv.* 21, 35.; *Plin.* 18. 31. In descending from the Alps he is said to have made a passage for his troops by softening the rocks with vinegar, after he had heated them by burning a great pile of trees, (*Arden- tia saxa infuso aceto putrescunt*, *Liv.* *ib.* 37. *Diduxit scopulos, et montem rupis aceto*, Juvenal. 10, 153.) But Polybius does not mention this incredible fact, 3, 54. et 56.

Annibal first defeated the Romans under Scipio the consul, near the river Ticinus, *Liv.* 21, 46. and soon after near the Trebia, under the other consul Sempronius, *ib.* 54. &c. Early next spring, in passing a marsh formed by the overflowing of the river Arnus, through fatigue and want of sleep, he lost one of his eyes, *Liv.* 22, 2. He rode on an elephant, the only one that remained, *ib.* hence, *O qualis facies, et quali digna tabellā, Cum Gaetula ducem portaret bellua luscum!* Juvenal. 10, 157. He defeated the Romans a third time near the Trasimene lake, under Flaminius the consul, who was killed, with 15,000 of his men, *Liv.* 22, 6 et 7. The progress of Hannibal was for some time checked by the prudent conduct of Fabius Maximus the dictator, *Vid.* FABIVS. But in the year of the city 537, Annibal defeated the Romans a fourth time under the consuls Paulus Aemilius and Terentius Varro, near Cannae, a small village in Apulia, on the river Aufidus, with the greatest slaughter that they ever suffered in one battle, *Liv.* 22, 50. According to Polybius, 70,000 foot and above 5000 horse were slain, 3, 117. Livy says 40,000 foot and 2700 horse, *ib.* 49.; but in other places he makes them 50,000, *ib.* 59. and more, *l.* 25, 6. About 13,000 were made prisoners. The loss of Annibal, in comparison, was inconsiderable, *Polyb. ibid.* Maharbal, who commanded the cavalry on the right wing, *Liv.* 22, 46. after the victory, urged Annibal to lead his troops directly to Rome, assuring him, that on the fifth day he should feast in the Capitol. Annibal

was dazzled with the proposal, but said it required time to deliberate on it; upon which Maharbal exclaimed, "You know, Annibal, how to conquer, but you know not how to improve your victory." (*Vincere scis, Annibal, victoriâ uti nescis*). That day's delay is thought to have saved Rome, *Liv. 22, 51*. The troops of Annibal were enervated by wintering at Capua, which city revolted to him soon after the battle of *Cannae*, *Liv. 23, 7. et 18*. Hence Marcellus, who repulsed Annibal from Nola, and first taught the Romans, as Livy observes, that Annibal might be conquered, *Liv. 23, 16*. said that Capua had proved a *Cannae* to Annibal, (*Capuam Annibali Cannas fuisse*), *ib. 45.*; *et Flor. 2, 6*. From this time the strength of Annibal in Italy declined, the Carthaginians having neglected to send him proper supplies, *Liv. 23, 24. et 28, 12*. A. u. 542, in order to raise the siege of Capua, he led his army to Rome, and pitched his camp at the river Anio, three miles from the city, and advanced with his cavalry to the *Porta Collina*, *Liv. 26, 10.*; *Juvenal 6, 290.* and is said to have even shot a dart within it, *Plin. 34, 6 f. 15*. He was repulsed by a body of the Roman cavalry. Propertius makes the *Lares* or tutelary gods of Rome to drive Hannibal from the Roman city, *3, 3, 11*. Next day he crossed the Anio, and drew up his forces in order of battle; nor did the Roman consuls decline the combat. But they were prevented from engaging by a violent storm. The same thing happened next day; and as soon as they returned to their camps, the weather became calm, and wonderfully serene. The Carthaginians considered this as ominous; and Annibal is reported to have said, that sometimes the will, sometimes the fortune of taking the city Rome was denied him, *Liv. ib. 11*. Some other circumstances discouraged him. He therefore withdrew his army, not only from the city, but even to the remotest corner of Italy, leaving Capua to its fate, *ib. 12*. After this, however,

he was successful in several engagements. But his hopes were quite sunk by the destruction of his brother Asdrubal, a. u. 546, who was coming to his assistance, *Liv. 27, 51. Vid. NERO*. Annibal, however, was more worthy of admiration in adversity than in prosperity; for though he carried on war for so many years in a foreign country, with an army composed of soldiers from many different nations, and often in the greatest want, yet there never happened a mutiny among them, *Liv. 28, 12*. At last being recalled to defend his country, a. u. 550, he left Italy with the bitterest vexation, *Liv. 30, 20*. sixteen years after he had invaded it, *ib. 28*. Soon after his arrival in Africa, he sent to Scipio to ask a conference, in order to treat concerning peace. But not agreeing about the terms, they came to a decisive engagement near Zama; where Annibal, after doing every thing that courage or skill could effect, was completely defeated. He, with difficulty, escaped with a few horsemen to Adrumetum; and from thence, being sent for, returned to Carthage, thirty-six years after he had left it when a boy. In the senate-house he declared that there was no hopes of safety but in peace, *ib. 35*. The Carthaginians, therefore, were obliged to submit to the terms prescribed by the victors, *ib. 37*.

Annibal remained for several years at Carthage, discharging with fidelity the most important offices of the state. When praetor he abridged the exorbitant power of the judges, and checked the embezzlement of the public revenues; by which means he incurred the enmity of many of the leading men, who accused him to the Romans of striving to effect a renewal of hostilities, *Liv. 33, 48*. The Romans, who sought only a pretext for indulging their hatred against Annibal, contrary to the opinion of Scipio Africanus, sent an embassy to Carthage to complain of his conduct. Annibal, afraid of being given up to the Romans, fled to Antiochus king of Syria, whom he instigated



instigated to make war on the Romans, and attempted in vain to induce his countrymen to join him, *Liv. ib. 49.*; *Nep. 22, 7. et 8.* After the defeat of Antiochus, Annibal fled to Prusias king of Bithynia, before whose tent, according to Juvenal, he was obliged to wait as a client, till that prince pleased to wake, (*Donec Bithyno libeat vigilare tyranno*), *Juvenal 10, 162.* The Romans sent T. Quinctius Flaminius, the conqueror of Philip, as an ambassador to Prusias, to ask that he would give up Annibal to them. Prusias not daring to refuse, the fort in which Annibal resided was immediately surrounded with armed men. Annibal, always apprehensive of this fate, took poison, which he had long kept ready for such an exigence, *Liv. 39, 51.*; *Nep. 22, 12.* and expired, in the 70th year of his age, *Nep. ib. 13.*

Some assert that Annibal always kept poison in the gem of his ring; hence Juvenal says, alluding to the three bushels of gold rings taken from the fingers of those Roman *Equites* and *Patricians* who were slain at Cannae, which Hannibal is said to have sent to Carthage, *Finem animae, quae res humanas miscuit olim, Non gladii, non saxa dabunt, non tela, sed ille Cannarum vindex, ac tanti sanguinis ultor ANNULUS*, 10, 163.; and adds sarcastically, *I, demens, et sacras curre per Alpes, Ut pueris placeas, et declamatio fias*, *ib. 166.* Young orators used to exercise themselves in declaiming on different circumstances in the life of Hannibal; as, whether he should have led his army to Rome after the battle of Cannae; or whether he should have withdrawn his troops from Rome on account of the storm? *Juvenal. 7, 161.*

Annibal, though so much engaged in war, paid attention to learning, and wrote several books in the Greek language, *Nep. 22, 13.*

As Annibal reduced the power of Italy more than any one ever did after the Romans became a great nation, (*post magnitudinem nominis Romani Italiae opes maxumè adtriverat*, *Sallust Jug. 5.*),

so that those who finally proved victorious were the nearest to destruction, (*Ad eo—ut propius periculo fuerint. qui vicerint*, *Liv. 21, 1.* *Propiusque fuere periculo Quis superare datum*, *Sil. 1, 13.*), the Roman authors generally speak of Annibal with great antipathy, and represent his character in a more unfavourable light than the history of his life will justify. Thus Livy, after enumerating his good qualities, adds, *Has tantas viri virtutes ingentia vitia aequabant, inhumana crudelitas, perfidia plus quam Punica, nihil veri, nihil sancti, nullus deum metus, nullum jusjurandum, nulla religio*, *Liv. 21, 4.*; hence he is called *Dirus Annibal*, *Hor. Od. 2, 12, 2. et 3, 6, 36.*; *Dirus Afer*, *ib. 4, 4, 42.*; *Perfidus Annibal*, *ib. 49.*; *Abominatus parentibus*, *Id. Epod. 16, 8.*; *Cruentus*, *Lucan. 4, 789.*; *Superbus perjuro ense*, *Stat. Silv. 4, 6, 77.*; *Add. Martial. 4, 14, 2.*—Hannibal is called *Tyrius*, because the Carthaginians were sprung from Tyre, *Juvenal. 12, 107.*; so *Poenus Annibal*, *Lucan, 1, 305.* and simply *Poenus*, *ib. 31.*

*ANNICERII philosophi*, the followers of Aristippus, named from *Annicëris*, -idis, the scholar of Hegesias, who was the scholar of Aristippus; called also *Cyrenæici*, from *Cyrène*, the native city of Aristippus, *Cic. Off. 3, 33.*

*ANNIUS*, the name of several persons mentioned by Cicero, *Verr. 1, 41. et 1, 5, 5, 29.*; *Balb. 20.*; *Brut. 20. &c.*

*T. ANNIUS Milo.* See *MILO.*

*ANSER, -ëris*, a poet mentioned by OVID, remarkable for his obscenity, *Trist. 2, 435.* probably the same whom Servius says Virgil alludes to, *Ecl. 9, 35.* He was a favourite with Antony, who gave him a farm in the Falernian territory, which had belonged to Pompey. He accompanied Antony to the siege of Mutina; whence Cicero says of him, *Hique, qui nunc Mutinam oppugnant, D. Brutum obsident, de Falerno Anseres depellentur*, (probably sneering at him as a goose of a poet,) *Cic. Phil. 13, 5.* Propertius is likewise thought to allude to the same person, 2, 25, 84.

*ANTAËLUS*, a Libyan giant, the son



son of Neptune and Terra, who as often as he touched the earth, when his limbs were wearied, was refreshed. Hercules, therefore, in contending with him, could only slay him by raising him from the ground, and squeezing him to his breast. *Lucan.* 4, 593, &c.; *Stat. Theb.* 7, 891.; *Sil.* 3, 40.

ANTALCĪDES, a Spartan, who being sent into Asia, made a peace with Artaxerxes, very disadvantageous to his country, *Pausan.* 9, 1.

ANTĒNOR, -ōris, a Trojan, saved by the Greeks because he had always been the adviser of peace, *Liv.* 1, 1. With a number of followers he reached the top of the Hadriatic Gulf, and there built Patavium, now Padua, *ib. et Virg. Aen.* 1, 242, & 247.; *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 75. *Antenoridae*, -arum, sons of Antenor, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 484. *Flacce, Antenorei spes et alumne laris*, i. e. of Padua, *Martial.* 1, 77.

ANTĒROS, -ōtis, a son of Mars and Venus, the god of mutual love, or according to others, who made love cease, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23.

ANTEROS, a slave belonging to Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 9, 14. et 11, 1.

ANTHROPOGRAPHUS, a name given to one Dionysius, a portrait-painter, because he painted nothing but men, *Plin.* 35, 10 f. 37.

ARTICLEA, v. -ia, the daughter of Autolycus, and mother of Ulysses, *Hygin.* 201.

ANTIGĒNES, -is, a shepherd, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 89.

ANTIGENĪDES, -is, v. -idas, -ae, an excellent musician of Thebes, who, when his scholar Ismenias played very well before the people, but did not please them, called out to him, *Mibi cane et musis*, sing to me and the muses, i. e. please the learned or good judges and despise the ignorant. *Cic. Brut.* 50. *Val. Max.* 3, 7. ext. 2.

ANTIGŌNE, -es, the daughter of Laomedon and sister of Priam, metamorphosed into a stork by Juno, for having presumed to contend with her in beauty, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 93. &c.

ANTIGŌNE, the daughter of Oedi-

pus, king of Thebes, who attended her blind father, when expelled from his country by Creon, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 350. Afterwards having buried her brother Polynices, contrary to the express orders of Creon, she was by him sentenced to be buried alive; which she prevented by killing herself. Her lover Haemon, the son of Creon, killed himself at her tomb, *Propert.* 2, 7, 83. *Hygin.* 73. But different authors tell this story differently. — *Antigones persona*, the mask used in acting the part of Antigone in a play, *Juvenal.* 8, 229.

ANTIGŌNUS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, who, after the death of that prince, becoming too powerful, was defeated and slain by the other successors of Alexander. The descendants of Antigonus, however, obtained possession of Macedonia, which they retained, till Perseus, the last of them, was defeated and taken prisoner by the Romans under Paulus Aemilius.

ANTIŁŌCHUS, the son of Nestor by Eurydicē, slain in the Trojan war by Memnon the son of Aurora, *Homer. Odys.* 4, 1, — 188.; *Juvenal.* 10, 252.; *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 13. Ovid says, by Hector, *Ep.* 1, 15.

ANTIMĀCHUS, a Greek poet, a native of Colophon; called CLARIUS from *Claros*, an adjacent grove, where was a temple of Apollo, *Ovid. Trist.* 1, 5, 1. Having one day assembled a number of people to hear him read a long composition, when all of them being tired had left him, except Plato; "I will read on, says he, notwithstanding; for Plato alone is to me as good as a multitude," (*Plato enim mihi unus instar est omnium*,) *Cic. Brut.* 51. He wrote in a tumid style, *Catul.* 96, 10.

ANTIŌCHUS, the name of several kings of Syria; one of whom, called Antiochus MAGNUS, made war on the Romans at the instigation of Annibal, *Liv.* 33, 49. He was defeated first by Acilius Glabrio the consul, at Thermopylae, *Id.* 36, 15. and finally by L. Scipio, *Liv.* 37, 40.; *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 18.; *Verr.* 1, 21.

ANTIOCHUS,

**ANTIOCHUS**, a celebrated rhetorian and philosopher, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 3. whose lectures Cicero attended, *Cic. Br.* 19.

**ANTIÖPA**, *v. -pe, -es*, the daughter of Nycteus (*Nycteis, -idis*, *Propert.* 1, 4, 5. *Nycteos Antiopæ*, *Id.* 3, 15, 12.) the mother of Zethus and Amphion by Jupiter, *Hygin.* 7. who came to her, as it is said, in the form of a satyr, *Ovid Met.* 6, 110.

Very different accounts are given of Antiopæ, by Apollodorus, 3, 5, 5. Hyginus, 7. and 8. and Pausanias, 2, 6. Homer makes her the daughter of the river Asöpus, *Odys.* 11, 259. So Apollonius of Rhodes, 1, 735; who also makes her the daughter of Nycteus, 4, 1090. After the death of her father, whoever he was, Lycus, his brother and successor, is said to have kept Antiopæ confined; and his wife Dirce, suspecting that she was his concubine, used her cruelly, *Propert.* 3, 15, 13, &c. But her wrongs were at last avenged by her sons; who slew Lycus, and tied Dirce by her hair to the mouth of a fierce bull, so that she perished by a miserable death, *Hygin. et Apollodor. ibid. Propert.* 3, 15, 37. *Vid. ZETHUS.*

**ANTIOPE**, a queen of the Amazons, *Juslin.* 24.

**ANTIÖPE**, the name of a tragedy, written by Pacuvius, *Perf.* 1, 77.

**ANTIÖPÄTER**, *-tris*, vel *-tri*, of the 2d decl. the name of several philosophers mentioned by Cicero, *Br.* 16. *de Orat.* 2, 12.; *Leg.* 1, 2.; *Tusc.* 5, 37; *Off.* 2, 14.; *Acad.* 4, 5.—also a poet, *de Orat.* 3, 50.; *Fat.* 2.

**ANTIÖPÄTER**, *-tri*, *v. -tris*, a Macedonian general, the friend of Alexander, *Juslin.* 9, 4. made governor of Macedonia by Alexander when he went to the Persian war, *Id.* 6, 7.; *Arrian.* 1, p. 30. The Lacedemonians and other states of Greece, encouraged by Alexander's absence to revolt, were completely defeated by Antipater; and Agis, the Spartan king, slain, *Id.* 12, 1.; *Curt.* 6, 1. The services of Antipater were rewarded with ingratitude, through the jealousy of Alexan-

der; who, a little before his death, deprived him of his government, and summoned him to Babylon to give an account of his conduct. Antipater, apprehensive of danger, as several of his most faithful friends had already been cut off, was suspected of having poisoned Alexander, by means of his sons Cassander and Lolas, who were then at court, *Juslin.* 13, 14.; *Curt.* 10, 10, 14.; *Add. Ovid.* in *Ibin.* 297.; *Plin.* 30, 16 f. 53; *Tacit. Ann.* 2, 73.; *Arrian.* 7, p. 500.; *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 2. ext. f.; *Diodor.* 17, 118. But it was generally believed that Alexander died in consequence of excessive drinking, *Plutarch. Alex.* p. 707.; *Arrian.* 7, p. 498. After the death of Alexander, Antipater obtained the government of Macedonia and Greece, *Curt.* 10, 10, 19.; *Juslin.* 13, 4. which he retained to his death, (G. 472.) A letter from this Antipater to his son Cassander is highly praised by Cicero, *Off.* 2, 14.

**ANTIPHÄTES**, *-ae*, a king of the *Laestrigönes*, who destroyed a number of the companions of Ulysses, *Hor. Art. P.* 145.; *Sil.* 8, 531.; *Ovid Met.* 14, 234.

**ANTONINUS**, the name of several Roman emperors: *adj.* **ANTONINIANUS**, *Eutrop.* 8, 10.

**ANTONIUS**, the name of a Roman gens.

**C. ANTÖNIUS**, the colleague of Cicero in the consulship, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 5.; *Flac.* 38.; *Sallust. Cat.* 24. He was sent with an army against Catiline; with whom he was unwilling to fight on account of their former intimacy: He therefore gave the command to his lieutenant, M. Petreius, *Sall. Cat.* 59. who cut off Catiline and his army, *ib.* 60. Antonius, after his consulship, obtained the province of Macedonia, which he governed for two years. Upon his return to Rome he was brought to his trial by Coelius, for extortion, and for making war without his province, (*de repetundis et de majestate*), *Cic. Vat.* 11.; *Coel.* 31.; *Liv. Epit.* 103. and being found guilty, was condemned to perpetual exile, a. u. 694.

M. ANTONIUS, an illustrious orator, *Cic. Br.* 36.; *Off.* 2, 14. consul with A. Albinus, a. u. 655, *Cic. ad Quir. post. Red.* 5. who was put to death in the massacre after the return of Marius from banishment, and his head fixed on the *Rostra*, in which he had steadily defended the republic when consul, and preserved the heads of many citizens; as Cicero says, lamenting, as it were ominously, the misery of that fate which happened afterwards to himself, from the grandson of this very Antonius, *Or.* 3, 3.

M. ANTONIUS, the son of the orator, praetor a. 678. who, having through the interest of Cotta, the consul, obtained the command of all the coasts of the Mediterranean sea, with unlimited authority, (*cum infinito imperio*), to gratify his avarice pillaged Sicily and the provinces. But at last making war on the Cretans unjustly, he was defeated, and soon after died of grief, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 3.; *et ibi Ascon. Add. ib.* 3, 91.; *et Liv. Epit.* 97. hence, however, he got the surname of CRETICUS, *Flor.* 3, 7.; *Plutarch. in Anton. pr.*

M. ANTONIUS, the son of CRETICUS, after the death of his father, was educated under the care of his mother JULIA, of the family of the Caesars, who married for her second husband Cornelius Lentulus, whom Cicero, by order of the senate, put to death, as an accomplice in Catiline's conspiracy. This is thought to have been the first ground of that violent hatred which Antony ever after bore to Cicero. He particularly complained that Cicero had refused burial to his stepfather, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 7. which charge, Plutarch observes, was groundless. Cicero ascribes the profligacy and wickedness of Antony to his having been educated in the house of Lentulus, *ib.*

Antony in his youth was remarkable for his comeliness and strength. He formed an intimacy with young Curio, by whom he was seduced into drunkenness, lewdness, and extravagance. This led him to contract debt to

a great amount, Plutarch says 250 talents; Cicero says *sestertium sexagies*, above 48,000*l.* *Phil.* 2, 18. Curio was surety for the whole of this sum, which Curio's father, at the intercession of Cicero, paid, but discharged his son for the future from keeping company with Antony, *Cic. ib.* Antony next associated himself with Clodius; but being dissatisfied with his measures, and foreseeing the dangerous consequences of them, he left Italy, and travelled into Greece, where he spent his time in warlike exercises, and in the study of eloquence. He served his first campaign under Gabinus, the proconsul of Syria, who appointed him commander of the horse. In that station he gave proofs of uncommon courage and conduct. It was chiefly owing to Antony that Gabinus undertook and effected the restoration of Ptolemy to the throne of Egypt, *Plutarch. in Anton. et Cic. Phil.* 2, 19. *Vid. PROLEMAEUS AULÊTES.* After this he joined Caesar in Gaul, who made him one of his lieutenants, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 81. Having remained there for some time, he came to Rome to sue for the quaestorship; and being elected, he immediately returned to Caesar, without waiting for the ordinary appointment, (*sine senatus consulto, sine sorte, sine lege*), *Cic. Phil.* 2, 20.; *Caes. B. G.* 8, 2, & 24, & 46. Caesar was so pleased with the services of Antony, that he exerted his utmost interest to get him created an augur, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 50. and succeeded, in opposition to the party of Pompey, by means of Curio, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 2.

In the end of the year 703, Antony came to Rome, and was made tribune. Being devoted to Caesar, he opposed all the decrees of the senate against him; and when the final decree was passed, (*Ut dent operam consules, praetores, tribuni plebis, quique pro consubus sint ad urbem, nequid respublica detrimenti capiat*), on the 7th Jan. a. u. 704, Antony, apprehending danger, fled from the city in disguise, with Curio and Q. Cassius, another tribune,



to Caesar, who was then at Ravenna, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 5.; *Cic. Fam.* 16, 11. and thus afforded Caesar a pretext for crossing the Rubicon, the boundary of his province, and making war on his country; whence Cicero says, that Antony was the cause of war and destruction to the Roman republic, as Helen was to the Trojans, *Phil.* 2, 22.; *Att.* 7, 9.

During the civil war, Antony, on every occasion, distinguished himself. In the decisive battle of Pharsalia he commanded the left wing, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 89. After the battle, Caesar being created dictator, went in pursuit of Pompey, and sent Antony to command in Italy, with the character of master of horse, *Plutarch. in Anton.* Cicero says that Antony was appointed to this office by the favour of his friends, without the knowledge of Caesar, *Phil.* 2, 25. Here Antony behaved with the greatest profligacy and extravagance, *ib.* His chief favourites were Sergius a comedian, and Cythêris an actress, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 25. Attended by her, he made a progress through Italy, having his chariot drawn by lions, *Plin.* 8, 16 f. 21.; *Plutarch. in Anton.*; *Cic. Att.* 10, 13. & 17.

Antony bought at a public auction the house of Pompey, which he made the scene of his revellings, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 27. & 28. He had expected that the purchase-money would never be asked. But Caesar, displeased with his conduct, exacted payment; which provoked Antony to such a degree, that he is said to have employed an assassin to dispatch Caesar, *ib.* 29. The disapprobation, however, which Caesar expressed of Antony's course of life, gave some check to his excessive dissoluteness. He parted with Cythêris, and married Fulvia, the widow of Clodius, *Plutarch. ibid.*; *Cic. Phil.* 2, 28. He soon after regained the entire confidence of Caesar, who, in his fifth and last consulship, a. 709, made Antony his colleague, *ib.* 32. At the festival of the *Lupercalia*, about the middle of February, Antony, who was one of

those *Luperci*, instituted in honour of Caesar, *Dio* 44, 6. after running up and down naked, according to custom, with his companions, went up to Caesar, who was then sitting before the *Rosstra*, in the forum, on a golden chair, dressed in a purple robe, to see the diversion of running, and, producing a crown, attempted to put it upon Caesar's head; but Caesar, observing the great disapprobation of the people, refused it, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 34. *et* 3, 5. *et* 5, 14. *et* 13, 8, 15, & 19.; *Dio*, 44, 11.; *Suet. Caes.* 79. in such a manner, however, that it was thought the matter had been concerted between him and Antony, (*Quod ab eo ita repulsum erat, ut non offensus videretur*), *Vell.* 2, 56. This expression of Caesar's desire to assume the name, as he had already usurped the power of king, determined Brutus and Cassius, and the other conspirators, to hasten the execution of their plot. They proposed to put Antony to death at the same time with Caesar; but to this Brutus would not consent, thinking, as Plutarch says, that an action undertaken in defence of justice and the laws ought to be free from the least appearance of injustice. This lenity proved fatal to himself and his associates, as well as to the liberty of his country. Hence Cicero often reproaches the principal conspirators with having left their work unfinished. Thus, writing to Trebonius, who engaged Antony in conversation at the door of the senate-house, while the other conspirators dispatched Caesar, he says, *Quod a te, viro optimo, seducta est, tuoque beneficio adhuc vivit haec pestis*, (M. Antonius), *interdum, quod mihi vixus est, tibi subirascor*, *Fam.* 10, 28. So, *ib.* 12, 4.; *Ad. Brut.* 2, & 7.; *Phil.* 2, 14, &c.

Antony having heard that Caesar was killed, stripped himself of his consular robes, and fled home in disguise, *ib.* 35.; *Dio*, 44, 22. He lay concealed all that day, till being assured that the conspirators, who had taken possession of the capitol, meant no further violence, he resumed courage, and appeared

appeared next morning in public. In the night-time he got the papers and account-books of Caesar from Calpurnia, Caesar's wife, and caused them to be carried to his house, *Appian. B. C. 2, p. 507*. He amused the conspirators with such consummate art, that he prevented them from taking effectual measures for their defence; while he himself secretly formed plans for their destruction, and for making himself master of the state. He gained over Lepidus, then master of horse, who commanded an army near the city, to favour his views. On the third day after Caesar's death, he summoned a meeting of the senate in the temple of Tellus, where, upon the motion of Cicero, a general amnesty was decreed, or an act of oblivion for all that was past, *Cic. Phil. 1, 1*. The conspirators were invited to come down from the capitol, and Antony sent his son as an hostage for their security; Lepidus also sent his son, the nephew of Brutus by his sister, who had been married to Lepidus, but was then dead, *Cic. ad Brut. 17.; Vell. 2, 88*. Accordingly that night Brutus supped with Lepidus, and Cassius with Antony, which gave great joy to the citizens, *Cic. Phil. 1, 13. et 2, 36.; Vell. 2, 58; Dio, 44, 34; Liv. Epit. 116.; Plutarch. in Brut. p. 992*.

In the same meeting of the senate Antony artfully procured a decree for the allowance of a public funeral to Caesar, and for the confirmation of all his acts. Antony himself undertook the charge of the funeral. Having brought the body of Caesar into the forum, he pronounced the customary funeral oration in his praise; in which, with great art, he endeavoured to incite the multitude against the conspirators. Then exposing the bloody robe, in which Caesar was slain, *Plutarch.* (according to Appian, a waxen image of his body, with the marks of all his wounds, *B. Civ. 2, p. 520*. according to Dio, his real body, 44, 35.), he inflamed the multitude to such a degree, that, making a pile of tables and

forms in the very forum, they instantly set fire to it, (whence Cicero calls this irregular funeral, *insepulta sepultura*, because the usual rites were not performed, *Phil. 1, 2*.) and every one taking a brand, ran up and down in great fury to the conspirators houses, with a resolution to burn and destroy them; but the conspirators, being strongly guarded, repulsed them; and only the house of L. Belliënus was burnt, *Cic. Phil. 2, 36.; Plutarch. in Anton.; Dio, 44, 50.; Cic. Phil. 2, 36*. Meeting with C. Helvius Cinna, one of the tribunes, a friend of Caesar's, whom they mistook for Corn. Cinna, a praetor, who had extolled from the rostra the act of killing Caesar, they tore him to pieces, and carried up and down his head fixed on a spear, *Dio, 44, 50.; Val. Max. 9, 9, 2.; Suet. Caes. 85*. These excesses were committed by a mercenary mob, chiefly by the freed men of Caesar and hired slaves, *Cic. Att. 14, 5*. The conspirators, alarmed by this tumult, left the city. Some of them retired to the provinces which had been assigned to them.

But after the conspirators were gone, Antony resumed his disguise, and pretended the same moderation as before. He ascribed the late excesses to the violence of the mob, affected to speak with the greatest respect of Brutus and Cassius, and by several motions which he made in the senate, seemed to have nothing so much at heart as the public concord. Among other things, he proposed, that the name and office of dictator should be abolished, which the senate instantly agreed to, without the formality of a vote, *Cic. Phil. 1, 1. & 13*. He put to death Marius, the ringleader of the mob, who pretended to be the son of C. Marius, and ordered his body to be dragged by a hook through the streets, and thrown into the Tiber, *ib. 2*. By these actions Antony recovered his credit with the republicans; so that Brutus, together with Cassius and other friends, had a personal conference with him, which gave mutual satisfaction, *Cic. Att. 14, 6*.



Antony having settled matters at Rome in the best manner he could, made a progress through Italy, for the sake of visiting the quarters of the veteran soldiers, and engaging them to his service, by all sorts of bribes and promises. He left the government of the city to Dolabella, whom Caesar, upon his intended expedition to Parthia, had nominated to succeed him in the consulship; and though Antony had protested against that designation, yet after Caesar's death, when Dolabella, taking advantage of the general confusion, seized the ensigns of the office, Antony quietly received and acknowledged him as his colleague, *Cic. Phil. 1, 13.*

In the absence of Antony, Dolabella, by his conduct, gave the friends of liberty the best hopes of him, particularly by demolishing an altar which the mob, at the instigation of the impostor Marius, had erected in the forum, on the spot where Caesar's body was burnt, with a pillar of Numidian marble twenty feet high, inscribed, TO THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY; where they daily performed sacrifices and divine rites to Caesar, as a deity, *Suet. Caes. 85.* Great multitudes flocked to this place, chiefly of the meaner sort, and were guilty of the grossest outrages. The ringleaders, being seized, were severely punished; such of them as were free were thrown from the Tarpeian rock, and the slaves crucified. This action of Dolabella's Cicero highly extols, *Phil. 1, 2. & 12.; Att. 14, 15. & 16.; Fam. 9, 14.*

Antony having attached many of the veteran soldiers to his interest, returned to Rome, and at last began to lay aside the mask. He made use of every method possible, however violent and unjust, to encrease his power. He now shewed for what purpose he had been so eager to get Caesar's acts confirmed by the senate; for being the master both of Caesar's papers, (*commentarii, chirographa, et libelli*; *Cic. Phil. 1, 1. & 7.*), and of Faberius, Caesar's secretary, he inserted in them what

things he thought proper, and made them pass for the acts of Caesar; in consequence of which he sold publicly for money whatever immunities were desired by countries, cities, princes, or private men, on pretence that they had been granted by Caesar, and entered into his books, *Cic. Fam. 12, 1.; Att. 14, 9.; Phil. 2, 36. & 37. 5, 4. et 3, 5. et 12, 5.; Appian. B. C. 2, p. 507. et 3, p. 529.; Dio, 44, 53. et 45, 23.; Vell. 2, 60.*; So that, as Cicero observes, all the acts, writings, sayings, promises, and thoughts of Caesar had greater force after he was dead than when alive, *Att. 14, 10.* Besides, he seized the public treasure in the temple of Ops, amounting to above five millions of our money, (*septies milies sestertium*), *Cic. Phil. 2, 37.* With this money he purchased soldiers, and bribed his colleague Dolabella to concur with him in his measures, *Cic. Att. 16, 15.* He was also supported by his two brothers, Caius, then one of the praetors, and Lucius, one of the tribunes; so that now he possessed absolute power at Rome, and had the fairest prospect of becoming master of the empire. But all these hopes were frustrated by young Octavius, whom Caesar had appointed his heir. See OCTAVIUS.

ANTONIANAE partes, the party of Antony, *Vell. 2, 74. Antoniano latrocinio liberata respublica*, *Cic. Fam. 12, 14.*

ANTONIA Major et Minor, two daughters of M. Antonius the triumvir, by Octavia, the sister of Augustus. The eldest was married to Domitius Aenobarbus, whose grandson was Nero the emperor, *Plutarch. in Anton. fa. et Suet. Ner. 4. & 5.* The younger Antonia was married to Drusus the son of Livia, who had two sons, Germanicus, the father of Caligula, and Claudius, who succeeded Caligula in the empire, *Plutarch. ib. et Suet. Cal. 1. Cl. 2.*

Julius or Julus ANTONIUS, the son of the triumvir by Fulvia, *Dio, 51, 15. praetor a. u. 741, ib. 54, 26. consul a. 744, ib. 36 f. afterwards put to death for his intimacy with Julia, the daughter of Augustus, Dio, 55, 10.; Tacit.*



*Tacit. Ann.* 3, 18. et 4, 44. Paternus says that he slew himself, 2, 100. Horace inscribes to Julius Antonius the second ode of the fourth book, where he celebrates him as a poet, *v.* 26. & 33. Ovid mentions him as the author of licentious verses, *Pont.* 1, 1, 23.

ANŪBIS, -is, a god of the Egyptians, painted with the head of a dog, hence called *Latrator*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 698.; *Latrans*, *Prop.* 3, 9, 41.

ANŪTUS, an Athenian, one of the accusers of Socrates, who is hence called *Anŷti reus*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 3.

AON, -ōnis, a son of Neptune, *Lucret. ad Stat. Theb.* 1, 34. et *Achil.* 1, 19. whence AŌNES, -um, his posterity in the mountainous part of Boeotia, which was called AŌNIA: AONIUS, -a, -um, Boeotian or Theban: *Aenides*, -um, the mules. (*G.* 306.)

APELLA, the name of a noted Jew at Rome, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 100. —¶ 2. Also of a slave, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 25, 4, 10, 17, 5.; *Att.* 12, 19.

APELLES, -is, the most illustrious painter of antiquity, a native of the island Cos, *Quintil.* 12, 10, 6. His most celebrated picture was that of Venus rising from the sea, (*Anadyomēnē*;) of which Ovid says, *si Venerem nusquam posuisset Apelles, Mersa sub aequoreis illa lateret aquis*, *Art. Am.* 3, 401. So Propertius, *In Veneris tabula summam*. (sc. laudem) *sibi ponit Apelles*, 3, 9, 11. At his death he left a picture of Venus imperfect, which no body would undertake to finish, *Plin.* 35, 10 f. 36.; *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. *Off.* 3, 2. He used only four colours, (white, yellow, red, and black,) *Plin. ib.* He was in great favour with Alexander the Great, who prohibited, by an edict, any one to paint him but Apelles, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 239; *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12.—*Apellæ tabulæ*, the pictures of Apelles, *Propert.* 1, 2; 22. *Apellæ colore signatus*, *Stat. Silv.* 5, 1, 5.

APHĀREUS, (in three syllables,) the father of Lynceus; who is hence called *Apharēia proles*, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 304.

APHRODĪTE, -es, a name of Venus, from her having been produced from

the foam of the sea, *Plin.* 36, 5. whence *Aphrodīsiā, -orum*, a festival in honour of Venus, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 1, 63. et 1, 2, 45.

APHYDNUM, a soldier of Aenēas, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 702.

APICIUS, a noted epicure at Rome, in the time of Augustus and Tiberius, who having spent an immense fortune on luxurious living, terminated his days by poison, *Senec. Ep.* 95.; *Helv.* 10. *Vit. B.* 11.; *Plin.* 4, 17. et 10, 48.; *Juvenal.* 4, 23.; *Tacit. Ann.* 4, 1.; *Dio.* 57, 19.; *Martial.* 3, 22. He was so famous that Apicius is put for an epicure, *Juvenal.* 11, 3.; *Martial.* 10, 73.—There seems to have been another of the same name before the time of Cato the censor; whence *Uvæ Apiciæ*, *Cat. R. R.* 24, 1.; *Vinum*, *ib.* 6, 5. et 7, 2. et 24, 2.; *Varr. R. R.* 125.—There is said to have been a third in the time of Trajan, *Suidas in Οστροπεα*.

APION, -ōnis, a celebrated grammarian in the time of Tiberius, *Plin. præf.*

APIS, -idis, *v. -is*, accus. *Apim*, *v. -in*, a name given to a calf or ox with particular marks, which the Egyptians worshipped as a god, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 29. CORNIGER, *Ovid. Amor.* 2, 13, 14.; *Lucan.* 9, 160.; *Plin.* 8, 46 f. 71. (See *Geog.* p. 391, and 605.)

APOLLO, -inis, the son of Jupiter and Latona, the god of poetry, music, medicine, and augury; (See *G.* 365.) hence *Apollinea ars*, medicine, *Ovid. Trist.* 3, 3, 10.; augury, *id. in Ibin.* 264. *Biblis Apollinei correpta cupidine fratris*, seized with a passion for her brother Caunus, the grandson of Apollo, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 454.; *Proles Apollinea*, *Aesculapius*, *ib.* 15, 533. *Ludi Apollinares*, games in honour of Apollo, *Liv.* 25, 12. *Circus Apollināris*, *ib.* 3, 63. Gronovius reads, *Apollinaris*, -āris, *n.* *Apollinaris herba*, *Plin.* 10, 26 f. 14. *Apollinis urbs*, the capital of the island Delos, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 79.; *agri*, the country of Lycia, *ib.* 12, 516.

APOLLODŌRUS, a celebrated grammarian and mythologist of Athens, D 2 who

who composed several works; of which the only one remaining is that called *BIBLIOTHECA*, divided into three books; treating of the fabulous history of the Greeks. He flourished about 150 years before Christ, and was highly honoured by the *Amphicrýones*, *Plin.* 7, 37.

*APOLLODÖRUS*, a Greek comic poet; from whom Terence is said to have borrowed his *Phormio*, *Ter. Phorm. inscr.*—¶ 2. A cruel tyrant, mentioned by Seneca, *Ben.* 7, 19; *Ir.* 1, 4.

*APOLLONIUS*, a rhetorician of Alabanda, who taught for hire, but would teach none but such as were disposed to learning, *Cic. Or.* 1, 28. & 17.

*APOLLOPHÄNES*, -is, a physician, *Cels.* 5, 18.; *Plin.* 22, 21 f. 29.

*APPIO*. v. -on, v. *Apion*, -önis, a name of Ptolemy, king of *Cyrenāica*; who left the Roman people his heir, *Cic. Rull.* 2, 19.

*APPIUS*, a *praenomen*, peculiar to the *Claudii* or *Gens Claudia*; derived from *ATTA*, a name among the Sabines, *Liv.* 2, 16. and used also as an adjective, like the *nomen* or name of the *gens*: thus, *APPIA VIA*, the way first paved by Appius Claudius, the censor, leading to Capua, *Liv.* 9, 29. called simply *APPIA*, *sc. via*, *Cic. Mil.* 6.; *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 6.; *Epod.* 4, 14. *APPII FORUM*, a town on the Appian way, about eighteen miles from Rome, *Cic. Att.* 2, 10.—*AQUA APPIA*, the first water brought to Rome in an aqueduct constructed by the same Appius Claudius, a. u. 442, *Liv.* 9, 29. Hence *APPIÄDES DEAE*, certain goddesses, whose images, as it is thought, were erected in the *Forum*, where that water discharged itself near the temple of Venus, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 3, 452. used also in the sing. *Appias*, *ädis*; thus *Subdita quä Veneris facto de marmore templo Appias expressis aëra pulsat aquis*, where below the marble temple of Venus, the Appian aqueduct, issuing through one of these images, strikes the air with the waters forced out or flowing from it, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 1, 82. hence put for Venus herself, from the

vicinity of her temple to the place where that aqueduct issued; thus, *Non illas lites Appias ipsa probat*, *Id. Remed. Amor.* 660. In allusion to these *Appiädes deae*, Cicero says in a letter to Appius, by way of pleasantry, *Quam* (*sc. Minervam*), *non solum Pallada, sed etiam Appiäda nominabo*, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 1.

*APPIANA MALA*, a kind of apples which grew on trees engrafted by one Appius, *Plin.* 15, 14.—*APPIETAS*, -atis, f. the nobility of the *APPII*, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 7.

*APULEIA gens*, a clan or family at Rome; *Apuleia lex*, a law passed by one called Apuleius, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 25.

*APULFIUS Saturninus*, a famous tribune of the commons in the time of Marius; often mentioned by Cicero.

*APULEIUS*, a native of Madaura (*Madaurensis*), in Africa, an orator, lawyer, and Platonic philosopher under the Antonines; who wrote books on several subjects, which are still extant.

*Pontius AQUILA*, one of the conspirators against Cæsar, *Phil.* 11, 6.

*AQUILA*, a freed man of Maecenas, whose assistance he employed to diffuse the knowledge of his invention of writing short-hand, *Dio.* 55, 7.

*AQUILLIA gens*, the name of a family at Rome; supposed to be so called from their dark colour, (*ab aquilo colore*.)

*AQUILLIUS Gallus*, a great orator, *Cic. Br.* 42.; *Caecin.* 27. whence *LEX AQUILLIA*, a law proposed by him, *de dolo malo*, *Cic. Off.* 3, 14. *N. D.* 3, 30.

*Manius AQUILLIUS*, a governor of Sicily in the war against the fugitive slaves, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 54.; *Rull.* 2, 30.; *Gr.* 62.; *Flac.* 38, &c.

*AQUINIUS*, a bad poet, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 22.; *Catul.* 14, 18.

*ARABARCHES*, -ae, a chief of the Arabians, or a tax-gatherer in Egypt, *Juvenal.* 1, 130. Whether this be a proper or common name, commentators are not agreed. It is supposed to be the same with the name given to Pompey by Cicero, *Att.* 2, 17. See *ALABARCHES*.

*ARACHNE*,



**ARACHNE**, -es, a girl of Lydia, remarkable for her skill in spinning and weaving; who having challenged Minerva to a contest, and being worsted, hanged herself (*laqueo ligavit guttura*,) Ovid. *Met.* 6, 134. but Minerva, out of pity, turned her into a spider, which is called *Αράχνη* by the Greeks, and *Aranea*, by the Latins, *ib.*

**ARATUS**, a brave man of Sicyon, (*Sicyonius*,) who freed his country from tyranny, and established the Achaean Republic, *Cic. Off.* 2, 23.; *Polyb.* 2, 43.

**ARATUS**, a Greek poet, who composed a book in verse concerning astronomy, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 16.; *Acad.* 4, 20. which Cicero, when a very young man, (*admodum adolescentulus*,) translated into Latin verse, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 41. and calls *ARATIUM CARMEN*, *Leg.* 2, 3. or *ARATĒA*, *sc. carmina*, *Div.* 2, 5.

**ARBĀCES**, -is; vel **ARBACTUS**, the first king of Media, *Jussin.* 1, 3. (See G. 598.)

**ARBUSCŪLA**, an actress, *Cic. Att.* 4, 15. who being hissed by the populace, and applauded by the *Equites*, said, "that she was satisfied with the approbation of the worthy," *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 77.

**ARCAS**, -adis, v. -ados, the son of Jupiter by Calisto, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 208, &c. converted into the constellation called *Βοῶτες*, (G. p. 417.)

**ARCESĪLAS**, -ae, the scholar of Polémon, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 18. the founder of what was called the *MIDDLE ACADEMY*; as Plato was of the old, and Carneades of the new. He taught the fallacy of the senses, *ib.* and that nothing can be certainly known, not even that which Socrates had reserved to himself, "that he knew nothing." *Cic. Acad.* 1, 12. et 4, 24.

**ARCESIUS**, the son of Jupiter and father of Laertes, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 144.

**ARCHELAUS**, the general of Mithridates, *Liv. Epit.* 76. defeated by Sylla, *Id.* 82.

**ARCHEMŌRUS**, *Vid.* **OPHELTES**.

**ARCHIAS**, -ae, a Greek poet, the teacher and friend of Cicero; who having his title to the right of being a Roman citizen called in question, was defended by that orator, *Cic. pro Arch.* He was called *Aulus Licinius ARCHIAS*, because he had obtained the right of citizenship by means of some one of the *Luculli*, and assumed, according to custom, the name of their *gens*, *LICINIUS*, retaining his former name as surname. From whom he got the *praenomen* *AULUS*, is uncertain.

**ARCHIAS**, a noted maker of couches; whence *Archiaei lecti*, couches made by Archias, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 1.

**ARCHIGĒNES**, -is, a celebrated physician in the time of Domitian, *Juvenal.* 6, 235. 13, 98. et 14, 252.

**ARCHILOCHUS**, a Greek poet, contemporary with Romulus; who wrote in Iambic verse, *Cic. Tuscul.* 1, 1.; *Quintil.* 10, 1. Lycambes having betrothed to him his daughter *Neobulē*, broke his promise, and gave her to another. On which account Archilochus wrote so bitter a satire against them, that they both hanged themselves, *Hor. Epod.* 6, 13; *Art. P.* 79. hence *Archilochia in eum*, (*sc. Pompeium*,) *edicta Bibuli*, acrimonious, bitter, satirical, *Cic. Att.* 2, 21. et 16, 11.

**ARCHIMĒDES**, -is, an illustrious mathematician of Syracuse, who, by his wonderful engines, enabled his countrymen to make a long defence against the Romans, and obliged Marcellus to turn the siege into a blockade. When at last the city was taken by treachery, Archimedes was quite ignorant of what had happened; and a soldier having broken in to his apartment, found him engaged in describing some figure on the floor. Being ordered by the soldier to come immediately to Marcellus, he answered coolly, that he could not, till he finished his problem. Upon which the savage instantly slew him, *Liv.* 25, 31.; *Cic. Fin.* 5, 19. Marcellus lamented his death, and ordered a tomb to be erected to his memory, *Id. Verr.* 4, 58. which, when forgotten by his countrymen, and overgrown



grown with weeds, was discovered by Cicero, when quæstor in Sicily, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 23. Hence ἀρχιμυθεῖον προβλημεα, for any thing difficult, *Cic. Att.* 12, 4.

ARCHYTAS, -ae, a Pythagoræan philosopher of Tarentum, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 34. cotemporary with Plato, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 14. et 5, 29. *Tusc.* 5, 22. who perished by shipwreck, *Hor. Od.* 1, 28. 1.

ARESCŪSA, the name of a woman, said to have been converted into a man, and then called ARESCON, *Plin.* 7, 4.

ARETHŪSA, a nymph turned into a fountain; see ALPHĒUS. Hence *Arethusei latices*, the waters of Arethusa, *Claudian. de Rapt. Proserp.* 2, 60. and Syracuse, where this fountain was, is called *Arethusedes Syracusae*, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 873. the inhabitants, *Arethusia proles*, *Sil.* 14, 357.

ARGANTHONIUS, a king of the *Tartessii*, a people in the south of Spain, who reigned at Cadiz 80 years, and lived 120, *Cic. Sen.* 19. Anacreon says, 150; *Plin.* 7, 48. Silius Italicus says, 300; 3, 396. hence *Arganthoniaci nepotes*, his descendants, *ib.*

ARGO, -ūs, and *Argô* in the other cases, *f.* the name of the ship in which Jason and his companions failed in quest of the golden fleece, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 20. whence they were called,

ARGONAUTAE, *Hor. Epod.* 3, 9. ARGONAUTICA, -orum, *sc. scripta*, writings concerning the Argonauts; as those of Valerius Flaccus, &c.

This ship is supposed to have been so named either from Argus, the maker, or from its velocity, (*ab* ἄργος, *velox*;) or from the mariners being Greeks, (*Argivi*,) *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 20. It is called *Fatidica*, because it is supposed to have uttered oracles, *Val. Flac.* 1, 2.; *Claud. Bell. Get.* 16. It was finally converted into a constellation, *Cic. Orat.* 126, &c. *Manil.* 1, 419.; *Hygin. Fab.* 14. et *Poet. Astron.* 2, 37.; *Col.* 11, 2, 24. et 66.—Martial plays on the word Argonauts: *Non nautas puto res, sed Argonautas*, i. e. *pigros nautas*, (*ab* ἄργος, *piger*,) 3, 67.

ARGUS, a shepherd, the son of Aristor, (*Aristorides*, -ae,) to whom

Juno committed the charge of IO, when metamorphosed into a cow. Argus had an hundred eyes, two of which took rest in their turn, while the others kept watch, that Io might not be stolen. But Mercury, at the command of Jupiter, having lulled Argus asleep, slew him; and Jupiter, having at last mitigated Juno, restored Io to her former shape. *Ovid. Met.* 1, 625,—747.

ARGYNNUS, a youth beloved by Agamemnon, who lost his life as he was swimming in the river Cephissus, *Athenae.* 13, 8.; *Propert.* 3, 7, 22. From him Venus was called ARGYNNIS, -idis.

ARIADNE, -es, the daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who falling in love with Theseus, when about to enter the labyrinth, gave him a clue, which directed him; so that having slain the Minotaur, he made his escape, and, according to promise, carried off with him Ariadne; but basely deserted her in the island Naxos. There she was found by Bacchus, who married her. He gave her a beautiful crown, which, after her death, was converted into a constellation, called ARIADNAEUM SIDUS, *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 345. et 3, 462. &c.; *Propert.* 3, 15, 7.; *Hygin. Astr.* P. 2, 5.

ARIARĀTHES, -is, king of Cappadocia, the ally of Antiochus against the Romans, *Liv.* 37, 31. et 38, 26. on which account he was obliged to pay 200 talents of silver, *ib.* 37. He was afterwards admitted into friendship by the Romans, *ib.* 39. and sent his son to be educated at Rome. *id.* 42, 19.

ARIDAEUS, a natural son of Philip king of Macedonia, *Justin.* 9, 8. appointed by the army to succeed Alexander the Great, *Id.* 13, 2. & 3. though not nominated by him at his death, *Id.* 12, 15. slain by the order of Olympias, *Id.* 14, 5.

ARIOBARZĀNES, -is, a king of Cappadocia in alliance with the Roman people, expelled by Mithridates *Cic. Manil.* 2.

ARĪON, -ōnis, accus. *Arīōna*; a famous

mous musician and poet of Methymnae, (*Methymnaeus*) in the island Lesbos, *Plin.* 9, 8. (See *G.* 343.) hence *Arionia lyra*, *Propert.* 2, 26, 18. *Arionium nomen*, the fame of Arion, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 93.—¶2. Also the name of the horse of Adrastus, (*equus Adraſtæus*,) *Stat. Theb.* 4, 43.

ARISTAENUS, a praetor of the Achaeans, *Liv.* 32, 19, &c.

ARISTAEUS, the son of Apollo by *Cyrênè*, the daughter of Penëus, king of Arcadia, or according to the poets, of the river Penëus in Thessaly, *Virg. G.* 4, 317. *et ib. Serv.* According to Justin, Aristaeus was a king of Arcadia, who first taught mankind the use of bees and honey, the art of curdling milk, &c. *Justin.* 13, 7. whence he is called *Arcadius magister*, *Virg. G.* 4, 283. On account of his inventions he was worshipped as a god; whence Virgil invokes him, under the title of *Cultor nemorum*, inhabitant of the groves, *Virg. G.* 1, 14. and represents him as inhabiting Cēa, *ib.* to which he retired after the unfortunate death of his son Actaeon, *Serv. in Virg. ibid.* Aristaeus is said by Cicero to have been the inventor of the olive, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 18. or of oil, *Id. Verr.* 4, 57 f. in which last passage he is said to have been the son of Bacchus, (*ut Graeci ferunt, Liberi filius*;) but these words are thought to have been interpolated by some transcriber, *vid. Ernesti ad locum*: for in the former passage Cicero makes him the son of Apollo.—ARISTAEUS, having fallen in love with *Eurydicè*, the wife of Orpheus, attempted to offer violence to her. She in her flight was bitten by a snake; which proved the cause of her death, *Virg. G.* 4, 457.; *Ovid. Met.* 10, 9. On this account the nymphs, her companions, being enraged, destroyed the bees of Aristaeus, *Virg. ib.* 534. Hereupon he invoked the assistance of his mother *Cyrênè*, who is represented as residing at the head of the river Penëus in Thessaly, (*Triflis ad extremi sacrum caput adstitit amnis*, *Virg. G.* 319. i. e. the fountain or source, according to Servius; but accord-

ing to others, the mouth, which appears, as they think, from what is said *ib.* 359, and 362. and *caput* is put for the mouth of a river, *Lucan.* 2, 52.; *Val. Flacc.* 5, 351. So *Rhenus multis capitibus in oceanum influit*, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 10. But the residence of the nymphs was commonly at the springs or sources of rivers; and *caput* in this very story is put for the fountain of a river, *v.* 368. Besides the usual abode of Aristaeus was Tempè, at the mouth of the Penëus, which he is said to have left, *ib.* 317.)

Cyrênè conducted her son to the sea-god Proteus, *ib.* 401.—424. by whom he was informed, that the cause of his disaster was the injury offered by him to Eurydicè, *ib.* 453. whose story Proteus recounts from *v.* 457. to *v.* 527. According to the directions of *Cyrênè*, Aristaeus sacrificed four bulls and as many heifers to appease the nymphs; and having left their carcases in a shady grove, on the ninth day after, he returned and performed sacrifices (*inferius mittebat*) to the *manes* of Orpheus and Eurydice; whereupon he was astonished to see swarms of bees issuing from the putrid bowels of the victims, *ib.* 536.—559. a manner of repairing the loss of bees said to have been practised by the Egyptians, *ib.* 287.—315.

Other authors also speak of bees being thus produced: thus *Apes nascuntur partim ex apibus, partim ex bubulo corpore putrescente*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16, 4. So *ibid.* 2, 5, 5. *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 374.—380. *Progenerari posse apes juvenco perempto Democritus et Mago, nascuntur Virgilius, prodiderunt*, *Columell.* 9, 14, 6. And we read of Samson's finding a swarm of bees and honey in the carcase of a lion, *Judges*, 14, 8. But such spontaneous generation is now justly exploded; according to the aphorism, *Omne animal ex ovo.*

ARISTARCHUS, a noted grammarian of Alexandria, descended from Samothracia, who discovered great acuteness in criticising the verses of Homer; hence his name came to be put

as a common noun for a critic; thus, *Mearum orationum tu Aristarchus es*, i. e. the judge or critic, *Cic. Att. 1, 14.* So *Cic. Fam. 9, 10. et 3, 11*; *Horat. Art. P. 450.*; *Ovid. Pont. 3, 9, 23.*

ARISTIDES, -is, an illustrious Athenian, on account of his integrity surnamed the Just. SEE *his life in Cornelius Nepos, and Plutarch.*

ARISTIO, v. -on, -ōnis, an Athenian sophist, who, uniting himself with Archelaus, the general of Mithridates, usurped the government of his country; but being reduced by Sulla, was forced to drink poison, *Liv. Ep. 81. & 82.*

ARISTIPPUS, a native of Cyrene in Africa, the scholar of Socrates, who, by his doctrine and practice, recommended pleasure as the chief good of man, *Cic. Fin. 2, 6.*; the founder of what was called the CYRENAIC sect of philosophers, *Cic. Or. 3, 17.* From his complaisance to the great, he was called by Diogenes, *Regius Canis.* The mutual scoffs of these two philosophers are finely described by Horace, *Ep. 1, 17, 14.*; *Sat. 2, 3, 100.* See *Vitruv. 6 prooem.*; hence ARISTIPPEUS, adj. *Cic. Fin. 2, 6.*

ARISTO, -ōnis, a native of Chios, (*Chius*), a Stoic philosopher, *Cic. Acad. 4, 42.*; *Fin. 2, 11. & 13.*

ARISTO, -ōnis, a tragedian, (*actor tragicus*), *Liv. 24, 24.*

ARISTO, v. -on, a native of Tyre, whom Annibal sent from Ephesus to excite the Carthaginians to join Antiochus in war against the Romans, but in vain, *Liv. 34, 61.*

ARISTOBŪLUS, king of the Jews, made captive and led in triumph by Pompey, *Flor. 3, 5. fin.*; *Eutrop. 6, 16.*; *Plutarch. in Pomp.*

ARISTOBULUS, king of Armenia Minor, *Tac. Ann. 13, 7.*

ARISTOGITON, an Athenian, who, in conjunction with his friend Harmodius, freed his country from the tyranny of the sons of Pisistratus, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 49.*

ARISTOMACHE, -es, the wife of Dionysius the tyrant, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.*

ARISTOMACHUS, the chief of the popular party, (*princeps plebis*), at Croto, by whose means that city was given up to Hannibal, *Liv. 24, 2. & 3.*

ARISTOMĒNES, -is, a famous general of the Messenians, (*See G. p. 463.*)

ARISTONICUS, the supposed son of Eumenes king of Pergamus. After the death of Attalus, who left the Roman people his heir, he invaded that kingdom; but having fallen into the power of Perperna the Roman general, he was strangled in prison, *Liv. Ep. 69.*; *Cic. Phil. 11, 8.*; *Rull. 2, 33.*

ARISTOPHĀNES, -is, a celebrated comic poet of Athens, *Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 1.* whence ARISTOPHANEUS, adj. *Cic. Orat. 56.*; *2. Fr. 3, 1, 6.*

ARISTOR, -ōris, the father of Argus, who is hence called *Aristorides*, -ae, *Ovid. Met. 1, 624.*

ARES, the Greek name of Mars; whence ARIUS, vel *Arēus*, adj. thus, *Arium*, vel *Areum judicium*, the court of judges, called *Areopagus*, *Tac. An. 2, 55.*

ARISTOTĒLES, -is, a native of Stagira, (*Stagiritēs*, -ae), the scholar of Plato, and praeceptor of Alexander the Great, the founder of what was called the PERIPATETIC sect of philosophers. famous for his numerous writings, which for many ages were held in the highest respect; greatly admired by Cicero for his eloquence, *Cic. de Or. 2, 36.*; *Brut. 31.*; *Orat. 1.*; *Acad. 4, 38.* Hence *Aristotelius mos*, when one writes any thing in the form of a dialogue, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* *Aristotelia*, v. -ica pigmenta, the ornaments of discourse recommended by Aristotle, *Cic. Att. 2, 1.*; *de Or. 2, 39.*

ARISTOTĒLES, the praefect of Antiochus at Chalcis, *Liv. 36, 21.*

ARMINIUS, a general of the Germans against the Romans, *Tacit. Ann. 1. & 2.*

ARRIA, the wife of Caecinna Pae-tus, who was condemned to death by the emperor Claudius, for having been concerned in the revolt of Scribonianus, *Suet. Cl. 13.* Arria having in vain solicited for his pardon, persuaded him



him to destroy himself rather than suffer the ignominy of perishing by the executioner's hands; and perceiving that he was not much inclined to the act, in order to encourage him, she plunged the dagger in her own breast; then drawing it out, she presented it to her husband, with these memorable words, *PAETE, NON DOLET, Paetus*, it is not painful, *Plin. Ep. 3, 16.* which Martial thus paraphrases, *Si qua fides, vulnus, quod feci non dolet, inquit; Sed quod tu facies, hoc mihi, Paete, dolet, 1, 14.* Pliny relates several other instances of her heroism, *ib.*

**ARRIA**, her daughter, the wife of Thrasea, wished to imitate the example of her mother, when that virtuous man was condemned by Nero, but was diverted from it by her husband, *Tac. Ann. 16, 34.*

**C. ARRIUS**, the friend and neighbour of Cicero, *Cic. Att. 2, 14, 15. &c.*

**ARSĀCES**, -is, the founder of the Parthian monarchy, *Justin. 41, 5.* whence his successors were called **ARSĀCĪDÆ**, -arum, *Serv. ad Aen. 6, 760.; Lucan. 1, 108. Arsacis de gente, Tacit. Ann. 12, 14. Regnum Arsacis, for Arsacidarum, the kingdom of Parthia, Tac. G. 37. Arsācia aula, the Parthian court, Martial. 9, 36, 3.*

**ARSINOË**, -es, the sister and wife of Ptolemy king of Egypt, worshipped as a divinity after her death. *Dinocrates*, an architect, had begun to build for her a chapel, arched with loadstone, in such a manner, that an iron image of her might seem to hang in the air. But this attempt was stopt by the death of both the architect and of the king, *Plin. 34, 14 f. 42.*—Also the name of several other queens.

**ARTABĀNUS**, the son of Hystaspes, and brother of Darius king of Persia, who dissuaded him from making war on the Scythians, *Herodot. 4, 83.* as he also dissuaded Xerxes from making war on the Greeks, *Id. 7, 10, 11, 46. &c.*

**ARTABĀNUS**, the son of Artasyras, the chief favourite of Xerxes, whom

he assassinated, in hopes of succeeding to the crown; but was himself put to death by Artaxerxes, the son and successor of Xerxes, *Ctes. Excerpt. Hist. Pers. 29.; Diodor. 11, 79.; Justin. 3, 1.*

**ARTABĀNUS**, a king of Parthia, *Tacit. Ann. 2, 3. &c.* expelled by his subjects for his cruelty, *ib. 6, 31. & 36.* and recalled, *ib. 43.*

**ARTAXERXES**, -is, the name of several kings of Persia, *Cic. Att. 10, 8.; G. 614. & 616.*

**ARTEMIDŌRUS**, of Gnidus, (*Gnidius*), a professor of the Greek language at Rome, who presented to Caesar, as he went to the senate-house, a paper containing an account of the conspiracy formed against him; but Caesar did not read it, *Plutarch. in Caesaris vita.—¶ 2.* A famous pugilist, *Pausan. Eliac. 2.; Martial. 6, 77, 3.*

**ARTĒMIS**, -idis, f. a name of Diana, *Plin. 25, 7 f. 36.; Macrob. 7, c. ult.*

**ARTEMISIA**, the wife of Mausolus king of Caria, who, after his death, drank the ashes of his burnt body in her drink, and erected a splendid monument to his memory, one of the seven wonders of the world, *Cic. Tuscul. 3, 31.* whence any splendid monument was called *Mausolæum*.—There was another Artemisia, queen of Caria or Halicarnassus, who assisted Xerxes in his war against Greece, and fought with so great valour, that Xerxes said, "His men fought like women, and his women like men," *Herodot. 7, 99. et 8, 68.; Justin. 2, 12.*

**ARUNS**, -ntis, a Trojan chief, who slew Camilla, and was himself slain by the nymph *Opis*, the attendant of Diana, *Virg. Aen. 11, 759,—868.*

**ARUNS**, the brother of Lucumo, and father of Egerius, *Liv. 1, 34.*

**ARUNS**, the son of Porsenna, *Liv. 2, 14.*

**ARUNS**, a native of Clusium, who, from resentment on account of his wife's having been seduced by Lucumo, a powerful young man, whose guardian he had been, is said to have

carried wine into Gaul, in order to entice that nation to invade Italy. He is said also to have conducted them over the Alps, and to have advised them to attack Clusium, *Liv.* 5, 33. *Vid.* HELICO.

ARUNS TARQUINIUS, the son of *Tarquinius Superbus*, who attacked Brutus with such fury in battle, that they both fell by mutual wounds, *Liv.* 2, 6.

ASCALĀPHUS, the son of Achëron and the infernal nymph Orphnë, who having discovered that Proserpine had eaten fruit in the infernal regions, prevented her return to earth; on which account Proserpine metamorphosed him into an owl, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 539.

ASCĀNIUS, called also *Iulus* or *Ilus*, the son of Aenëas and Crëusa, the daughter of Priam, the companion of his father's flight and dangers, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 646. and his successor in the government of Lavinium, *Liv.* 1, 3.

ASCLEPIĀDES, -is, a celebrated physician, born at Prusa in Bithynia, who lived to a great old age without a complaint, and was at last killed by a fall from a stair, (*scalarum lapsu*), *Plin.* 7, 37. He flourished in the time of Pompey; recommended chiefly abstinence and exercise; allowed the use of wine in certain diseases, &c. *Plin.* 26, 3 f. 7. He was originally a teacher of rhetoric, (*orandi magister*), which profession he changed for that of medicine, as being more lucrative, *ib.* Apuleius reckoned him the greatest physician next to Hippocrätes, *Florid. c.* 19. He wrote several books, some of which are mentioned by Celsus, 1, 3. *et* 2, 14. *et* 5. *praef.* Cicero speaks of him as the friend of Crassus the orator, *Cic. Or.* 1, 14.

ASCLEPIĀDES, a philosopher of Eretria, (*Eretricus*), who having become blind, bore it with great equanimity, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 39.

ASCLEPIĀDES, a tragic poet, the scholar of Isocrates, *Plutarch. in vit. Isocrat.*; *Plin. in elench. Auëtor.* l. 7. from whom, or from some other poet of the same name, that kind of verse

used by Horace in his first ode has been called *Carmen Asclepiadaeum*, Asclepiadëan verse, *Diomed.* 3, p. 408.

ASCLEPIODÖRUS, a painter, admired by Apelles for the symmetry of his pictures, *Plin.* 35, 10 f. 35.—¶ 2. A sculptor, *Id.* 34, 8 f. 19.

ASCLETĀRION, -önis, an astrologer, put to death by Domitian, *Suet. Dom.* 15.

ASCONIUS *Pedianus*, a grammarian, born at Padua, supposed to have been contemporary with Livy. Some of his valuable commentaries on Cicero are still extant. *Vid. Quinät.* 1, 7, 24. *et* 5, 10, 9.

ASDRUBAL, vel *Hasdrubal*, -älis, the name of several Carthaginian generals, particularly of a brother of Hannibal's, who was defeated and slain by the consuls Livy and Nero, near the river Metaurus, *Liv.* 27, 48. & 49.; *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 34.

ASĪNA, a Roman surname, said to have been derived from a chief man of the gens *Cornelia*, who being once required to give sureties, brought into the forum an ass loaded with money instead of sureties, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 6. *prope fin.* Hence Horace plays on this surname, *Ep.* 1, 13, 8. It seems that the surname of the father of Vinnius, f. Vinius, to whom this epistle is inscribed, was ASINA, *Scoliaſt. ad loc.*—From ASĪNA, or -us, were derived also, as it is thought, the surnames *Asella*, or -us, and *Asellio*, or -ius: thus,

Vinnius ASELLA, the friend of Horace, *Ep.* 1, 13.

Claudius ASELLUS, a famous horseman, to whose surname his antagonist Taurea is thought to allude in that saying, *Minimè sis cantherium in fossa*, Be not an ass in a ditch, *Liv.* 23, 47. (*Vid. Rom. Antiq. p.* 549.)

ASELLIO, or -ius, a Latin historian, *Cic. Leg.* 1, 2. called Sempronius Asellio, *Gell.* 4, 9.

ASINIUS, the gentile name of several illustrious Romans.

ASINIUS POLLIO, the friend of Antony, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 31, 32. & 33. and afterwards in great favour with Augustus;



Augustus; an eminent orator, *Quintil. passim*. poet and historian, *Hor. Od. 2, 1, 9.*; *Virg. Ecl. 3, 84. & 86. 4, 10.*

ASINIUS GALLUS, the son of the former, *Tacit. Ann. 1, 12. et 6, 23.*

Both of them detracted from the merits of Cicero, *Quintil. 12, 1, 22.* The son wrote a book, in which he compared the works of his father with those of Cicero, and endeavoured to shew the superiority of the former, *Plin. Ep. 7, 4.* The emperor Claudius wrote a learned answer to this book in defence of Cicero, *Suet. Cl. 41.*; *Gell. 17, 1.*

ASŌPUS, the god of the river Asōpus, which runs past Thebes, the father of Aegīna, *Stat. Theb. 7, 315.* who is hence called AESŌPIS, -idis, *Ovid. Met. 6, 113.* and grandfather of Aeācus, the son of Aegina; who is therefore called *Asopiādes, -ae, ib. 7, 484.*

ASPASIA, born at Milētus, a woman of uncommon accomplishments, who taught eloquence at Athens. Socrates studied under her, and Pericles was so captivated with her, that he married her, *Plutarch. in Pericle.*

ASPASIA, the wife of Xenophon, *Cic. Inv. 1, 31.*; *Quintil. 5, 11, 28.*

L. ASPRĒNAS, -ātis, a proconsul of Africa, *Tac. Ann. 1, 53.* *Consularis Asprenatum domus*, the family of the *Asprenātes*, some one or more of which had enjoyed the consulship, *Plin. 30, 7 f. 20.*

C. Nonius ASPRĒNAS, a young nobleman, lamed in the diversion called *Lusus Trojae*, *Suet. Aug. 43.*

ASSABINUS, a god of the Aethiopians, *Plin. 12, 19 f. 42.*

ASSARĀCUS, the son of Tros, the father of Capys, and grandfather of Aenēas; hence *Domus Assarāci*, the Roman nation, *Virg. Aen. 284.* *Affaraci Proles*, the Julian family, *Id. G. 3, 35.* So *Gens Affaraci*, *Id. Aen. 9, 643.* *Romulus Affaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater Educet*, *Virg. Aen. 6, 778.* *Affaraci Lar*, for *Lares*, the household gods of Assaracus, carried into Italy by Aeneas, *ib. 9, 259.* *Et Genus Af-*

*faraci Mnestheus*, a descendant of, *ib. 12, 127.*

ASTARTE, -es, a goddess of the Syrians, said to be the same with Venus, *Cic. N. D. 3, 23.*

ASTERIA, vel -e, -es, the daughter of Titan, *Hygin. 53.* the sister of Latōna, and mother of the Tyrian Hercules by Jupiter, *Cic. Nat. D. 3, 16. & 18.*; *Ovid. Met. 6, 108.*; *Serv. ad Virg. 3, 73.*

ASTRAEA, the daughter of Astraeus the giant, and of Aurora; or, as others say, of Jupiter and Themis; put for Justice or the goddess of justice, who, with several other deities, lived on earth in the golden age. But offended at the vices of men, they all left the earth; and Astraea, the last of them, *Ovid. Met. 1, 150.* She was translated into the sign, between *Libra* and the Lion, under the name of *Virgo* or *Erigōnē*, *Manil. 4, 542.*; *Senec. Octavia, 422.*

ASTRAEUS, one of the Titans, who is said to have begotten, on Aurora, the winds, *Hesiod. Theog. 378.* whence they are called *ASTRAEI FRATRES*, the Astræan brothers, *Ovid. Met. 14, 545.*

ASTUR, -ūris, a Tuscan, who joined Aeneas in the war against Turnus, *Virg. Aen. 10, 180.*

ASTYĀGES, -is, a king of Persia, the grandfather of Cyrus, *Juslin. 1, 4.*—Also a person whom Perseus is said to have turned into a stone with the Gorgon's head, *Ovid. Met. 5, 205.*

ASTYĀNAX, -ātis, (*q. Urbis princeps.*) the son of Hector and Andromachē; who, after the taking of Troy by the Greeks, being concealed by his mother, was discovered by Ulysses, and thrown headlong from a lofty tower, *Ovid. Met. 13, 415.* accus. *Astyanaxta*, *Virg. Aen. 2, 457.*; *Add. 3, 489.*

ASTYDAMĪA, the daughter of Ormēnus, (*Ormēnis -idis*), whom Hercules carried off after slaying her father, *Ovid. Ep. 9, 50.*

ASTYĒLUS, one of the centaurs, an augur, who dissuaded his brethren from



fighting with the *Lapſthae*, Ovid. Met. 12, 307.

ASŸLAS, a Tuscan augur, who joined Aeneas against Turnus, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 175.

ATALANTA, the daughter of Jasius, (*Jasius, ſidis*.) an Arcadian virgin, devoted to hunting; who was the first that wounded the wild boar of Calydon; and on that account was beloved by Meleager, who slew the boar, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 317. From her native city Tegæa, she is called *Tegæaea*, *ib. et.* 380. from the fountain Nonacris, *Nonacria*, *ſc. virgo*, *ib.* 426. and from mount Maenælus, *Maenalia*, *Id. Ep.* 4, 99. Manilius, speaking of Meleager, has *Atalantei labores*, 5, 179. and Statius, *Jamque Atalantæas implerat nuntius aures*, had reached the ears of Parthenopæus, the son of Atalanta by Meleager, *Theb.* 4, 309.

ATALANTA, a daughter of Schoeneus, king of the island Scyros; hence called *Schoenæia*, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 609. She agreed with her lovers to contend with them in running, on this condition, that she should marry the man that vanquished her; but such as were vanquished, she should slay. Several suffered this fate. At last Hippomènes conquered her, by throwing down, in different parts of the course, golden apples which he had received from Venus; and while she stooped to gather them, he got before her, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 565, &c.; *Hygin.* 185. Propertius confounds her with the other Atalanta, calling her *Jasius*, and her lover MILANION instead of *Hippomènes*, 1, 1, 9.

C. ATEJUS *Capito*, a tribune of the commons, who tried to prevent Crassus from going on his expedition against the Parthians, by telling bad omens, and even attempted to carry him to prison, *Dio*, 39, 39. on which account the censor Appius degraded Atejus from the rank of a senator, alleging as a cause, that he had falsified the omens, *Cic. Div.* 1, 16.

ATHĀMAS, -antis, the son of Aëolus

and king of Boeotia or Thebes. He first married NEPHĒLE, by whom he had Phrixus and Helle. Having divorced Nephēle, he next married INO the daughter of Cadmus, by whom he had two sons, Learchus and Melicerta or Melicertes. Phrixus and Helle, to avoid the machinations of their step-mother, fled on a ram with a golden fleece, which their mother Nephēle having got from Mercury gave them. Soon after Athāmas, through the wrath of Juno, being seized with madness, killed his son Learchus; and Ino, to save herself, fled with her son Melicertes, *Apollodor.* 1, 9, 1. & 2.; *Hygin.* 1. & 2. whence Ino is called ATHAMANTIS, -idis, *Propert.* 1, 20, 19. *Athamantidos undæ*, the sea adjoining to Thessaly, into which Ino threw herself with her son in her arms, *ib.*—*Athamantidos Helles pecus*, the ram on which Helle and her brother Phryxus crossed the Hellespont, afterwards converted into a constellation, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 903. So *Athamantidos æquora*, *Ovid. Ep.* 18, 137.—*Athamantiades*, -ae, a son of Athāmas, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 919.—*Athamantis sinus*, the bosom of Athamas, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 497.—*Mea vel Meum Athamanticum*, i. e. *ab Athamante inventum*, *Plin.* 20, 23 f. 94.

ATHENÆUS, a Greek grammarian, born at Naucratis in Egypt (*Naucratis*;) who flourished under M. Antoninus and Commodus. He published several works, of which that only remains called *Deipnosophistæ*, or the Sophists at Supper; containing many curious anecdotes of the ancients; but in an imperfect state.

ATHENIO, -onis, a general of the fugitive slaves in Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 54.; *Har. Resp.* 12. whence Clodius is called by that name, as being the leader of slaves and low people at Rome, *Cic. Att.* 2, 12.

ATHENODÖRUS, of Tarsus, (*Tarsensis*), a philosopher, the preceptor of Augustus, *Dio*, 52, 36. *et* 56, 43.; *Aelian*, 12, 25.; *Zosim.* 1, 6.; *Cic. Fam.*

3, 7.—Different persons of this name are mentioned, *Cic. Att.* 16, 11. et 14.; *Suet. Claud.* 4.

ATHERIUS vel ATERIUS, a certain lawyer in the time of Cicero; whence *Tu isthic te Atheriano jure delectato, ego me hic Hirtiano*, While you at Naples sip the meagre broth of Aterius, I at Rome regale myself with the savory soup of Hirtius, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 18.

ATIA, v. *Atia*, the daughter of M. Atius Balbus, by Julia, the sister of C. Julius Cæsar, the wife of C. Octavius, and mother of Augustus, *Suet. Aug.* 4.; *Paterc.* 2, 59.; *Dio*, 45, 1. Virgil, in compliment to Augustus, derives the origin of the *Atian* family from Atys, the friend of Iulus; thus tracing the descent of that emperor, both by the father's and mother's side, from the most remote antiquity, (*Parvus Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini*,) *Aen.* 5, 568. And because the father of Atia was sprung from Aricia, (*Aricinus*,) a town near Alba, he is also supposed to allude to that circumstance, (*Virbius, insignem quem mater Aricia misit*,) *ib.* 7, 763. et *ibi. Serv.* But others here suppose that a nymph called Aricia is meant.

ATILIA *gens*, a plebeian noble family at Rome, of which were M. Atilius Regulus, *Liv. Ep.* 15, &c. M. Atilius Calatinus, *ib.* 17, & 19.; *Cic. Fin.* 2, 35.; whence *Praedia Atiliana*, *Cic. Att.* 5, 1.

ATILLA, (al. *Atilia* v. *Acilia*,) the mother of the poet Lucan; named by her son among the conspirators against Nero, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 56. but not punished. She was suffered to live in silent obscurity, (*diffimulata*, *ib.* 71 f.

ATINIA *lex*, a law proposed by one Atinius, a tribune, that stolen goods, how long soever possessed, might be reclaimed, (*de rebus furto surreptis, non usu capiendis*,) *Cic. Verr.* 1, 42.; *Gell.* 17, 7.

ATLAS, -antis, the son of Japetus or Japetion, (*Japetionides*, -ae,) king of Mauritania, and supposed by the poets to have been changed into a

mountain of that name, by Perseus presenting to his sight the head of the Gorgon Medusa, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 627, &c.; *Lucan.* 9, 655. which Perseus did because Atlas refused him an hospitable reception at his house, *Ovid. Ib.* When considered as a person, Atlas is represented as supporting heaven on his shoulders, *Hygin.* 150. according to Vitruvius, because he first observed the course of the sun and moon, 6, 10. according to Cicero, from his skill in astronomy (*caelestium divina cognitio*,) *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 3. whence he is called *Caelifer Atlas*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 797. When considered as a mountain, Atlas is said to support heaven on his top, (*caelum qui vertice fulcit*,) *Virgil, Aen.* 4, 246. For Atlas, though converted into a mountain, is described by Virgil as still retaining a human form, *ib.* Atlas is said to have exceeded all mortals in size, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 631. hence he is called *Maximus Atlas*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 741. Atlas has in the vocative, *Atla*, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 643. To him the garden of the Hesperides belonged, which contained the golden apples; and he is said to have been prevented from admitting Perseus into his house by a prediction he had received from an oracle, that a son of Jupiter, which Perseus pretended to be, should carry off the golden apples from the tree, *Ovid. ib.*—Atlas was the grandfather of Mercury by his daughter Maia; hence Mercury is called ATLANTIÄDES, -ae, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 627.—Atlas had seven daughters by the nymph Pleiönè; who are said to have been converted into the constellation called the SEVEN STARS (Pleiädes;) named from their father ATLANTIÄDES, -um, *Virg. G.* 1, 221.; *Vitruv.* 6, 10. and *Sorores ATLANTIÄDES*, -um, *Sil.* 16, 137.—Homer makes Calypso also a daughter of Atlas, *Odys.* 7, 245.; so *Hygin. f.* 125. whence Tibullus calls her island, *Faecunda Atlantidos arva Calypsus*, 4, 1, 77. Hyginus says, that Atlas had twelve daughters; seven of whom were changed into the Pleiädes; and five into the Hyädes, *fab.* 192.—Adj. *Atlantia regna*,



*regna*, the kingdom or realms of Atlas, *Sil.* 15, 37. *Atlantēus finis*, for *fines*, the country round Atlas, put for the most remote parts of the earth, *Horat. Od.* 1, 34, 11. *Antlanticum aequor*, the Atlantic Ocean, *Ib.* 1, 31, 14. *Mare vel oceanus*, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 6. *Atlantiacum profundum*, *Auson. Mosell.* 144. *Atlantæum prope littus*, *Lucr.* 5, 36.—There were several persons of the name of Atlas.

ATRAΞ, -ācis, a Theſſalian; whence Ceneus, one of his descendants, is supposed to be called ATRACĪDES, -ae, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 209, and Hippodāmē, ATRĀCIS, -īdis, *Id. Amor.* 1, 4, 8.

ATREUS, (of two syllables,) -ei, vel -ēos, the son of Pelops and Hippodāmīa king of *Mycēnae*; the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus; who are hence called ATRIDAE, -arum, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 462. et 2, 415. *Atrides minor et major*, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 623. But when ATRIDēs is put by itself, it denotes Agamemnon, *Hor. Od.* 2, 4, 7; *Ovid. Met.* 13, 655.; *Ep.* 1, 2, 12. (See *Geog.* p. 402.)—Atreus has in the accus. *Atrea*, *Senec. Thyest.* 486. *Voc. Atreu*, (in two syllables,) *Ib.* 513.—Adj. ATRĒUS, i. e. *Argīvus*, *Stat. Theb.* 8. 743.

ATRŌPOS, -i, f. one of the three Fates, whose office it was to cut the thread of life, (*ex a privo. et τρις, vērto*, i. e. *inexorabilis*), *Ignara moveri Atrōpos*, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 67. *Alba Atrōpos*, prosperous fate, *Id. Silv.* 4, 8, 18. as ATRA denotes sad, dismal, *Hor. Od.* 2, 3, 16.

ATTA, (*Titus Quinctius*), a Roman dramatic poet, *Horat. Ep.* 2, 1, 79. (*Sic dictus, quod propter vitium crurum aut pedum, plantis insists, potius attingere terram quam ambulare videbatur*), *Schol. ex Festo*.

ATTĀLUS, the name of several kings of Pergamus, the last of whom, having no children, left the Roman people his heir, *Flor.* 3, 12. Hence *Attalicæ conditiones*, the promise of the greatest riches, or the wealth of Attalus, *Horat. Od.* 1, 1, 12. ATTALLICA, -orum, (sc. *aulacæ*, vel *peripetasmata auro intexta*), a kind of embroidered

tapestry or hangings, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 12. which Attalus is said to have invented, *Plin.* 8, 48. *Vestes Attalicæ*, *Propert.* 3, 18, 19. *Porticus aulaeis nobilis Attalicis*, *Id.* 2, 32, 12. *Attalicus torus*, a couch adorned with such cloth, *Id.* 4, 5, 24.

ATTĪS, -īdis, the daughter of Cranaüs, who gave her name to the country of Attica, *Pausan.* 1, 2.; *Strab.* 9, 397. whence *Athides*, Athenian women, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 536.; *Martial.* 11, 54, 4. And ATTĪS is put for a nightingale, from Philomēla, an Athenian woman, metamorphosed into that bird, *Martial.* 1, 54, 9.; also for a swallow, from Prognē, the sister of Philomela, who was changed into a swallow, *Id.* 5, 68, 2.—¶ 2. A girl beloved by Sappho, *Ovid. Ep.* 15, 18.

ATTĪCUS, (properly an adj. of or belonging to Attica), a surname given to Titus Pomponius, the friend of Cicero, from his speaking the Greek like an Athenian, or like a native of Attica, (*Atticē*), *Nep. Attic.* 4. whence the daughter of Atticus is called ATTICŪLA, *Cic. Att.* 4, 5.

ATTIUS. See ACCIUS.

ATYS, or ATTYS, -yis; also ATTIS, -īdis; or ATTIN, -īnis, a Phrygian young man, (*Phryx puer*), the favourite of Cybēle, the mother of the gods, who made him vow to her perpetual chastity; and for having violated his promise, punished him with insanity. Upon which he mutilated himself, (*se castravit*), as all the priests of that goddess did, in imitation of his example, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 273,—245. He (*Cybelēus Attis*) is said to have been changed into a pine tree, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 103. (*Berecynthius Attin*, *Perf.* 1, 93.)

ATYS, a Trojan youth, the favourite of Iulus, from whom Virgil makes the Latin family of the *Atti* to be derived, in compliment to Attia, the mother of Augustus, *Aen.* 5, 568.

ATYS *Silvius*, a king of Alba, *Liv.* 1, 3.

ATYS, the son of Croesus, killed by accident. *Vid. ADRASTUS*.

AVER-



AVERRUNCUS, a god, who averted misfortunes, (*mala averruncabat*), Varr. L. L. 6, 5.; Gell. 5, 12.

AUFEIA *Aqua*, a Roman aqueduct, afterwards called MARTIA, *Plin.* 31, 3 f. 24.

Cn. AUFIDIUS, a senator of praetorian rank, who, though blind, used to deliver his opinion in the senate, and wrote a Greek history, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 39. When very old, he adopted Orestes, *Cic. Fin.* 19.; *Dom.* 13.

T. AUFIDIUS, an eminent lawyer, *Cic. Br.* 48. who is thought to have been praetor of Asia, *Cic. Flac.* 19. and the competitor of Cicero for the consulship, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1.

M. AUFIDIUS *Lurco*, made an annual income of 60,000 sesterces, by fattening peacocks, *Var. R. R.* 3, 6.; *Plin.* 10, 20 f. 23.

AUGA, v. *-es*, the daughter of Aleus, and the mother of Telēphus by Hercules, *Hygin.* 99. & 100.

AUGEAS, v. *-ias*, *-ae*, a king of Elis, who is said to have had a stable which held 3000 oxen, and had not been cleaned for 39 years. Hercules cleaned it in one day, by turning the course of the river Alphēus or Penēus, *Hygin.* 30. according to Apollodorus, by turning the course of both, 2, 5.

AUGUSTA, a name first given to Livia, the wife of Augustus, *Tacit. Ann.* 1, 8. and after her to some of the wives and other female relations of the succeeding emperors, *Tacit. Ann.* 12, 26. *et* 15, 23.; *Hist.* 2, 89.

AUGUSTUS, a surname given to Octavius or Octavianus, the adopted son and successor of Julius Caesar, *Suet. Aug.* 7. and after him to the succeeding emperors; hence AUGUSTALES *sacerdotes*, vel *Sodales*, priests appointed to Augustus after his death, *Tacit. Ann.* 1, 15. *et* 54. *et* 2, 83. *et* 3, 6.; *Hist.* 2, 95. AUGUSTALES *ludi*, games instituted in honour of Augustus, *Tacit. Ann.* 1, 15. & 54. AUGUSTANI *equites*, a body of cavalry, so called by Nero, *Tacit. Ann.* 14, 15. AUGUSTIANI, *Suet. Ner.* 25. *Augustinus*, v.

*-eus*, sc. *currus*, *Id. Claud.* 11. (*Vid. OCTAVIUS.*)

AVIDIENUS, a fordid fellow, surnamed CANIS, Dog, from his manner of living, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 55.

AULUS, a *praenomen* common among the Romans, marked by the letter A. as, A. Gellius; thus, *Auli Lex*, is put for *Lex Gabinia*, *Cic. Att.* 6, 2.

AULI FILIUS, i. e. Afranius, *Cic. Att.* 1, 20.

AUNUS, a Ligurian, the father of a warrior slain by Camilla, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 700.

AURŌRA, the goddess of the morning, the daughter of Hyperion and Thea, *Apollodor.* 1, 2, 2. or *Aethra*, *Hygin. Praef.* who fell in love with Tithōnus, the son of Laomēdon, *Apollodor.* 3, 11, 4.; *Hygin.* 270. whence she is called by the poets the wife of Tithōnus, *Ovid. Ep.* 18, 111. *et* 16, 199.; *Am.* 2, 5, 15.; *Virg. Aen.* 4, 447. beautifully and variously described, *Id. Aen.* 4, 6, 3, 389. & 521. 5, 105. 11, 129.; *Ovid. Met.* 2, 112. 1, 598. 2, 144. 4, 628. &c. put for the east, *ib.* 1, 61. and the morning, *See Latin Dictionary.*

AUTOLŶCUS, the son of Mercury and Chionē, ingenious at every kind of theft, who could turn whatever he stole into any colour he pleased. But he was at last detected by Sisŷphus; who, while employed in making the detection, is said to have seduced his daughter Anticlea, who was afterwards married to Laertes, and became the mother of Ulysses; whence Ulysses is supposed to have derived his craftiness from his grandfather by the mother's side, Autolycus, and from his alledged father Sisŷphus, *Hygin. f.* 200. & 201.; *Ovid Met.* 11, 312. &c.; *Col.* 1, 3, 7. (*Vid. G.* 451.)

AUTOMATIA, a goddess of fortune, worshipped by Timoleon, *Nep.* 20, 4.

AUTOMĒDON, *-ontis*, the charioteer of Achilles, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 477.; *Ovid. Trist.* 5, 6, 10. put for a charioteer, *Cic. Rose.* 35.; *Add. ib.* 7.

AUTONŌE, *-es*, the daughter of Cadmus and Hermiōne, the wife of Aristaeus,

ristaeus, and mother of Actaeon, who is hence called *Autonoeus heros*, Ovid. Met. 3, 198. — Also the name of a play, *Juvenal.* 6, 72.

P. AUTRONIUS PACTUS, elected consul with P. Sulla, a. u. 687, but condemned for bribery, *Cic. Syll.* 1.; *Sallust. Cat.* 18.; *Dio*, 36, 27. of course degraded from the rank of a senator, and declared incapable of enjoying any public office, *Id.* 37, 25. He afterwards conspired with Catiline and others against the state, *Sallust. Cat.* 17. & 18.; *Suet. Caes.* 9. After the death of Catiline, he escaped to Greece, where Cicero, when forced into exile, was afraid of being attacked by him and his associates, *Cic. Att.* 3, 2. & 7. As an orator, Cicero says his chief accomplishment was a good voice, *Brut.* 68.

AXILLA, a surname of the Servilii, which, by dropping the x, was changed into ALA, (*Vesler Axilla Ala factus est fugâ literae vassioris*), *Cic. Or.* 45. The mother of M. Brutus, to whom Cicero inscribed his book called ORATOR, was of the gens *Servilia*, and therefore he says *Vesler Axilla*, *ib.*

Q. AXIUS, a senator, intimate with Cicero, *Gell.* 7, 3. who had a villa in the beautiful plains of Rosea, *Cic. Att.* 4, 15. et 3, 15.; *Varr. R. R.* 3, 2. He seems likewise to have been an usurer, *Cic. Att.* 1, 12. Suetonius mentions a letter of Cicero's to him, which is not now extant, *Suet. Caes.* 9.

## B.

BABŸLO, -ōnis, the name of a banker, *Ter. Adel.* 5, 7, 17.

BACCHIUS, the name of a gladiator, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 20.

BACCHUS, the son of Jupiter and Semele, the god of wine, (See G. 381.) *Consitor uvae*, the planter of the vine, *Tibull.* 2, 3, 67.; *Ovid. Met.* 4, 14. hence put for wine, *Virg. G.* 2, 143.; *Ovid. Rem. Am.* 803.; *Virg. G.* 4, 102.; *Sen. Herc. fur.* 697. represented with horns, *Cornu insignis*, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 3, 348. because wine makes people petulant and bold, *Pau-*

*per (cum adbibit) cornua sumit*, *ib.* 1, 239. or, as Diodorus says, because Bacchus first taught the yoking of oxen, *lib.* 5. Bacchus is distinguished by various epithets; *Corymbifer*, because he delighted in ivy, and his votaries were crowned with it, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 393. *Racemifer*, *Id. Met.* 15, 413. *Lactitiae dator*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 734. &c. — Adj. *Baccheus*, v. -ēus, et *Bacchicus*; thus *Bella Bacchea*, the wars of Bacchus in India, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 791. *Cornua*, *ib.* 9, 435. *Bacchei ululatus*, Bacchean yellings, or the cries of the priestesses of Bacchus, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 17. *Baccheia dona*, the gifts of Bacchus, i. e. the vine, *Virg. G.* 2, 454. *Munera*, *Auson. Mosell.* v. 153. *Serta Bacchica*, garlands of ivy, *Ovid. Trist.* 1, 6, 2.

BACCHIA, a daughter of Bacchus, from whom the *Bacchiadae* were descended, a family which ruled Corinth 200 years, *Strab.* 8. p. 378. whence Corinth is called *Ephyre Baccheis*, -idis, *Stat. Silv.* 2, 2, 34. This family being expelled, failed to Sicily under Archias, one of their number, and built Syracuse, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 407.; *Thucyd.* 6.

BAGOAS, -ae, a famous eunuch at the Persian court, (*G.* 620.), supposed to be used as a common name for a eunuch, *Quintil.* 3, 12, 21. which is confirmed from Pliny, (*In horto Bagou, ita enim vocant Spadones*), *Plin.* 13, 4 f. 9. Ovid makes the name BAGOUS, voc. *Bagoe*, *Am.* 2, 2, 1.

BALAPRO, -ōnis, an attendant on Maccenas, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 21. & 33.

BALBUS, a native of Cadiz, made a Roman citizen by Pompey, at the request of L. Cornelius Lentulus; whence he assumed the name of L. Cornelius Balbus, *Cic. Balb.* a great favourite with Julius Caesar, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3. by which means he afterwards even became consul, a. u. 714, *Plin.* 7, 43 f. 44. He died so rich, that he left each Roman citizen 25 *denarii*, *Dio*, 48, 52.; *Vell.* 2, 51.

Corn BALBUS, nephew to the former, by his sister, called MINOR, *Cic.*

*Cic. Att.* 8, 9. to distinguish him from his uncle, who is called MAJOR, *Plin.* 7, 43. quaestor to Asinius Pollio in Spain, *Id. Fam.* 10, 32. who triumphed over the *Garamantes*, and was the first foreigner that enjoyed that honour, *Plin.* 5, 5; *Solin. c.* 29. He built and dedicated a theatre, a. u. 741, which afterwards bore his name, *Dio,* 54, 25. *et* 66, 24.; *Suet. Aug.* 29.; *Plin.* 5, 5.

BALBI duo, two Stoic philosophers, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 21.; *Brut.* 42.; *Fam.* 3, 4.; *N. D.* 1, 7.

BALLIO, the comic name of a procurer, *Cic. 2. Rosc.* 7.; *Phil.* 2, 6. from that of Plautus, *Pseud.* 1, 2, 59.

M. BAMBALIO, a nick-name given to the father of Falvia. *Vid. FADIVS.*

BARBATUS, the name of a Roman family, *Suet. Cl.* 21.

BARCA, BARCAS, or BARCHAS, the surname of Amilcar, the father of Hannibal, *Nep.* 21, 1. hence BARCINA familia, the family of Hamilcar or Hannibal, *Liv.* 23, 13. So *Barcina factio*, the party at Carthage which favoured Hannibal, *Liv.* 21, 2. & 9. *et* 30, 7. & 42. *Maximus secundum Barcinos dux*, next to those of the family of Barca, i. e. next to Hannibal and his brothers, *Liv.* 28, 12.

BARDUS Cassius, a friend to Caesar and Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 2.

BARDYLIS, a powerful Illyrican robber, *Cic. Off.* 2, 11.

BARINE, the name of a courtesan, *Hor. Od.* 2, 8, 2.

BARRUS, a person vain of his beauty, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 30.

BARSINE, -es, the wife of Alexander, murdered by Cassander, with her son Hercules, *Justin.* 15, 2.

BASILIVS, a partizan of Caesar's, who afterwards conspired against him, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 15.

BASILUS, an Illyrian commander, on the side of Caesar in the civil war, *Flor.* 4, 2.; *Lucan.* 4, 416.

BASILUS, an orator in poor circumstances, and therefore disregarded, *Juvenal.* 7, 145.

BASILUS, a Roman governor, who plundered his province, *Juvenal.* 10, 222.

BASSAREUS, voc. *Bassareu*, (in three syllables), a name of Bacchus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 18, 11. hence *Bassaricae comae*, the hair of Bacchus, *Propert.* 3, 17, 30. BASSARIS, -idis, a priestess of Bacchus, *Perf.* 1, 100.

BASSUS, a poet, famous for his compositions in Iambic verse; a friend of Ovid's, *Trist.* 4, 10, 47.; mentioned also by Propertius, 1, 4, 1. & 12.

BASSUS Aufidius, an historian, in the time of Augustus and Tiberius, who wrote an account of the German war, *Quintil.* 10, 1, 103. and also of the civil war, *Senec. Rhetor. Suas.* 6. Pliny the Elder began the history of his own time where Bassus left off, *Plin. Praef. et Plin. Ep.* 3, 5. Neither of these works remains.

Caesius BASSUS, a poet, contemporary with Quintilian, 10, 1, 96.

Several others of the name of Bassus are mentioned by the classics, *Cic. Att.* 12, 5.; *Quintil.* 6, 3, 27. &c.; *Plin. Ep.* 4, 15. *et* 4, 9. *et* 10, 32.; *Martial. passim.*

BATHYLLUS, a young man of Samos, the favourite of Anacreon, *Hor. Epod.* 14, 9.—¶ 2. Also a pantomime, *Juvenal.* 6, 63.; *Tacit. Ann.* 1, 54.

BATTIS, -idis, a native of Cos, (Coa), Ovid. Pont. 3, 1, 58. the mistress of the poet *Philæas*, *Id. Tr.* 1, 5, 2.

BATTUS, a Lacedemonian, who, with a colony from the island Thera, founded the city Cyrenè in Libya, *Herodot.* 4, 145,—164.; *Pausan.* 10, 15.; *Strab.* 17. p. 837. from whom the Cyrenians (*Cyrenenses*) were called BATTIADAE, -arum, *Sil.* 3, 253. and the poet Callimachus, a native of *Cyrenae*, who gave out that he was descended from Battus, *Strab. ib.* is called BATTIADES, -ae, Ovid. *Trist.* 5, 5, 38. *et* in *Ibin.* 53.; *Stat. Silv.* 5, 3, 157. Justin says that the founder of Cyrenè was called ARISTAEUS, and got the name of BATTUS, from a defect in his speech, *Justin.* 13, 7.

BATTUS, the name of a shepherd,  
F whom,



whom, for having violated his promise of secrecy, Mercury turned into a touch-stone, (*INDEX*), *Ovid. Met.* 2, 687, — 707.

BAUCIS, *idos*, the name of a poor old woman, who, with her husband Philémon, entertained Jupiter and Mercury, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 631. &c. hence put for any poor woman, *Perf.* 4, 21.

BAVIUS, a contemptible poet in the time of Virgil, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 90.

BEERYX, *jeis*, a king of that part of Spain which lies among the Pyrenæan mountains, *Sil.* 3, 423; but the adjective is short; thus, *nomen Bebrýcia duxere a virgine colles*, the Pyrenæan mountains derived their name from Pyrène, the daughter of Bëbryx, *Sil.* 3, 420.

BELLERÖPHON, *-ontis*; *vel* BELLERÖPHONTES, *-ae*, an illustrious Corinthian, distinguished for his chastity, and for his skill in horsemanship. He disdained the advances of Stenoboea, the wife of Proetus, king of Argos; whence he is called CASTUS, *Hor. Od.* 3, 7, 15. and mounted on his horse Pegäsus slew the monster Chimaera, (*See G.* 393.) whence *Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte*, an incomparable rider, *Hor. Od.* 3, 12, 7. — *Bellerophontei equi humor*, the fountain Hippocrène, formed by the stroke of the hoof of Pegäsus, *Propert.* 3, 3, 2.

BELLIÊNUS, a partizan of Pompey's, whose house was burnt by the mob after the funeral of Caesar, *Cic. Phil.* 8, 15.

BELLŌNA, the goddess of war; said to be the sister of Mars, *Lactant. ad Stat. Theb.* 5, 155. But Claudian makes her the daughter of that god, *Stilic.* 2, 372. She is represented as his constant attendant, armed with a bloody whip, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 703.; *Lucan.* 7, 569. and driving the horses of his chariot, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 72. She is called HASTATA, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 719. because before her temple at Rome there was a pillar called BELLICA, over which a spear used to be thrown, when war was proclaimed, *Festus et Serv. ad Aen.* 9, 53. Bellona is described, *Sil.* 5, 221. *Claudian Eutr.* 2,

144. *et de quart. Conf. Honor.* 12. — A temple was vowed to her by Appius Claudius while engaged in battle, *Liv.* 10, 19. In this temple, which stood without the walls of the city, the senate was often assembled, *Liv.* 26, 21. 28, 9, & 38. 30, 22, & 40. 31, 47. 33, 22, & 24. 39, 29. 42, 21. The priests of Bellona, (*Bellonarii*; *Turba theata Bellonae*, *Martial* 12, 57, 11.), used to cut their arms and shoulders when performing her sacred rites, *Lucan.* 1, 566. *Tibull.* 1, 5, 47.

BELLOVĒSUS, the commander of the first body of Gauls that crossed the Alps, in the time of Tarquinius Priscus; and having defeated the Tuscans near the river Ticinus, took possession of that country, and built the city of Milan. *Liv.* 5, 34.

BELUS, the chief god of the Assyrians, *Plin.* 37, 10. f. 55. supposed to be the same with BAAL, often mentioned in the Bible.

BELUS, the Hercules of India, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 16.

BELUS, a king of Phoenicia, the father of Dido, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 621. descended from a remote progenitor of the same name, *Virg. ib.* 729. *Lactant.* 1, 21. From him was sprung BARCAS, the founder of the family of Hamilcar, and the companion of Dido's flight from Tyre; hence called *Belides juvenis*, *Sil.* 1, 75.

BELUS, a king of Egypt, the father of *Aegyptus* and *Danaus*, who are hence called *Belidae fratres*, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 291. (nom. BELĪDES, *-ae*;) and the daughters of Danaus, (*Danaides*,) are called from their grandfather, *Belides*, (nom. f. *Belis*, *-idis*,) thus, *Affidue repetunt quas perdant, Belides undas*, they are continually taking up again the waters which they lose, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 463. *Vid.* DANAUS. One of them is also called *Belias*, *-adis*, *Senec. Herc. Oet.* 960. — Palamēdes, one of the generals of the Greeks in the Trojan war, is called the son of this Belus, (BELĪDES, *-ae*,) though according to Servius, the seventh in descent from him, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 81.

BERENĪCE,

BERENICE, *-es*, the name of several queens of Egypt, particularly of one, whose hair (*Berenicæo vertice caefaries*), was converted into a constellation, *Catull.* 64, 5. *De Coma Berenices*.

BERENICE, a Jewish princefs, of whom the Emperor Titus was fo fond, that he promifed to marry her, *Suet. Tit.* 7. She is called *Inceffa* by Juvenal, *Sat.* 6, 157. becaufe ſhe was ſaid to have had commerce with her brother King Agrippa, *Joſeph. Ant.* 20, 5. with whom ſhe lived for ſome time after the death of her huſband, Herod. *ib.* 4, & 5. while Feſtus was governor of Judæa, *Acts* 25, 13. Tacitus mentions the paſſion of Titus for Queen Berenice, *Hiſt.* 2, 2. and that ſhe even pleaſed Veſpaſian by the magnificence of her preſents, *ib.* 81.

BERENICE, (*al. Pherenice*), ſaid to have been the only woman that was the daughter, ſiſter, and mother of victors at the Olympic games, (*Olympionicarum*), *Plin.* 7, 41. and therefore the only woman admitted to ſee the games, *Val. Max.* 8, 15. ext. 4, f. *Alcian. Var. Hiſt.* 10, 1.

BEROE, *-es*, the nurſe of Semclè, the mother of Bacchus, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 278.

BEROE, the wife of Doræclus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 620.

BEROE, the daughter of Oceānus, (*Oceānitis, -idis*), and ſiſter of Clío, *Virg. G.* 4, 341.

BERŌSUS, a famous aſtrophologer, to whom, on account of his divine predictions, the Athenians erected a ſtatue at the public expence, with a gilt tongue, in the gymnaſium, *Plin.* 7, 37. Add. *Vitruv.* 9, 7. He is thought to be the ſame with the hiſtorian mentioned by Joſephus, who is ſaid to have been a prieſt of Belus at Babylon in the time of Alexander; *lib.* 1. *contra Apion*, and by Eufebius 10, *Praep. Evangel.* p. 289. *Edit. Rob. Steph.*

L. Calpurnius BESTIA, a conſul in the Jugurthine war, *Salluſt. Jug.* 27, &c. condemned by the Mamilian law, *Cic. Or.* 2, 70.; *Brut.* 24.

BIAS, *-antis*, a native of Priene in Ionia, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece; who, upon the taking of that city by the enemy, having fled without taking any of his effects with him, as others did, being asked the cauſe, ſaid, OMNIA MEA MECUM PORTO, I carry all my things with me, *Cic. Paradox.* 1.

BIBŪLUS, a ſurname of the Calpurnii:

M. BIBŪLUS, the colleague of Julius Cæſar in the conſulſhip, *Cic. Har. Reſp.* 22. *Att.* 2, 19. *et alibi paſſim*.

BION, *-ōnis*, a celebrated ſophiſt and poet, born in Scythia, near the river Boryſthenes; hence called *Boryſthenites*, *Laert.* 4 46. contemporary with Socrates *ib.* He came to Athens, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his genius and wit, *ib.* Cicero mentions one of his witty remarks, *Tuſc.* 3 26. He imitated Archilochus and Hippōnax in his poems; whence *Bionii ſermones*, the ſatires of Bion, or ſatirical compositions like thoſe of Bion, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 60.

BISALTIS, *-idis*, the daughter of Biſaltis or Biſaltes, who being violated by Neptune in the form of a ram, brought forth the ram with a golden fleece, which carried Phryxus, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 117. Hyginus calls her, *Theophrānē*, 188.

BISTON, *-ōnis*, the ſon of Mars and Callirhōe, who built the city Biſtonia in Thrace; whence the Thracians are called *Biſtōnes* or *Biſtonii*; *Biſtonii viri*, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 430.

BITIAS, a nobleman at the court of Iſido, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 738.

BITIAS, the ſon of Alcānor, an inhabitant of Mount Ida, the brother of Pandarus, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 672. ſlain by Turnus, *ib.* 703. *et* 11, 396.

BITON, *-ōnis*, the ſon of the prieſteſs of Juno at Argos, (*Argiae ſacerdotis*), who one day at a ſolemn ſacrifice, when the mules were too long of coming, together with his brother Cleobis, drew the chariot of their mother to the temple. Whereupon ſhe having prayed the goddeſs

to bestow on her sons the greatest reward that could be given to man by a god, they were both found dead next morning, *Herodot.* 1, 31. *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 47. *Plutarch. de Consolat.*

BLAESUS, a surname given to Aristæus, or Battus, the founder of Cyrenê in Africa, from his lisping manner of speaking, *Ovid. in Ibin.* 541. *Justin.* 13, 7, *Herodot.* 4, 55. — ¶ 2. Also a surname of the family of the *Sempronii* at Rome, *Stat. Silv.* 2, 1, 191. *Tacit. Hist.* 1, 59. *Quod donas, facis ipse Blasianum*, you make the gift of Blaesus; you call the festival instituted in honour of him *Festum Blasianum*, *Martial* 8, 38, 14.

BOCCAR, -āris, a Mauritanian name, put for any Mauritanian or African, *Juvenal.* 5, 90.

BOCCHUS, a king of Mauritania, who delivered Jugurtha in chains to Sulla, *Sallust. Jug.* 113.

BÖETHUS, a carver and statuary, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 14. *Plin.* 33, 55. et 34, 8. a Carthaginian, *Pausan.* 5, 17.

BOETHUS, a Stoic philosopher, *Cic. Div.* 1, 8. et 2, 20. *Laert.* 7, 143, &c.

BOGÜDES, -is, a king of *Mauritania Tingitana*, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 32.

M. BOLĀNUS, a friend of Cicero's, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 77.

BOLĀNUS or *Bollānus*, a choleric or irritable person, who kept those who were apt to be impertinent at a distance; whence Horace says of him, *O te, Bolane, cerebri felicem*, O Bolanus, happy in having a brain or temper easily ruffled or irritated, *Sat.* 1, 9, 11. et *ibi Scholiast.* But others suppose Bolanus to have been a dull phlegmatic man, who could bear patiently any impertinence or insipid discourse, *Cruquius.* The first interpretation, however, seems preferable; whence *cerebrosus* is put for *iracundus*, passionate, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 21.

BOMILCAR, -āris, a Carthaginian general, crucified on suspicion of treason, called *REX*, from his being suspected of aspiring at sovereignty, *Justin.* 22, 7.

BOMILCAR, a commander of the Carthaginian fleet, *Liv.* 23, 41. 24, 36, &c.

BONA, vel BONA DEA, the name of a goddess among the Romans, worshipped only by women, *Cic. Att.* 1, 12. et 2, 4. *Harusp. Resp.* 17. *Dom.* 40. *Templum ejus virum introire non licebat*, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12. *Sacra Bonae maribus non adeunda deae*, *Tibul.* 1, 6, 22. It was thought that any man that saw them would be deprived of sight, *ib.* 24. Add. *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 148, &c. *Art.* 3, 637, et 243, *Juvenal.* 6, 314, et 2, 86. *Propert.* 4, 9, 25.

BÖÖTES, -ae, vel -is, (i. e. *bubulus*, the ox-driver), a constellation near the *Ursa Major*, *Hygin. Astron.* 2, 2. called also *Arctophylax*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 42. This name was given to Arcas, the son of Calisto, when translated into a constellation, (*G.* 417.) called *piger*, from the slowness of his motion, *Juvenal.* 5, 23.; *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 405.; *tardus*, *Id. Met.* 2, 172. So *Cur serus versare boves, et playstra Bootes*, *Propert.* 3, 5, 35.

BOREAS, -ae, a king of Thrace, who married Orithyia, the daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, *Herodot.* 7, 189. or according to Ovid carried her off, *Met.* 6, 707. and had by her twins, Calais and Zethes, who resembled their father in having wings, *Ovid. in Ibin.* 713. Boreas was said to have power over the winds, and was afterwards worshipped by the Athenians as the god of the north wind, *Herodot. ib.* As such Ovid describes him, *ib.* 690, &c.

BOSTAR, a Carthaginian prophet, *Sil.* 3, 647.

BRANCHUS, a son of Apollo, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 479. called by the same epithet with his father *INTONSUS*, *ib.* 8, 198. Apollo is also called *BRANCHIDES*, *Mel.* 1, 17. *pr.* and the priests of his temple in Ionia, *BRANCHIDAE*, *Plin.* 15, 29, *f.* 30, *Amnian. Marcellin.* 29, 1.

BRENNUS, a general of the Gauls, who took Rome, *Liv.* 5, 38, &c. (*G.* 220:) — ¶ 2. Another, who attempted



attempted to plunder the temple of Apollo at Delphi, but was miraculously prevented. Concerning the manner authors differ, *Justin.* 24, 6, &c.; *Propert.* 3, 13, 51.; *Pausan.* 23.; *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 18.

**BRĪĀREUS**, (3 syll.) a huge giant, the son of Caelus and Terra, said to have an hundred hands, (*centumgeminus*), *Virg. Aen.* 6, 287. called also Aegaeon, *ib.* 10, 565. whence *Brīārēus*, -a, -um, Claudian. *de Rapt. Proserp.* 3, 188.

**BRĪMO**, -us, f. a name of Hecātē or Proserpine, *Propert.* 2, 2, 12.; *Stat. Silv.* 2, 3, 38.

**BRISAEUS**, a name of Bacchus, either from *Brisa*, a promontory of Lesbos, where he was worshipped, or from *Brisa*, a lump of pressed grapes;—added as an epithet to the poet Accius, *Perf.* 1, 96. because poets were supposed to be under the protection of Bacchus. But some here read *Brīsēis*, the name of a tragedy of Accius.

**BRISĒIS**, -īdis, voc. *Brisēi*, a native of Lynceus, a city of Troas, remarkable for her beauty; who fell to the lot of Achilles, in the distribution of the captives, when that city was taken by the Greeks. See *Geog.* p. 446.

**BRITANNĪCUS**, the son of Claudius by Messalina; so called because under that emperor a part of Britain was subdued, *Juvenal.* 6, 124; *Tacit. Ann.* 11, 11. et 12, 2. deprived of the succession to the empire by the art of Agrippīna, the mother of Domitius Nero, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 25, 41, 68, &c. and at last poisoned by Nero, *ib.* 13, 16.; *Suet. Ner.* 33.

**BRĪTŌMARTIS**, a nymph, the daughter of Jupiter and Carnē, a favourite of Diana, who being beloved by Minos king of Crete, to avoid falling into his power, threw herself from a rock into the sea, *Virg. Cir.* 285,—295.; *Callimach. in Dian.* 189, &c. But others say, that she was saved by some fishers, who hid her under their nets, (*δίκτυα*.) whence she was also called *DICTYN-*

*NA*, *Diodor.* 5, 76.; *Anton. Liberalis Metaph.* c. 40.

**BRŌMIUS**, a name of Bacchus, (*πρὸς τὸ βρέμειν*, a fremendo,) from the noise of thunder at his birth, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 11.; *Lucan.* 5, 73. hence *Bromius*, -a -um; *Bromii remi*, the oars of the ship of Bacchus, *Claudian. de Consul. Stilic.* 3, 365.

**BRONTES**, -ae, one of the *Cyclōpes*, who forged Jupiter's thunder-bolts, (*Βροντῆς*) *Virg. Aen.* 8, 424.

**BROTEAS**, -ae, one of the *Lapīthae*, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 262.—¶ 2. Also a noted boxer, *ib.* 5, 107.

**BROTHEUS**, -vel *BROTĒAS*, a son of Vulcan, who being mocked for his deformity, threw himself into the fire, and was consumed by the flames, *Ovid. in Ibin.* v. 519. But some think this passage has been interpolated.

**BRUTUS**, the surname given to Lucius Junius, who expelled the Tarquins, from his apparent stupidity, *Liv.* 1, 66. (G. 204.) *Brutus erat stulti sapientis imitator, ut esset Tutus ab insidiis, dire Superbe, tuis*, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 717. called *ULTOR*, because he revenged the cruelty of king Tarquin, and the rape of Lucretia by his son Sextus, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 819.; *Ovid. ib.* 837. He punished his own sons with death for conspiring to restore the regal government, *ib.* 820.; *Liv.* 2, 5. It seems this action was blamed by some in the time of Virgil. The poet therefore makes Anchises add, *Utcunque ferent ea facta minores; Vincet amor patriae, laudumque immensa cupido*, *ib.* 823. Propertius praises this deed, by joining the *secures* or axes of Brutus with the courage of Decius, 4, 1, 45. Brutus fell in battle, fighting with Aruns Tarquinius, *Liv.* 2, 6.

*M. Junius BRUTUS*, a tribune, who supported the Oppian law concerning the dress of matrons, *Liv.* 34, 1. He was afterwards made praetor, *Id.* 35, 24. and consul, *Id.* 40, 59.

*D. (al. A.) Junius BRUTUS*, consul with Scipio Africanus Minor, a. 616, *Cic. Brut.* 22. was put in prison by the tribune Curiatius, *Cic. Legg.* 3, 9. Having

ving conquered the *Gallaeci* in Spain, he obtained a triumph, *Cic. Balb.* 17. whence he got the surname of GAL-LÆCUS. *Vell.* 2, 5. He was a good Greek scholar, (*Græcè doctus*,) *Cic. Brut.* 28. and so fond of poetry, that he adorned the entrances to the temples and monuments of his family by inscribing on them the verses of his friend Attius, the poet, *Cic. Arch.* 11.

M. Junius BRUTUS, the son of M. Brutus, lieutenant to the consul Lepidus in Cisalpine Gaul, who was put to death by order of Pompey after having surrendered himself, *Plutarch. in Pomp. et Brut. Appian, B. C.* 2, p. 497. His mother Servilia was sister to Cato by the mother's side, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 1. of the family of Servilius Ahala, who slew Spurius Maelius. Brutus having lost his father when very young, was educated with great care by his uncle Cato. Being adopted by his uncle Q. Servilius Caepio, he is sometimes called Q. CAEPIO BRUTUS, *Appian. ibid. Cic. Phil.* 10, 11.; *Att.* 2, 24.; or simply, Q. Caepio, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 21.; *Dio.* 41. 63.

Brutus, not only in youth, but through the whole of his life, applied with the greatest attention to study. He was thoroughly acquainted with the doctrines of all the sects of the Greek philosophers; but he chiefly esteemed the old academy, or the Platonists, *Plutarch. in Brut.* He wrote books on various subjects, *Cic. Att.* 12, 5. et 13, 8.; *Acad.* 1, 3.; *Fin.* 1. 4. and Cicero inscribes several of his books to him, *Cic. Brut.* 1. *Orat.* 1. *Tusc.* 1. &c. The talents and virtues of Brutus procured him universal respect, *ib.* But some circumstances are mentioned by Cicero concerning his connection with usurers not much to his credit, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21. et 6, 1. &c. In the civil war between Pompey and Caesar, though he hated Pompey, as the murderer of his father, yet he joined his party, thinking it less dangerous to the liberty of his country than that of Caesar, *Plutarch. Cic. Att.* 11, 4. He was present in the battle of Pharsalia; but after the de-

feat of Pompey, he submitted to the conqueror. Caesar had particularly charged his officers to spare Brutus, out of tenderness to his mother Servilia, of whom Caesar in his youth had been passionately fond; and afterwards continued his attachment, so that some alleged Brutus was his son, *Plutarch. in Brut. Suet. Caes.* 50.; *Appian.* 2, 498. Whatever be in this, Caesar not only forgave him, but instantly received him into favour. When about to make an expedition into Africa against Cato and Scipio, he committed to Brutus the government of Cisalpine Gaul, where he conducted himself with the greatest prudence and integrity.

Brutus, after his return to Rome, divorced his wife Claudia, without any ground of complaint, for the sake of marrying Porcia, the daughter of Cato and widow of Bibulus; for which he was much censured, *Cic. Att.* 13, 9. et 10. A. U. 709, Caesar made him city praetor in preference to Cassius. But the favours of Caesar could not gain the friendship of Brutus. He could not bear the thoughts of owing to a master those preferments which he should have received from a free people. He therefore always behaved to Caesar with distance and reserve. By the art of Cassius, who was married to his sister, he was brought to join the conspiracy against Caesar, *Plutarch.* But Dio makes Brutus the author of the plot, 44, 13. and says that he brought Cassius to join in it, *ib.* 14. To this undertaking Brutus is said to have been prompted by various intimations from unknown hands. Under the statue of Brutus who expelled Tarquin were written these words, *O that we had a Brutus now! O that Brutus were alive!* The tribunal on which he sat as praetor was filled each morning with such inscriptions as these: "You are asleep, Brutus." "You are not a true Brutus," *Plutarch. in Brut. Dio.* 44, 12.; *Appian. B. C.* 2, p. 498.; *Suet. Caes.* 80. He was confirmed in his purpose by the general discontent at Caesar's usurpation; and thought that the only way of freeing  
his

his country, was by cutting off the usurper. Hence Antony used to declare, that of all the conspirators, Brutus alone acted from virtuous motives, but that the rest were actuated by private malice and envy, *Plutarch. in Br.* Caesar, when attacked by the conspirators in the senate-house on the Ides of March, a. u. 710, seeing Brutus rushing on him, is reported to have said in Greek, *And are you among them ; you, my son !* Suet. Caes. 82. But Dio denies the truth of this fact, 44, 19. and Plutarch takes no notice of it, *in Brut.* Appian says, that Caesar at first made a violent resistance, but that being struck by Brutus, he covered his face with his robe, and quietly submitted to his fate, *Bell. Civ. 2, p. 502.* Suetonius says, that he never uttered a word, *ib.* The inactivity of Brutus and his party, after perpetrating the deed, ruined their cause. *Vid. OCTAVIUS et ANTONIUS.*

Brutus and Cassius being forced to leave Rome by the art of Antony, after remaining for some time in Italy, passed over into Greece. They were every where received with the greatest honour, particularly at Athens; where brazen statues were erected to them, nigh to those of Harmodius and Aristogiton, whom the Athenians regarded as the deliverers of their country from the tyranny of the sons of Pisistratus, about 468 years before, *Dio. 47, 20.* Cassius set out for the province of Syria, which he soon became master of. Brutus remained at Athens, hearing and conversing with the philosophers, as if he had nothing else in view. He secretly, however, made preparations for war. At length he began to act openly, and with such success, that in a short time he collected a great army, equipped a numerous fleet, and got possession of all Greece and Macedonia, *Plutarch. in Brut. ; Dio. 47, 21, and 22. ; Vell. 2, 69. ; Liv. Epit. 118.*

Brutus and Cassius having joined their forces, came to a decisive engagement with Antony and Octavius in the plains of Philippi. In this battle Brutus, who was opposed to Octavius on

the right wing, gained the victory and took the camp of Octavius. But Antony was equally successful against Cassius on the left ; who having retreated to some rising grounds adjoining, sent a centurion to enquire what Brutus was doing, for the dust intercepted his view. The centurion fell in with a body of cavalry which Brutus had sent in quest of Cassius, and returned slowly with them as if there was no danger. Cassius observing these cavalry approach, and taking them for the enemy, ordered Pandarus, his freedman, to kill him. The centurion seeing the fatal effects of his tardiness, also slew himself. Brutus lamenting the fate of Cassius, called him the "last of the Romans." Having now become sole commander of both armies, he wished to decline battle ; and if he had done so, Antony and Octavius must have yielded, as they were in the utmost want of provisions. Besides the fleet of Brutus under Statius Murcus and Aenobarbus had gained a great victory over the fleet of the *Triumviri*, under Domitius. But fearing the desertion of his men, whom Antony and Octavius used every art to seduce, he was led to risk a second battle ; in which, after an obstinate conflict, he was entirely defeated. Hearing that a number of his friends had joined the conquerors, and being surrounded on all hands, having taken each of his friends by the hand, he addressed them with a cheerful countenance, and exhorted them to provide for their safety. Then withdrawing with two or three of his particular confidants, he fell on his sword and expired. Some say, that Strato, his former fellow student, at his earnest entreaty, held the sword, with his face turned away ; and that Brutus rushed upon it with so much violence, that entering at his breast, it passed quite through his body. Antony honoured Brutus with a splendid funeral, and sent his ashes to his mother Servilia, *Plutarch.* Suetonius says that Octavius sent the head of Brutus to Rome to be put below the statue of Caesar, *Suet. Aug.*



*Aug. 13.* But according to Dio, it was thrown into the sea, in a tempest during the passage from Dyrrhachium, 47, 46. Dio also relates, that Brutus before his death repeated in Greek this saying of Hercules; "O virtue, thou art an empty name: I have worshipped thee as a goddess, but thou art the slave of fortune," 47, 49. So Florus, *Moriens* (sc. Prutus) *asslavit, non in re, sed in verbo tantum esse virtutem*, 4, 7, 11. to which Horace is supposed to allude, *Ep. 1, 6, 32. et 7, 41.* Plutarch relates on the authority of Volumnius, who was then with Brutus, that Brutus, the night before his death, repeated two verses; the one of which was from the *Medæa* of Euripides: "Punish, great Jove, the author of these ills," (meaning Antony;) the other he says he had forgotten, *Plutarch. in Brut. fin.*

Brutus and Cassius are said to have fallen by the swords with which they slew Caesar, *Dio, 48, 1.* So *Suet. Caes. 89.* Brutus was then about forty years old, *Liv. Epit. 124.* according to Vel-leius Paterculus, only thirty-seven, *l. 2. c. 72.*

Plutarch observes, that Providence determined Brutus to fight before he heard of the success of his fleet, in order to remove out of the way the only man who was able to resist him (Octavius) who was destined to change the government of Rome from a republic into a monarchy, *in-Bruto.* He might have said more justly, that Providence involved the Romans in a long and bloody civil war, in support of the most profligate characters, and finally subjected them to the most ignominious servitude, as a punishment for their crimes, and for their cruelties to the nations which they subdued. *Vid Hor. Od. 1, 35, 33. et 2, 1, 29.; Epod. 7. ad fin. 16, 1. &c.; Juvenal. 4, 37. et 6, 292. et 8, 98. &c.*

A considerable time before the battle of Philippi, a spectre is said to have appeared to Brutus one night, while sitting alone in his apartment, which, upon Brutus asking, "Who art thou?"

answered, "I am thy evil genius, Brutus; thou shalt see me again at Philippi." "Then," says Brutus, without being discomposed, "I will see thee there." The same spectre is said to have appeared to Brutus a second time, on the night before the last battle, *Appian. Bell. Civ. 4. p. 668.; Plutarch. in Brut.*

All the ancient writers agree in extolling the virtues of Brutus; but they generally condemn his conspiring against Caesar, *Vell. 2, 72.; Appian. 4, 666. &c. Vid. præcipuè Senec. de Benef. 2, 20.* The friends of Caesar charged Brutus and his associates with base ingratitude for killing their benefactor; but Cicero and the republican party applaud them, for having preferred the liberty of their country to the obligations of private friendship, *Cic. Phil. 2, 3. & 11.*

*D. Junius BRUTUS*, one of the conspirators against Caesar, of the same family with Marcus, but not very nearly related to him. He was adopted by *A. Posthumius Albinus*, and therefore is sometimes called *Decimus Brutus Albinus*, *Appian. B. C. 2, 497.* He had attended Caesar, and, though a young man, was greatly trusted by him in his Gallic wars, *Caes. B. G. 3, 11, & 14, 7, 9, & 87.* In the civil war Caesar gave Brutus the command of his fleet at the siege of Marfeilles, *Caes. B. C. 1, 36.* where Brutus acted with great courage and ability, *ib. 56, 57. &c. 2, 3, 6. &c.* He was in so great favour with Caesar, that, when about to depart to the Parthian war, he appointed Brutus to the command of Cisalpine Gaul and to the consulship of the following year, and even named him second heir of his estate in failure of the first; so that people were particularly surprised at his joining the conspiracy, *Cic. Phil. 10, 7.* When Caesar hesitated about going to the senate-house on the fatal ides of March, on account of certain omens, as well as of bad health, Decimus Brutus, by ridiculing his apprehension of omens, and by representing how improper it would

be to disappoint the senators, who were waiting his arrival, removed his scruples, and determined him to go, *Suet. Caes.* 81.; *Dio*, 44, 18. Brutus was possessed of an immense fortune, and supported a band of gladiators, at his own expence, for the diversion of the city. By these gladiators the conspirators were guarded, when, after killing Caesar, they took refuge in the capitol, *Appian.* 2. p. 503.; *Dio*, 44, 21.; *Plutarch. in Caes. et Brut.* Brutus having taken possession of his province of Cisalpine Gaul, spent about 400,000 l. in maintaining an army against Antony. Being besieged by Antony at Mutina, he defended himself with great bravery, till he was relieved by the consuls Hirtius and Panfa, and Octavius. But the consuls being slain, and Octavius having concluded an alliance with Antony and Lepidus, Decimus Brutus being deserted by his soldiers, and attempting to escape into Macedonia to his namesake Brutus, was taken by the soldiers of Antony, and put to death, *Vell.* 2, 64.; *Appian.* 3. p. 588.; *Val. Max.* 9, 13, 3.; *Dio*, 46, 53.

Marcus and Decimus Brutus were believed to be lineally descended from L. Brutus, who expelled Tarquin, by his third son; whence he is said to be the author of their nobility, (*Princeps nobilitatis Brutorum*), *Cic. Phil.* 1, 6.; *Tusc.* 4, 1. and Atticus, at the request of M. Brutus, drew up a genealogy of the Junian family from its first origin, *Nep. Att.* 18. But as the family of the first Brutus was of Patrician rank, and that of the conspirators against Caesar plebeian, the latter were supposed by many not to have been sprung from the former, *Plutarch. in Brut. pr.*; *Dionys.* 5. p. 292.; *Dio*, 44, 12.; *Vid. Manut. ad primam Ep. Cic. ad Brut.*

**BRUTIANA castra**, the camp of M. Brutus, *Vell.* 2, 72. *Brutianae Cassianaeque partes*, the party of Brutus and Cassius, *ib.* 74. *Consilia inire coepi Brutina plane (vestri enim haec sunt propria sanguinis) reipublicae liberandae*, like those of Brutus, *Cic. ad Brut.* 15.

**BUBASTIS**, a name given by the E-

gyptians to Diana, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 690. whence the city **BUBASTUS** was named, and the country around it, **BUBASTITES NOMOS**. Here meetings were annually held in honour of Diana, *Herodot.* 2, 59, 137. & 156. and sacred rites performed in her temple, called **BUBASTIA**, -orum, *Gratian. Cyneg.* 42.

**BUCEPHĀLUS**, the horse of Alexander the Great, so named, either from his stern aspect, or from the figure of a bull's head (*βους κεφαλή*) being branded on his shoulder, *Plin.* 8, 42 f. 64.; *Solin. c.* 45. He would admit no one to sit on his back but Alexander; and when that king wished to mount him, he is said to have kneeled to receive him, *Ib. et Curt.* 6, 5, 18. When this horse died, Alexander celebrated his funeral obsequies, and built a city (called **BUCEPHALUS**, v. -a, v. -eia) round his tomb, *Ib. et Curt.* 9, 3, 23.; *Plin.* 6, 20.; *Gell.* 5, 2.; *Arrian.* 5, 3.

**BUPĀLUS**, a sculptor and statuary of Chios, who exposed the deformity of the poet Hippōnax to ridicule by an image he made of him; on which account the poet, being greatly incensed, wrote so bitter a satire against Bupalus, that he is said to have hanged himself. But Pliny says this report is false, *Plin.* 36, 5. Others say that he and his brother Anthernus were only obliged to leave Ephesus. Hence, however, Horace calls Hippōnax, *Acer hostis Bupalo*, *Epod.* 6, 14.

**BURRHUS**, vel *Burrus*, i. e. Pyrrhus. *Burrum semper Ennius, nunquam Pyrrhum dicebat*, *Cic. Orat.* 48.; *Quinctil.* 1, 4, 15.

**BURRUS Afranius**, praefect of the praetorian guards, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 42. the governor of Nero, *ib.* 13, 2. by whom his death was supposed to have been hastened, *ib.* 14, 51.

**BUSĪRIS**, -is, vel -idis, a king of Egypt, who used to sacrifice his guests to his gods; whence he is called *illaudatus*, infamous, *Virg. G.* 3, 5. and his altars *inimites*, cruel, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 154. He was slain by Hercules, *Apollodor.* 2, 11.; *Ovid. Art. Am.* 1, 647.

**BUTEO**, -ōnis, the surname of a family



mily of the Fabii, *Liv.* 23, 22. 30, 26. 33, 24. &c. derived from a hawk (*Buteo*) perching on the ship of one of them when commanding a fleet, which was reckoned a lucky omen, *Plin.* 10, 8 f. 9.

BUTES, -æ, the son of Teleon, one of the Argonauts, *Apollodor.* 1, 16.; *Hygin.* 14. the father of Eryx by Venus, *Hygin.* f. 260.; *Apollodor.* 1, 9, 25. —¶ 2. A pugilist of great bulk, descended from Amycus king of Bebrycia or Bithynia, slain by Dares in a combat of the *cestus*, *Virg. Aen.* 5. 372. —¶ 3. A Trojan, slain by Camilla, *ib.* 11, 690.

Byz̄GES, -is, (i. e. *Boum junctor*), an Athenian, who is said to have first ploughed with harnessed oxen, (*bovem et aratrum invenit*), *Plin.* 7, 56.; *Varr.* R. R. 2, 5, 4. which invention is commonly ascribed to Triptolēmus, *Serv. ad Virg. G.* 1, 19. et *Plin. ib.*

ByBLIS, -idis, the daughter of Miletus, (*Milētis, -idis*), by the nymph Cyānē, who fell in love with her brother Caunus; but being rejected by him, and on that account wasted with grief, was, by the compassion of the gods, turned into a fountain, (*Sic lacrymis consumpta suis Phœbēia Byblis Vertitur in fontem*), *Ovid. Met.* 9, 449,—665. She is called *Phœbēia Byblis*, because Miletus was the son of Apollo, *ib.* 662. But she is also said to have ended her life by a halter, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 1, 284.

## C.

CABALLUS, the surname of a Roman family, *Martial.* 1, 42, 17. *Non es Sextius ille (Caballus), sed caballus*, You are not equal to Sextius Caballus in wit, but a mere beast or horse, *ib.* 20.

CACUS, a monster that emitted flames from his mouth, the son of Vulcan, who resided in a cave on mount Aventine, and infested the neighbouring country by his thefts and robberies. Having stolen some of the cattle of Hercules, he was slain by that hero, *Liv.* 1, 7.; *Virg. Aen.* 8, 193,—268.; *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 551. &c.

CADMUS, the son of Agēnor, (*Agenorides*), who founded Thebes, (*See G.* 426.), and is said to have brought the knowledge of letters from Phœnicia into Greece; hence *Cadmī nigellae filiae*, letters, *Auson. Epist.* 21. *filiolae atricolores*, *ib.* 29.

CADMĒIS, -idis, f. a daughter of Cadmus; CADMĒUS, v. -ĒIUS, -a, -um, descended from Cadmus. *Errant furentes impiæ Cadmēides*, i. e. Agave, Ino, Aubonōe, the daughters of Cadmus, who tore Pentheus to pieces, *Senec. Herc. fur.* 759. *Talibus ignaram Juno Cadmeida diis Formarat*, i. e. Semele, the daughter of Cadmus, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 287. *Cadmeis domus*, for *Cadmēa*, the house or family of Cadmus, *ib.* 4, 545. *Matres Cadmēides*, the Theban matrons, *ib.* 9, 304. *Contigerant telli Cadmeida nubibus arcem*, covered with clouds, they had reached the citadel of Thebes, *ib.* 6, 217. called CADMĒA, *Nep. Pel.* 1. *Thebæ Cadmææ*, Thebes built by Cadmus, *Propert.* 1, 7, 1. *Juventus Cadmēa*, the Theban youth, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 600. *Cadmeum limen*, the threshold of the palace of Oedipus, or of his sons, *ib.* 1, 123. *Mater Cadmēa*, Agave, the daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Pentheus, *Senec. Oedip.* 1006. So *Cadmēia Ino*, *ib.* 446. *Cadmēius Aemon*, the Theban Aemon, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 519.—But *Gens CADMĒA*, the Carthaginian or Punic nation, as being of the same origin with Cadmus, from Phœnicia, *Sil.* 1, 6. So *Cadmēa stirps*, *ib.* 106 *manus*, *Id.* 17, 582.

CADMUS, a noted executioner in the time of Horace; hence *Tradere Cadmo*, to sentence to death, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 39.

CAECILIUS, the name of a Roman gens, containing several branches or *familiae*, particularly the *Metelli*; whence the family of the *Metelli* is called *CAECILIA familia*, *Vell.* 2, 11.—*CAECILIA Laetitia*, a kind of lettuce, so called from the name of Metellus, *Columel.* 10, 182. & 190. *vel CAECILIANA*, *Id.* 11, 3, 26.; et *Plin.* 9, 8. So *Cerasa Caeciliana*, *Plin.* 15, 24.



CAECILIUS *Statius*, an ancient comic poet, contemporary with Ennius, originally a slave, *Gell.* 4, 20. and an Insubrian Gaul by birth, *Cic. Or.* 2, 10. commended for the gravity of his characters *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 59. also for his wit and humour, *Paterc.* 1, 17. but not for the purity of his style, (*malus enim auctor Latinitatis est*), *Cic. Att.* 7, 3.—CAECILIANUS *pater*, the character of a father, as described by Caecilius, *Quintil.* 11, 1, 39. *Vereor, ne, Lucullis quoniam Graecum poema condidit, nunc ad Caecilianam fabulam spectet*, sc. *Archias*. I am afraid, Archias, since he has finished his Greek poem for the Luculli, will now (instead of writing concerning my consulship) set about writing a poem concerning *Caecilius Metellus*. (This poem Cicero calls *Fabula Caecilianae*, in allusion to the plays (*fabulae*) of the poet, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16.)

L. CAECILIUS, a tribune, a. u. 690, who proposed a bill to the people (*Caecilia rogatio*) for mitigating the punishment enacted against bribery by former laws; but it does not appear to have been passed into a law, *Cic. Syll.* 22. & 23.

Q. CAECILIUS, surnamed NIGER, a Sicilian, the quaestor of Verres, against whom Cicero delivered an oration called *DIVINATIO*, *Quintilian.* 7, 2, 2. 11, 1, 20.

Q. CAECILIUS, Q. F. *Metellus Pius Scipio*, the father-in-law of Pompey, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8. See P. SCIPIO NASICA.

Q. CAECILIUS, a name assumed by Pomponius Atticus from his uncle by the mother's side, who adopted him, *Nep. Attic.* 5. hence Cicero, when he congratulates Atticus upon his succession to the fortune of his uncle, which was very considerable, inscribes his letter thus, CICERO S. D. (*salutem dicit*) Q. CAECILIO Q. F. (*Quinti filio*) POMPONIANO ATTICO The adopted assumed the name of the adopter, and put his own gentile or family name after, changing the termination into the form of a possessive adjective; thus, *Pomponianus*, for *Pomponius*, as it were, belonging to the *gens* of the *Pomponii*,

*Cic. Att.* 3, 20. So *Scipio Aemilianus, Caesar Octavianus, &c.*—CAECILIA, the daughter of Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 6, 2, & 4.

T. CAECILIUS *Eutychedes*, a freed man of Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 4, 15.

A. CAECINA, a native of Volaterrae, for whom Cicero made an oration, *Caecin.* 1, &c. He was afterwards banished, for having written a book against Caesar, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 5, 8, & 9.

CAECULUS, the son of Vulcan, the founder of Praeneste, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 7, 681. from whom, according to Festus, the family of the *Caecilii* at Rome was descended.

CAECUS, a surname given to Appius Claudius from the loss of his sight, *Liv.* 9, 27.; *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 38.

CAEDICIUS a centurion chosen as general by the Romans, who fled to Vei when Rome was taken by the Gauls, *Liv.* 5, 45. & 46.

CAEDICIUS, a severe judge in the time of Vitellius, *Juvenal.* 13. 197.

CAELIUS, the name of a young man defended by Cicero, when accused of being accessory to Catiline's conspiracy. See COELIUS.

CAENIS, -is, a woman of Thessaly, changed by Neptune into a man, called CAENEUS, (in two syllables), *Ovid. Met.* 12, 179,—210, et 469, &c. according to Virgil, changed again into her former figure, *Aen.* 6, 448.

CAEPARIUS, one of Catiline's associates, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 6.

CAEPIO, -onis, a surname of the *Servilii*: Vid. SERVILIUS.

CAESAR, -aris, the name of a branch or family of the *Gens Julia*, or Julian clan at Rome; the first of which is said to have been so named from his being cut out of his mother's womb, (*ex caeso matris utero*), *Plin.* 7, 9, or from his being born with hair, (*cum caesarie*), Festus. Other reasons of this name are assigned, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 1, 290, et 11, 743. This family was rendered illustrious chiefly by CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR, who subverted the liberties of his country, and established a monarchical form of

government at Rome, under the name of IMPERATOR. After him the name of CAESAR was annexed to that of IMPERATOR, *Tacit. Hist.* 2, 60, & 80. *et* 3, 58, and the one often put for the other, *Id. passim*. but in later times was appropriated to the heir-apparent of the empire.

C. JULIUS CAESAR was the son of C. Caesar and Aurelia, the daughter of Cotta, born on the 12th July, (IV *Id. Quintil.*) *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12. a. u. 653.; (al. 654.) in the consulship of C. Marius, for the sixth time, and L. Valerius Flaccus. In the 16th year of his age he lost his father, *Suet.* 1. who died suddenly at Pisae, after being praetor, (*praetura perfunctus*), while he was putting on his shoes, *Plin.* 7, 53 l. 54. The following year, (*sequentibus consulibus*) Caesar was elected priest of Jupiter, (*flamen dialis*). Having parted with Cossutia, a rich heiress, who had been betrothed to him when a boy, (*praetextato*), he married Cornelia the daughter of Cinna, by whom he soon after had Julia. Caesar continued faithful to Cornelia after the overthrow of her father, nor could he be compelled by Sulla the dictator to divorce her. He was therefore deprived of his priesthood, of his wife's fortune, and of some inheritances that had fallen to him by the death of relations, (*gentilibus haereditatibus multatus*.) Being reckoned of the opposite party, not only on account of his connection with Cinna, but because his aunt Julia had been married to Marius, he was obliged to abscond; and, though ill of a quartan ague, to change his lurking places every night, and at one time to redeem himself from the soldiers of Sulla, who were searching those places for the proscribed, with a sum of money, *Suet.* 1. by giving their commander, Cornelius Phagita, two talents, *Plutarch. in Caes.*; *Suet.* 74. till by means of the Vestal Virgins, and of his kinsmen and connections, he obtained a grant of his life. Sulla having long withstood the importunity of his best

friends, and persons of the highest rank, in behalf of Caesar, at last being with difficulty prevailed on, is said to have cried out, whether, says Suetonius, by divine inspiration or by human conjecture, (*sive divinitus, i. e. per divinationem; sive aliqua conjectura, i. e. a causarum scientia*), "That they should have their request, but bade them take notice, that he for whose safety they were so solicitous, would one day be the ruin of the aristocratic party, which they together with him had defended." *Suet.* 16. And when they said that it was below Sulla to seek the life of a boy; he warned them to be upon their guard against that loose-girt boy, (*ut male praecinctum puerum caverent*;) alluding to Caesar's manner of always wearing his tunic loosely girded, *Suet.* 45.; *Dio*, 43, 43. "for in that boy, said he, are many Mariuses," *Suet.* 1.—Plutarch differs from Suetonius in his account of this matter, as in several other particulars.

Caesar served his first campaign in Asia under Thermus the Praetor, by whom he was presented with a civic crown at the siege of Mitylène, *Suet.* 2. Being sent by Thermus to fetch a fleet from Bithynia, he remained for some time with Nicomêdes, the king of that country, in such familiarity, as gave occasion to reports unfavourable to his character, *Suet.* 2, & 49.

After the death of Sulla Caesar returned to Rome. He first distinguished himself by accusing Dolabella of extortion, (*vid. DOLABELLA*), according to the author of the dialogue concerning the causes of corrupt eloquence, in the 21st year of his age, c. 34. But it appears to have been in his 23d year, *vid. Casaubon. et Pigh. ad Suet. Caes.* 4. Dolabella being acquitted, Caesar, in order to avoid the odium of this prosecution, resolved to retire to Rhodes, to study eloquence under Apollonius, the son of Molon, the most celebrated master of rhetoric at that time. In his way thither, near the island of Pharmacusa, he fell into



into the hands of pirates, who then infested those seas; among whom, for near forty days, he behaved rather as their master than captive, often threatening that he would crucify them: which they taking in jest, used to laugh at him. But he having ransomed himself for 50 talents, made good his threat, *Suet. ib. et 74.*

Plutarch makes Caesar repair to the court of Nicomêdes, to avoid the cruelty of Sulla, and says, that in failing from thence he was taken by the pirates, who at first demanded only twenty talents for his ransom, and that Caesar gave them forty; after this, that he studied rhetoric for some time under Apollonius at Rhodes; that upon his return to Rome he accused Dolabella; but takes no notice of his leaving Rome, and retiring to Rhodes, in consequence of Dolabella's acquittal.

Caesar discovered such abilities in the prosecution of Dolabella, that ever after he was ranked among the chief orators, *Suet. Caes. 55.; Cic. Ligar. 10.; Brut. 72, & 75.; Paterc. 2, 43.*

The first honour Caesar obtained by the suffrages of the people was the office of military tribune in the army, *Suet. 5.* in opposition to C. Popilius, *Plutarch.* He keenly promoted the law for restoring the power of the tribunes, which Sulla had diminished, *a. u. 683,* and by a law which Plotius, a tribune, proposed at his instigation, (*rogatione Plotiâ*), procured the liberty of returning from banishment to his brother-in-law L. Cinna, and to those who together with Cinna had sided with the consul Lepidus, and after his death had fled to Sertorius, *Suet. ib.*

Caesar when quaestor lost his wife Cornelia; at which time also his aunt Julia, the wife of Marius, died. Caesar honoured both of them with a funeral oration from the Rostra, *Suet. 6.* At the funeral of Julia he brought forth the image of Marius, which no one had ventured to do since the victory of Sulla, *Plutarch.*

It fell to Caesar's lot to go as Quaestor, *a. u. 687,* with the Praetor Antistius Vetus, *Id. et Vell. 2, 43.* to Farther Spain, *Suet. 7.* There, when by order of the Praetor he was going round the province to hold the assizes for the administration of justice, and had come to Cadiz, observing an image of Alexander the Great in the temple of Hercules, he fetched a deep sigh, as if grieved at his own inactivity; because he had performed nothing memorable at an age (33), at which Alexander had conquered the world, *ib.* Dio says, that this happened while Caesar commanded after his praetorship in Spain, 37, 52. So Plutarch, who says that Caesar, while reading the history of Alexander at a leisure hour, having sitten a long time very thoughtful, at last burst into tears; and when his friends, being surprised, asked the cause of it, he gave as a reason what has just now been mentioned.

At the expiration of his quaestorship, Caesar married POMPEIA, the daughter of Q. Pompeius, and granddaughter of Sulla, *Plutarch.*

Caesar, when aedile, by the magnificence of his shews, surpassed all his predecessors in that office. He is said to have entertained the people with an exhibition of 320 pairs of gladiators, *Plutarch.* But Suetonius informs us that he was not allowed to exhibit the whole of those he had purchased, by a decree of the senate, limiting the number of gladiators which one might keep at Rome, *c. 10.* Caesar afterwards kept a great many gladiators at Capua, *Caes. B. C. 1, 14.* In the shew which he exhibited the same year for his father's funeral, he made the whole furniture of the amphitheatre of solid silver, (*omni apparatu arenae argenteo usque*), which had never been seen before, *Plin. 33, 3. f. 16*

Caesar, having thus gained the favour of the people, tried, by means of a part of the tribunes, to get the province of Egypt assigned to him by a decree of the commons, (*plebiscito*); but



but he was prevented by the opposition of the nobility. On which account he endeavoured to weaken the power of the aristocratical party, (*op-timatum factionis*), by every method in his power, *Suet. c. 11*. He had the boldness to replace in the Capitol the statues and trophies of Marius, which Sulla had ordered to be thrown down and broken to pieces, *ib. et Plutarch. in Caes.* In the year after his aedileship, being appointed *Judex quaestionis*, or substitute to the Praetor, whose office it was to preside in trials concerning the *Sicarii*, *i. e.* those accused of killing, or of carrying a dagger (*sica*) with intent to kill; he treated as *Sicarii* all those who in Sulla's proscription had received money from the treasury for bringing the heads of Roman citizens, *Suet. ib.* He suborned T. Labienus, one of the tribunes, to accuse C. Rabirius of treason, (*perduellionis*), for killing Saturninus thirty-six years before, *vid. RABIRIUS*.—He zealously promoted the *Manilian* law, for conferring the command of the Mithridatic war with extraordinary powers, on Pompey, that it might afterwards serve as a precedent for himself, *Dio. 36, 26*.—He was suspected of being concerned in different conspiracies against the state, first with Crassus, Sylla, and Autronius, *Suet. 9*. and afterwards with Catiline, *ib. 13*.

Upon the death of Metellus Pius, the *Pontifex Maximus*, *a. u. 690*, Caesar having laid aside all thoughts of the province of Egypt, sued for the office of High Priest with the most profuse bribery, *Suet. 13*.; and though only thirty-six years of age, (*adulescentulus*), carried it against two powerful competitors, Q. Catulus and C. Servilius *Isauricus*, greatly superior to him in age and dignity; one of whom, (Catulus), had been Censor, and then was Prince of the Senate, the other had been honoured with a triumph: yet Caesar procured more votes in their own tribes than they both in all the tribes, *Suet. ib. Sallust. Cat. 9*. Dio says, that there were many other can-

didates, 37, 37. The tribune Labienus had paved the way for Caesar's success by the publication of a new law, for transferring the right of election from the college of priests to the people, *Dio, ib.* On the day of the election, as his mother conducted him to the door, with tears in her eyes, he embraced her, and said, *Mother, to-day you shall see your son High Priest, or an exile*: Plutarch. He was so involved in debt by his remarkable liberality in private, and his splendid shows in public, *Sallust. Cat. 49*. that if he had not obtained some high office, he must have gone into voluntary banishment.

*A. U. 690, (al. 691.)* Caesar was elected Praetor. Before he entered on his office, the conspiracy of Catiline was detected, by the apprehension of Lentulus, Cethegus, Statilius, and others. When the question concerning their punishment was brought before the senate on the 5th December, (*Nonis Decembribus*), and most of the senators agreed in opinion with Silanus, the consul elect, who spoke first, that they should be put to death, Caesar, when it came to his turn to speak, gave it as his opinion, that their estates should be confiscated, and their persons closely confined in the strong municipal towns of Italy. Caesar's speech made a great impression on the House, and he would certainly have carried his point, had not the speech, first of Cicero the consul, *Cic. Cat. 4*. and after him of Cato, then tribune elect, determined the Senate to decree capital punishment against the conspirators, *Sallust. Cat. 52*.; *Vell. 2, 35*.; *Dio, 37, 36*. Caesar was so strongly suspected of being concerned in the conspiracy, that some Roman *Equites*, whom Cicero had placed as a guard round the temple of Concord, where the senate was assembled, threatened to kill him with their swords, as he came out of the senate-house, *Sallust. ib. 49*. But Curio is said to have screened him with his cloak, and Cicero to have given a signal to the *Equites*

quites to spare him, *Plutarch. Caef.* p. 711. Suetonius fays, that this happened to him while he fat in the fenate, and that he was with difficulty protected by a few of his friends, *c.* 14. Caefar, difcouraged by what had paffed, did not come to the fenate for the reft of the year, (*i. e.* from the 5th December to the 1ft January, when he entered on his office), *ib.*

Caefar, on the firft day of his praetorship, *a. u.* 691. called Catulus to give an account to the people about the repairs of the Capitol, and published a bill for transferring the charge of finishing it to another, (meaning Pompey, *Dio*, 37, 44.) But being violently opposed by the nobility, he dropt the bill, (*añionem depofuit, i. e. rogationem*), *Suet.* 15. Dio mentions feveral other circumftances concerning this affair, *ib. et* 43, 14. *Add. Tac. Hift.* 3, 72.

By the advice and fupport of Caefar, Metellus Nepos, one of the tribunes, promulgated a bill to the people, that Pompey fhould be ordered to tranfport his army from Afia to Italy, as if to fettle the ftate, and quiet the diforders occafioned by the confpiracy of Catiline and the temerity of Cicero, *Plut. Cic.* p. 872. but in reality to make Pompey mafter of the government, *Plutarch. Cat. Min.* p. 771. that by his affiftance they might accomplifh their ambitious projects, *Dio*, 37, 43. This caufed great difturbances in the city, *ib.* At laft the fenate fufpended both Caefar and Metellus from the execution of their offices, (*adminiftratione reipublicae fubmovebant.*) Caefar at firft refolved to aft in defiance of this decree, but finding a ftiong force prepared to prevent him, he difmiffed his licitors, laid afide his *toga praetexta*, and retired as a private perfon to his houfe. Two days after, when the mob afsembled in a tumultuous manner, promifing him their affiftance to assert his dignity, he prudently checked them. The fenate pleafed with this unexpected moderation, thanked him; and having cancelled their former decree, reinfated him

in his office, (*in integrum reftituit, inducib priore decreto.*) *Suet.* 16. Metellus fled to Pompey, *Dio*, 37, 43.

After the defeat of Catiline in the confulship of Silanus and Murena, *a. u.* 691, Caefar was again involved in danger by a new information brought againft him as an accomplice in the confpiracy, by L. Vettius, before Novius Niger, the quaeftor, and by Q. Curius in the fenate. To repel this charge Caefar implored the testimony of Cicero, *Suet.* 17. which, fays Appian, Cicero durft not refufe to fo popular a character, *B. Civ.* 2, p. 431. Caefar, by his influence in the city, not only freed himfelf from danger, but obtained at laft full revenge on his accufers, *Suet.* 17.; *Cic. Vatin.* 11.; *Att.* 2, 24.; *Dio*, 37, 41.

Towards the end of the year an affair happened in the family of Caefar, which made a great noife in the city, and was productive of very important confequences. Publius Clodius, a young patrician, then quaeftor, having fallen in love with Pompeia, Caefar's wife, in order to procure an interview with her, by means of a maid-fervant, got admiffion to Caefar's houfe in the habit and difguife of a mufic girl, while Pompeia, as being the praetor's wife, and other matrons were celebrating the facred rites of the BONA DEA, or GOOD GODDESS, from which every male creature was excluded, and even their pictures ufed to be veiled during the ceremony, *Juvenal.* 6, 339. But Clodius being detected, was driven out of doors; and foon after brought to a trial for his crime. By means of bribery he was acquitted. *Vid. CLODIUS.* Caefar immediately divorced Pompeia; but being fummoned as a witnefs in the trial, he declared that he knew nothing at all of the matter; though his mother Aurelia and his fiftter Julia, who were examined before him, had given a faithful relation of the whole fact; and being interrogated why then he had divorced his wife; "Beaufe, fays he, I think that thofe who belong to me ought to be free from fufpicion, as well



as from guilt." *Suet.* 74. Caesar did not wish to offend so popular a man as Clodius, *Dio.* 37, 45.; *Appian.* 2, f. 435. At the same time Caesar was suspected of carrying on an intrigue with Mucia, the wife of Pompey, *Suet.* 50.

At the expiration of his praetorship, Caesar obtained by lot the province of Lusitania or Farther Spain. His creditors now urged him for payment, and threatened to arrest him. Crassus undertook to satisfy the most clamorous of them, to the amount of 830 talents, about L. 160,000 of our money, *Plutarch.* Appian mentions a saying of Caesar's at this time, "That he wanted 250 millions of sesterces, to be worth nothing," (*opus esse sibi his millies et quingenties centenis millibus, ut nihil haberet,*) i. e. he needed L. 2,018,229 to pay his debts! *Appian. B. C.* 2, 432.

As Caesar in his way to Spain passed a small village on the Alps, some of his companions asked him in jest, if there were any contests for power and pre-ferment there; upon which Caesar is reported to have said, "I would rather be first man there than second man in Rome," *Plutarch.* p. 712. Caesar conquered several states in Lusitania, which he made tributary to the Romans; by which means he acquired great wealth to himself and enriched his soldiers. He was as much praised for his strict administration of justice as for his military exploits. Before the end of the year, without waiting for a successor, he returned to Rome to demand a triumph and the consulship. But as both were incompatible, without an exemption from the laws, which, from the opposition of Cato, he could not obtain, he dropt his pretensions to a triumph, and sued for the consulship, *Suet.* 18.; *Plutarch. Caes.* p. 713.; *Cat. Minor.* p. 774.; *Dio.* 37, 54.

Caesar's competitors were L. Lucceius, the historian, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 10. and M. Bibulus, who had been his colleague in the aedileship and praetorship. Caesar united himself with Lucceius, on condition that Lucceius, who was inferior to himself in interest but more rich, should

furnish money on their joint account to bribe the centuries. The nobility (*optimates*,) apprehensive that Caesar would attempt any thing with a colleague subservient to his will, made a contribution to enable Bibulus to bribe as high as his competitors; and thus procured his election. Accordingly he was made consul with Caesar, *Suet.* 19.

From the same jealousy of Caesar, the senate decreed to the consuls that should be elected for that year, provinces of small importance, the care of the woods and roads. Caesar, provoked by this affront, tried by every means in his power to gain the friendship of Pompey, and reconcile him to Crassus; in which he succeeded. Accordingly these three entered into an agreement, which they confirmed by a solemn oath, not to allow any thing to be done in the state without their joint concurrence, (*ne quid ageretur in republica quod displicisset ulli e tribus*,) *Suet.* 19.; *Dio.* 37, 57. This is that famous combination commonly called the **FIRST TRIUMVIRATE**, which in reality was nothing else but a criminal conspiracy of three men, to extort from their country by violence, what they could not obtain by law; and from the time when this confederacy was made, in the consulship of Metellus and Afranius, all the Roman writers date the origin of the civil wars, (*ex Metello consule*, a. u. 693, *Horat. Od.* 2, 1, 1.), which terminated in the subversion of the republic. Hence Horace calls the Triumvirate, *Graves Principum amicitiae*, the fatal friendships of the chiefs; of Pompey the most powerful, Crassus the most opulent, and Caesar the ablest and most popular man in Rome, *Od.* 2, 1, 4. So Velleius Paterculus: *Hoc* (Caesare) *consule* (it should be *consule designato*, consul elect, according to Suetonius, *ib.*) *inter eum et Cn. Pompeium, et M. Crassum inita potentiae societas*, &c. 2, 44. In the epitome of Livy it is, *Eo consulatus candidato, et captante rempublicam invadere, conspiratio inter tres principes facta est*, &c. *Liv. Epit.* 103. Pompey's chief motive for joining in this confederacy



was to get his acts in Asia confirmed by Caesar in his consulship. (*Vid. Pompeius.*) Caesar perceived, that by yielding to Pompey's glory, he should advance his own; and Crassus hoped to gain, by the authority of Pompey and the influence of Caesar, that pre-eminence which he could not obtain alone, *Vell. 2, 44. Add. Flor. 4, 2, 11.* But the chief advantage of the coalition redounded to Caesar. It proved, however, in the end as destructive to those who made it, as to their country. (*Quae, sc. societas, urbi orbique terrarum, nec minus, diverso quoque tempore, ipsis, Crasso primum, deinde Pompeio, denique Caesari, exitiabilis fuit.*) *Vell. 2, 44.* The confederacy for some time was kept secret. The first who discovered it was Cato, *Plutarch.*

Caesar now assured of the support of Pompey and Crassus, endeavoured in his consulship to gain the favour, first of the people, by promulgating an agrarian law, and next of the *Equites*, by remitting the third part of what they had stipulated to pay for the Asiatic revenues, (*Vid. A. p. 24. and 204.*) When Bibulus attempted by his interposition to prevent these laws from being passed, he was treated so roughly by the mob, that for the last eight months of the year, (not the whole year, as Seneca says, *ad Marc. 14.*) he shut himself up in his house, and only endeavoured to obstruct the proceedings of Caesar by his edicts, *Suet. 20.* Henceforth Caesar managed every thing as he chose; whence some witty persons, when they signed any writing as witnesses, did not add, as usual, "In the consulship of Caesar and Bibulus, but of Julius and Caesar." (*non Caesare et Bibulo, sed Julio et Caesare Cos.*) putting the same person down twice by his name and surname, *Suet. ib. ; Dio, 38, 8.* The bitter edicts (*Archilochia edicta*) of Bibulus, however, provoked Caesar so far, that he attempted to excite the mob to storm his house and drag him out by force; and Vatinius, the tribune, at Caesar's desire, actually made an assault on it, though without

success, *Cic. Att. 2, 21. ; Vat. 9.* Cicero having, in a speech at the trial of Antonius, his former colleague, complained too freely concerning the state of the times, Caesar being informed of it, instantly called an assembly of the people, and by the assistance of Pompey, who acted as augur, ratified the adoption of Clodius, Cicero's enemy, into a plebeian family; that so Clodius might be made a tribune, and thereby enabled to prosecute Cicero for putting Lentulus and the other accomplices of Catiline's conspiracy to death without a trial, *Suet. 20. ; Plutarch. Caes. p. 714. ; Cic. Dom. 16. ; Sext. 7.*

The violent proceedings of Caesar rendered the triumvirate odious to all ranks of men, and Pompey chiefly became the object of the public hatred, *Cic. Att. 2, 13, 19, & 20.* He now began to be sensible of his error in associating himself with Caesar; which he frankly owned to Cicero, *Cic. Att. 2, 21, & 21.* who urged him to the only remedy, an immediate breach with Caesar; but Caesar was more successful, and entirely alienated Pompey from Cicero, *Cic. Phil. 2, 10.*

Caesar, to strengthen his union with Pompey, gave him in marriage his only daughter Julia; who, by her amiable disposition and engaging manners, preserved a good understanding between her father and husband while she lived, *Suet. 21. ; Cic. Att. 2, 17.* About the same time, to secure the interest of Piso, his successor in the consulate, Caesar married Calpurnia, Piso's daughter, *Suet. ib. Dio, 38, 9.*

In order to strike a terror into the opposite party, Caesar bribed Vettius, who had formerly accused himself, to declare, that he had been solicited by some of the nobility to assassinate Pompey; and being produced to the people in the *Rostra*, named several: but this plot being treated with merited contempt, Caesar was glad to get rid of it, by strangling or poisoning Vettius privately in prison, and giving out that it was done by the conspirators, *Suet. 20. ;*

*Cic. Att.* 2, 24.; *Vat.* 11.; *Sex.* 63.; *Appian.* 2. p. 244. Dio, who is rarely favourable to Cicero, asserts, very improbably, that Cicero and Lucullus actually did attempt to perpetrate this crime by means of Vettius, 38, 9.

Caesar being now near the close of his consulship, employed his agent, the tribune Vatinius, to procure from the people, by an extraordinary law, the province of Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum, for five years. with three legions, *Suet.* 22.; *Cic. Dom.* 9.; *Vat.* 15. to which the senate soon after, disregarding their former appointment, upon Caesar's desire, added likewise Transalpine Gaul, and one legion more; afraid lest, if they should refuse it, he should get that also from the people, without their consent, *Suet. ib.*; *Dio*, 38, 8. while Cato in vain remonstrated, that, by their decrees, they were placing the tyrant in a citadel, *Plutarch. in Cat. Min.* p. 775.

Though Caesar received at first only four legions, *Dio*, 38, 8. & 41.; *Plutarch. ib. et Caes.* p. 714.; *Pomp.* p. 644.; *Appian.* 2, 435. he afterwards increased that number, at different times, *Suet.* 24.; *Caes. Bell. Gall.* 2, 2. & 23. to ten legions, *ib.* 6, 1, 31. & 32. At the end of the Gallic war he had thirteen legions, besides the two which he gave to Pompey, *ib.* 8, 54.

Caesar having laid down the consulship, remained for some time with his army before the city, *Dio*, 38, 17.; *Cic. Sext.* 18.; *Post. Red. in Senat.* 13. Several of the succeeding magistrates wanted to prosecute him for his illegal proceedings during the former year, and to annul his acts; but Caesar, by the interposition of the tribunes, whom he had gained, prevented them; and, to secure himself for the future, always took care, by every method, to attach to his interest a majority of the annual magistrates, *Suet.* 23.

Caesar set out for his province about the end of March, a. u. 695, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 6. He first conquered the HELVETII, who had left their country in quest of better settlements; and forced

them, after sustaining prodigious loss, to return to their own territories, *ib.* 21. He next defeated ARIOVISTUS, a king of the Germans, who had settled in Gaul, with great slaughter, and obliged him to cross the Rhine, *ib.* 53.

In the second year, a. u. 696, Caesar subdued the BELGAE, *Id.* 2, 11. the *Suessiones*, c. 13. the *Bellovaci*, 14. the *Nervi*, c. 28. the *Atuatini*; of whom he sold 53,000 for slaves, because, after making a surrender, they again took up arms, c. 33. He also reduced several other states, c. 34. In the same year, by means of his lieutenant Sergius Galba, he vanquished the *Nantuates*, *Veragri*, and *Seduni*, *Id.* 3, 1.—6. For these successes, a thanksgiving (*supplicatio*) was decreed at Rome in honour of Caesar, for fifteen days, a greater number than had ever before been granted to any one, *Id.* 2, 35 f.

Caesar thinking that all Gaul was now subdued, *ib.* et 3, 7. made a progress into Illyricum, *ib.* and from thence went to Luca in Italy, where Pompey and Crassus met him, to concert measures for their mutual advantage. It was agreed that Pompey and Crassus should be consuls for next year, and that they should procure for Caesar the prolongation of his command for five years more, with money to pay his troops, *Suet. Caes.* 24.; *Appian.* 2. p. 437.

In the mean time a sudden war broke out in Gaul with the *Veneti*, and other states bordering on the ocean, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 7. who, being vanquished in a naval battle, surrendered themselves to Caesar. But he, provoked at the *Veneti* for having detained the Roman ambassadors, ordered all their senators to be put to death, and the rest to be sold as slaves, *ib.* 7,—16. Meantime Q. Titurius Sabinus, Caesar's lieutenant, by an artful stratagem, defeated the *Unelli*, *ib.* 17,—19. At the same time P. Crassus, in Aquitania, having vanquished the *Sotiates*, forced them to submit, *ib.* 20,—26. with several other states of the same country, *ib.* 27. In the end



end of the same summer, Caesar attacked the *Morini* and *Menapii*, which were the only states in Gaul that remained in arms, but, by the woody nature of their country, was prevented from completing the conquest of them, *ib.* 28. & 29.; but he effected it next season, with great slaughter, *Id.* 4, 37. & 38.

A. u. 698, when Pompey and Crassus were consuls, the *Usipetes* and *Tenchbæri*, two German nations, being expelled by the *Suevi*, passed the Rhine, and seized the country of the *Menapii*, *ib.* 4, 1,—4. the *Eburones*, and *Condrusi*, *ib.* 6. to the number of 430,000, *ib.* 15. Caesar defeated them with vast slaughter, and without the loss of a man on his own side, *ib.* Plutarch says that no less than 400,000 were slain, in *Caes.* p. 718.

Caesar, that he might strike terror into the Germans, in his turn, and for several other reasons, which he mentions, particularly that he might assist the *Ubii* against the *Suevi*, resolved to cross the Rhine, *Id.* 4, 16. He moreover was desirous of doing what no Roman had ever done before him, *Dio*, 39, 48. Accordingly having made a wooden bridge with surprising dispatch, in ten days, he led over his army; and having ravaged the country of the *Sicambri*, who fled to their woods upon his approach, led back his troops into Gaul, after staying beyond the Rhine only eighteen days; and broke down the bridge, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 16,—19. *Dio* says that Caesar staid twenty days in Germany, and that he left it, upon hearing that the *Suevi* were assembling to assist the *Sicambri*, *ib.*

From the same fondness of accomplishing things never before attempted, though but a small part of the summer remained, Caesar transported his army into Britain, on pretext that the Britons had assisted the Gauls in all their wars against him. The Britons opposed his landing with great bravery; but being defeated, were forced to ask peace, and to give hostages, *Id.* 4, 20, —36. In this expedition Caesar lost a

number of his ships by a storm, *ib.* 28. & 29.

Next year, a. u. 699, Caesar made a second expedition into Britain. After several contests, in some of which Caesar sustained considerable loss, *Cassibelaunus*, the chief king of the island, was obliged to sue for peace; upon which Caesar sailed back with his army to Gaul, *ib.* 5, 5,—23. Upon his landing he received letters informing him of the death of his daughter Julia, *Plutarch.*

Next winter, on account of the scarcity of corn, Caesar distributed his legions among the several states, *ib.* 24. On this account the Gauls, at the instigation of *Ambiorix* and *Cativolcus*, the chiefs of the *Eburones*, and of *Indutiomarus* king of the *Treviri*, formed a plan of attacking the Romans in their winter-quarters. *Ambiorix* having, by an artful speech, induced *Titurius* and *Cotta* to quit their camp, which was placed between the *Maese* and the Rhine, in the country of the *Eburones*, attacked them on their march, and cut them off, with all their forces, consisting of a whole legion and five cohorts. *Cotta* had at first strongly opposed this measure, but yielded to the opinion of *Titurius*, *ib.* 26,—36. *Suetonius* calls him *Aurunculeius*, and says, that he and *Titurius* were killed by an ambuscade in the territories of the Germans, *Caes.* 25. *Ambiorix* being afterwards joined by the *Atuatici* and *Nervii*, attacked the camp of *Q. Cicero*, the brother of the orator, who defended himself with great bravery; but being reduced to the greatest straits, must have soon surrendered, had he not been relieved by Caesar; who having heard of his danger, came to his assistance with wonderful expedition, defeated the Gauls, and, to prevent their continual revolts, determined himself to pass the winter in Gaul, *ib.* 37, —51. *Indutiomarus* attacked the camp of *Labienus*, which was placed on the confines of the *Treviri* and *Raemi*; but being slain in the attempt, the Gauls



separated, and tranquillity was in a great measure restored, *ib.* 53. *ad fin.*

Caesar, to repair his losses, levied three new legions. He next year, a. 700, reduced the *Nervi*, by a sudden invasion, and forced the *Carnutes* and *Menapii* to surrender. The *Treviri* were routed by the artful conduct of Labienus his lieutenant, *ib.* 6, 1,—7. As the Germans had assisted the *Treviri*, Caesar again crossed the Rhine; but understanding from the Ubian scouts that the *Suevi* were retired to their woods, and fearing the want of provisions, he in a short time returned into Gaul, *ib.* c. 8, 9. & 28. Dio says that Caesar retreated from fear of the Suevi, as before, 40, 32. He however left a part of his bridge standing, having broken down only about 200 feet of it on the German side, and, to secure the rest, built at the extremity a strong tower of four stories, where he left a garrison of twelve cohorts, under the command of C. Volcatius Tullus, *Caes. et Dio, ibid.*

Caesar, after his return from Germany, ravaged the country of the *Eburones*. In the mean time the *Sicambri* having crossed the Rhine, attacked a party of the Romans under Cicero, and cut off two cohorts. They also attacked his camp; but being beat off from it, they repassed the Rhine with their booty, *Caes.* 6, 31. *ad fin.*

A. u. 701, almost all the states of Gaul conspired to recover their liberty under the conduct of VERGINGETORIX, prompted, as Caesar himself says, by hearing of the disturbances at Rome, occasioned by the murder of Clodius, *ib.* 7, 1,—5. After several desperate conflicts, repulsing the Romans at Gergovia, with the loss of 700 men and 46 centurions, *ib.* 51. (*legione fusâ*, Suet. *Caes.* 25.), the Gauls were at last entirely defeated at Alesia, and that city, together with Vergingetorix, and a great number of captives, surrendered to Caesar, *ib.* 89. The senate at Rome being informed of these successes by Caesar's letters, decreed a supplication, i. e. that prayers and sacrifices should

be made in all the temples, and festivals celebrated for twenty days, *ib.* 90.

Notwithstanding the dreadful defeats which the Gauls had sustained, new efforts were still made next year, a. 702, to shake off the Roman yoke, by different states, by the *Bituriges*, *Carnutes*, *Bellovaci*, *Treviri*, *Pisones*, *Armorici*, *Cadurci*, &c. but these were all finally crushed, some of them with the utmost severity, *ib.* 8, 1,—40. To prevent these repeated revolts by an exemplary punishment, Caesar having taken *Uxelodunum*, cut off the hands of all those who had borne arms against him, *ib.* 44. Thus Caesar completely subdued all Gaul in less than ten years. Suetonius says in nine years, c. 25. but in another place he says in ten, c. 69. Dio makes the time only eight years, 39, 33. *et* 44, 43. Caesar himself makes it nine years, *B. C.* 1, 7. but a little after complains that he was recalled from his government six months before his decennial period was completed, *ib.* c. 9. so that he is commonly said to have been ten years in conquering Gaul; thus, *Bellantem geminis tenuit te Gallia iustis*, *Lucan.* 1, 283. *Decimo jam vincitis anno*, *ib.* 300. During that time he is said to have taken 800 towns, to have subdued 300 states, (*Appian* says 400 states), and to have engaged at different times three millions of men, (*Appian* says four millions), one million of whom he slew in battle, and made another million prisoners, *Plutarch. in Caes. et Appian. in Celt. p.* 755. *Pliny* makes him to have slain 1,192,000 men, 7, 25. *Paterculus* 400,000, 2, 47.—Though Caesar always gives plausible prettexts for his wars, yet there is reason to think that they were not always justifiable. Suetonius says, that after he had augmented and disciplined his army to his mind, he declined no occasion of war, even though unjust and dangerous, attacking confederate states as well as those that were hostile; so that the senate once decreed, that ambassadors should be sent to examine the state of Gaul, and some advised that Caesar should be given up to the enemy;

my; but all opposition was quashed by his splendid successes, *Suet. Caes. 24.*

Caesar reduced Gaul to the form of a province. To secure its subjection, he built forts in different places, and imposed an annual tribute of forty millions of sesterces, (*quadringenties*), *Suet. 25.*; *Eutrop. 6, 14.*; *Dio, 40, 43.*

While Caesar prosecuted his conquests with so much vigour and success in Gaul, he paid the utmost attention to support and increase his influence at Rome. He always took care to oblige the annual magistrates, and to assist none of the candidates with his interest, but such as engaged to defend him in his absence; and to secure their performance, he did not hesitate to exact from some of them an oath, and even a formal bond or written obligation, (*syngrapham exigere*), *Suet. 23.* Every year, when he came to Cisalpine Gaul to hold assizes or courts of justice, (*ad conventus agendas*), and to regulate the affairs of the province, a great many of the principal persons in Rome came to pay their respects to him. Plutarch informs us, that there were once at Luca at the same time 120 lectors, and more than 200 senators, in *Caesare*, p. 718. So Appian, *B. Civ. 2. p. 437.*

When Pompey was created sole consul, to quell the disturbances which took place after the death of Clodius, a. u. 701, some of the tribunes proposed making Caesar his colleague; but Caesar requested, that they would rather get a law passed, that when the time of his command in Gaul was near expiring, he should be permitted to stand candidate for the consulship in his absence, *Suet. 26.* Dio says, that this dispensation was granted to Caesar by Pompey, *Dio, 40, 51, & 56.* The law however appears to have been passed by the joint application of the tribunes, with the concurrence of Pompey, *Cic. Fam. 8. 3.*; *Appian. 2, 442.* And Cicero acknowledges that he also had lent his aid in that business, by engaging Coelius, then one of the tribunes, to promote the law; which Ci-

cero did at the request of Caesar, whom he had seen at Ravenna, and afterwards of Pompey himself at Rome. Hence *Ubi illae sunt densae dextrae?* Where is that right hand, which you joined closely to Caesar's, when you promised to support his interest? Caesar and his friends will ask, says Cicero, if I act against him, *Cic. Att. 7, 1.* But Cicero afterwards asserted, very inconsistently, that he had advised Pompey not to grant Caesar this dispensation, *Cic. Phil. 2, 10.*—Caesar, having obtained this favour, raised his views still higher. He lavished immense sums to gain the favour of the people both in public and in private. He was the sure succour of criminals, of insolvent debtors, and prodigal young men; nor was he less studious to gain the friendship of kings and of the allied states. He maintained a large body of gladiators in different places, particularly at Capua. He doubled the pay of his soldiers, and by his liberality gained their affections to a wonderful degree, *Suet. ib. 26, 27, & 28.* *Cic. Att. 7, 3.* *Fam. 8, 4, & 14.*

Pompey, who had so long contributed to raise Caesar, (*per decem annos aluit*, *Cic. Att. 7, 5*). at last became jealous of his power; but, from a vain confidence in his own strength, neglected to make proper preparations for his defence: and by the violent measures which his party pursued, afforded Caesar a pretext for bringing matters to extremity. For three years there was each year one of the consuls of the name of Marcellus, all of them inimical to Caesar.

A. U. 702, M. Marcellus made a motion in the senate, that a successor should be appointed to Caesar, and since the war in Gaul was finished, that he should be obliged to disband his army, and come in person to sue for the consulship; alleging that the law, which granted him leave to declare himself a candidate in his absence, was not formally passed. But this motion of Marcellus was opposed by his colleague Serv. Sulpicius, and some of the tribunes



bunes, who were in the interest of Caesar, *Suet.* 28. It was disapproved of even by Pompey himself, who pretended not to wish that Caesar should be deprived of his command before the time, *Dio*, 40, 59. and seems to have had no notion that Caesar would think of retaining it longer, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8. Accordingly, after many warm debates, in which the summer was chiefly spent, a decree of the senate was carried on the last day of September, "That the next consuls, L. Paulus and C. Marcellus, (who was the cousin of Marcus), should, on the 1st of March thereafter, a. u. 703, move the senate to settle the consular provinces, &c." But to this decree four of the tribunes gave their joint negative, *Cic. ib.* M. Marcellus, not satisfied with taking from Caesar his provinces and the privilege of being made consul in his absence, also moved the house, that the freedom of the city should be taken from those planters, whom Caesar, by the Vatinian law, had settled at Novum-comum, *Suet.* 28.; and having caught a certain Comenian magistrate, who was acting the citizen, he ordered him to be seized and publicly whipt; as an indignity to Caesar, *Appian.* 2, 243. which act Cicero greatly condemns, *Att.* 5, 11.

Caesar, alarmed by these proceedings, took every precaution for his defence; he levied soldiers, collected money, and tried to conciliate the Gauls by the mildness of his administration, *Dio*, 40, 60.; *Caes. B. G.* 8, 49. To counteract the designs of his enemies at Rome, he attached to his interest L. Paulus, the consul, by no less a sum than 1500 talents, about L. 279,500; and Curio, one of the tribunes, by a still larger sum, *Dio, ib. Appian.* 2, 243.; *Plutarch. Pomp.* p. 650; *Caes.* p. 722. (The sum given to Curio is said to have been *sexcenties sestertium*, i. e. L. 484,373, *Val. Max.* 9, 1, 6.; *Paterc.* 2, 48.): But in most editions of *Paterculus* it is *centies H. S.*

Under pretext of the Parthian war, the senate, which was now, at least a

great majority of it, in the interest of Pompey, decreed, "that both Caesar and Pompey should each give a legion to Bibulus, the governor of Syria;" and Pompey demanded from Caesar the legion which he had lent him after the destruction of Titurius and Cotta. Caesar, though he perceived that both these legions would be given to Pompey, as they actually were, yet readily sent them, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 54. because it afforded him a plausible reason for levying still greater forces in their room, *Dio*, 40, 65. At their departure he gave each legionary soldier 250 *drachmae*, about L. 8, *Plutarch.*

These soldiers, whether from ignorance or design, spread unfavourable reports of Caesar, "that his army, wearied of the war, would readily desert, as soon as they came into Italy;" which increased the confidence and security of Pompey, and of his partisans, *Appian.* 2, 446.

The consuls elected for the ensuing year 704, were C. Claudius Marcellus, (the brother of Marcus), and L. Cornelius Lentulus, both of them attached to Pompey. Caesar now assumed the appearance of moderation, and proposed to resign the command of his army, provided others, meaning Pompey, should do the same; knowing from Curio, that Pompey would never agree to such a proposal. He even made still greater concessions, *Suet.* 29.; *Flor.* 4, 2.; *Vell.* 2, 49. Caesar wrote a letter to this effect by Curio, who, after laying down his office of tribune on the 10th December, had gone directly to Caesar, *Dio*, 40, 66. and returned with great dispatch to Rome before the 1st of January 704, *Appian.* 2, 247. Authors differ about some particulars in this letter, but they all agree in the principal point of Caesar's proposing to resign his command, if Pompey would do the same, *Appian. ibid.*; *Dio*, 41, 1.; *Plutarch. Caes.* 727. The matter was violently debated in the senate for several days. At last a decree was made by a great majority, at the motion of Scipio, "That Caesar



far should dismiss his army by a certain day, or be declared an enemy;" and when M. Antony and Q. Cassius, two of the tribunes, opposed their negative, the senate proceeded to that decree, which was usually made in cases of extremity, "That the consuls, prætors, tribunes, and all who were about the city with proconsular power, should take care that the republic received no detriment," (*ut curarent, ne quid resp. detrimenti caperet*), *Cic. Fam.* 16, 11. Upon which Antony and Cassius, together with Curio, fled, in disguise, (*vehiculo meritorio, tædi servili habitu*), to Caesar, who was then at Ravenna, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 5. with only one legion, *ib.* 8. Plutarch says, with about 5000 foot and 300 horse, the usual number of troops then in a legion, *Plutarch. in Caes. p.* 727. *Add. Dio,* 41, 3.; *Appian.* 2, 248.; *Lucan.* 1, 267, &c.

When Caesar was informed of what had passed, he immediately dispatched his cohorts before, and to avoid suspicion, spent the day himself in public, attended a show of gladiators, and supped as usual with his friends. After sun-set he rose from the table, and set out privately with a few attendants. Having travelled all night, he in the morning overtook his cohorts at the river Rubicon, the boundary of his province. Here he stopped a little, musing on the greatness of his enterprise, (*reputans quantum moliretur*); then turning to those who were next him, "Still, says he, we may go back, but if we pass this little bridge, every thing must be done by arms," (*omnia armis agenda erunt*), *Suet.* 31 f. Upon which he quickly crossed the river, saying, "The die is cast," (*ALEA JACTA EST*), *Suet.* *ib.* *Hic, ait, hic, pacem, temerataque jura relinquo, Te, Fortuna sequor*, &c. *Lucan.* 1, 225.) His troops readily followed him. He speedily led them to Ariminum, and took possession of the place without resistance, *Suet.* 31, & 32. *Plutarch. in Caes.* 727.; *Appian.* 2, 249.; *Lucan.* 2, 231.; *Flor.* 2, 19. Lucan represents the Rubicon as swelled by the winter

rains, and says, that Caesar and his troops waded it with difficulty, the horse entering first, and opposing the rapidity of the current till the foot passed, 1, 217, &c. A prodigy is also said to have appeared to Caesar while he hesitated on the banks, which encouraged him to pass, *Suet.* 32. Lucan makes the image of Rome to appear to Caesar, and address a speech to him, 1, 186.

Caesar takes no notice of his passing the Rubicon, but only mentions his arrival at Ariminum, *B. C.* 1, 8. Here he met with Curio, and the tribunes. Having summoned his troops to an assembly, he brought forth the tribunes in the same servile habit in which they had fled from Rome; and after Curio had given an affecting account of all that had happened, Caesar, with marks of the greatest emotion, (*flens, ac veste a pectore discissâ*), implored the protection of his soldiers, *Suet.* 33.; *Dio.* 41, 4.; *Lucan.* 1, 272, &c. Caesar takes no notice of this, but mentions his having made a speech to his soldiers at Ravenna, in which, after recounting the injuries he had suffered, he conjured them to defend his reputation and dignity against the malice of his enemies, *B. C.* 1, 7.

From Ariminum Caesar sent orders to his army in Gaul to follow him with the utmost expedition. But while he made the most vigorous preparations for war, he professed the strongest desire of an accommodation. Accordingly various overtures for peace were made on both sides, but without effect. *Caes. ib.*; *Cic. Att.* 7, 14, & 15.; *et* 8, 9. *Fam.* 16, 12. Though Caesar had the best disciplined army, yet his enemies were greatly superior to him in resources, particularly as they were masters of the sea, *Cic. Att.* 10, 8. whence Cicero usually speaks of Caesar's attempt as a kind of madness, (*cùm amentia quadam raperetur*), and did not imagine he would venture on so desperate an enterprise, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12. Pompey not having an army sufficient to oppose Caesar, till he should collect his

his forces from the different parts of the empire, seems originally to have formed the resolution of relinquishing Italy; but imprudently concealed that design from his friends, *Cic. Att.* 8, 12.

The news of Caesar's approach filled Rome and all Italy with the greatest consternation. Many prodigies, as usual, were reported. The same calamities were apprehended as happened under Marius and Sulla, *Caes. ib.* 1, 14; *Appian.* 2, 449.; *Dio*, 49, 5.; *Lucan.* 1, 466,—*ad fin. et* 2, 1,—234.; Pompey fled from Rome to Capua, *Id.* 2, 392. declaring, that he should consider as enemies all those who did not follow him, (*qui Romae remansissent*, *Caes. ib.* c. 33. *Qui reipublicae defuissent*, *Suet.* 75.) which he is said to have done by the advice of Domitius, *Suet. Ner.* 2.; whereas Caesar declared, that he should esteem all those who remained neuter, (*medios et neutrius partis*), as his friends, *Suet.* 75. *Cic. Lig.* 11.

The consuls, and most of the other magistrates and senators, followed Pompey, *Caes. ib.* 14.; *Dio*, 41, 6. & 9.; *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12. Appian says that Pompey was urged by the consuls to leave the city, *ib.* 450. They departed in such a hurry, that they neglected to take with them the money from the treasury, *Caes. ib.*; *Dio*, 41, 6.; *Cic. Att.* 6, 7. The only person of note in Caesar's army that joined Pompey, was Labiënus, *Dio*, 41, 4.; *Cic. Att.* 7, 11, & 12. Caesar's chief lieutenant, and then commander of Cisalpine Gaul, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 52.

Caesar remained for some time at Ariminum till he was joined by his troops, *Id. B. C.* 11. He quickly overran all Picenum, *ib.* 15. and then laid siege to Corfinium, the chief town of the Peligni; where Domitius, who had been appointed his successor by the senate, had shut himself up with thirty cohorts, or three legions; expecting that Pompey would come to his assistance. But Caesar forced the place to surrender in seven days.

Domitius intended to make his escape; but his troops prevented him, and delivered him up to Caesar, who dismissed him in safety, and restored to him a great sum of money, (*sestertium sexagies*, six millions of sesterces), which Domitius had deposited in the town. Caesar treated with the same lenity Lentulus, the consul, and many other persons of rank who fell into his power. He joined the soldiers of Domitius to his own, administering to them the usual military oath; and instantly marched from Corfinium to Apulia, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 23.; *Dio*, 41, 11.; *Lucan.* 2, 477. The news of Caesar's clemency to Domitius and the other captives, raised the spirits of such as remained in the city, and made many of those who had fled return to their habitations, *Plutarch.*

Pompey being informed of this disaster, retreated to Brundisium, where Caesar endeavoured to block him up, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 24, &c. But Pompey made his escape, (*per obsessi claustra portus, nocturnâ fugâ evasit*, *Flor.* 4, 2.) on the 15th March, (*Idib. Mart.*) with all the forces he could carry with him, *Cic. Att.* 9, 14.; and sailed to Dyrrachium, *Dio*, 41, 14. Several prodigies are said to have been seen by him in his passage, *ib.*

Thus Caesar, with very little bloodshed, in sixty days, made himself master of all Italy, *Plutarch.*; whence Cicero justly exclaims, *ô celeritatem incredibilem!* *Att.* 7, 22.; and speaking of the rapidity of his progress, he says, *Illum iure mirantur*, *ib.* 7, 20.

Caesar, unable to pursue Pompey for want of shipping, sent Valerius, his lieutenant, to take possession of Sardinia with one legion, and Curio to Sicily with three, *Caes. ib.* 29,—31.

Caesar having distributed his troops among the nearest towns, set out for Rome. In his progress through Italy he was met by crowds from the different towns, *Cic. Att.* 8, 16. Lucan says the contrary, 3, 80. Notwithstanding the favourable reports of his clemency, his arrival in Rome occasioned



sioned considerable terror, *Dio*, 41, 16. (*Urbem Attonitam terrore subit;— fuit hæc mensura timoris, Velle putant, quodcunque potest*.) *Lucan.* 3, 98, &c. But Caesar soon dispelled it, *Appian.* 2, 453. He assembled such of the senators as were in the city, and made a long speech to them, justifying his conduct, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 32. *Dio* says, that the senate was assembled by Antony and Cassius, the tribunes; who had a few months before been expelled from it, 41, 15. by Lentulus, the consul, *Plutarch. Anton. p.* 918. *Lucan* says, that the senate met in the temple of Apollo, without being legally summoned, (*nullo cogendi jure senatus*), 3, 103. There were no curule magistrates present, (*omnia Caesar erat*.) *ib.* 108. Caesar regulated every thing as he thought proper. He restored the children of those proscribed by Sulla to their former rights, *Dio*, 41, 18.; *Suet.* 41.; *Vell.* 2, 43. He made a proposal that ambassadors should be sent to Pompey concerning peace; but no one chose to undertake that office, whether from a fear of Pompey, whom they had deserted, *Caes. ib.* 34. or from a suspicion that Caesar was not sincerely desirous of peace, *Plutarch, p.* 725. *Dio* says, that certain persons were chosen, but did not go, 41, 16.

Caesar next went to take possession of the treasure, which, by a strange oversight, Pompey had left. When he came to the temple of Saturn, where the public treasure was kept, Metellus, one of the tribunes, attempted to hinder him from entering; but Caesar having threatened to kill him, he was forced to desist. The consuls had carried off the keys, and therefore the gates were broken open, *Dio*, 41, 17.; *Lucan.* 3, 114, 169.; (*quia tardius aperiebant tribuni, i. e. Metellus, jussu effringi, sc. Caesar*), *Flor.* 4, 2, 21.

This treasure had long remained untouched, *Liv.* 27, 10. and execrations were denounced against any one who should meddle with it, unless for the

sake of a Gallic war, whence it was called AERARIUM SANCTUM, *Flor.* 4, 2.; but Caesar said that he had removed that scruple by conquering the Gauls, *Appian.* 2, 453. He is said to have taken out 25,000 bars of gold, (*lateres aurei*), 35,000 bars of silver, and 40,000,000 sesterces in coined money, (*in numerato*, *H. S.* MCCC. i. e. *quadringenties*), *Plin.* 33, 3 f. 17.

Caesar does not mention his breaking open the treasury, but only that Metellus had been instigated by his adversaries to oppose his measures; and that therefore he left the city without effecting what he intended, and marched into Gaul, *Caes. ib.* 33. f. He had proposed to make a speech to the people before his departure; but perceiving that they were offended at his seizing the public treasure, he did not venture on it, and went away much discomposed, (*vehementer animo perturbato profectus*), *Cic. Att.* 10, 4.

Caesar having left the command of Italy to Antony, advanced against Afranius, Petreius, and Varro, the lieutenants of Pompey in Spain. He said, “that he was going against an army without a general, and then would return against a general without an army,” *Suet.* 34. Every town by the way opened its gates to him except Masfeilles, which he immediately attacked; but perceiving that it could not be soon reduced, after having staid for some time before it, he set out for Spain; leaving the charge of conducting the siege by land to Trebonius, his lieutenant; and the command of a fleet, which he had quickly built, to D. Brutus, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 36.

Caesar encountered great difficulties in his expedition against Petreius and Afranius, and his army was exposed to the utmost danger near Ilerda, by the overflowing of the river Sicoris; but he extricated himself by wonderful ability and good fortune; obliged Petreius and Afranius to retreat towards Celtiberia, and having overtaken them on their march, by superior generalship, at last forced them to



surrender with their whole army, consisting of five legions, besides auxiliaries, (Livy says, seven legions, *Epit.* 110.), on his own terms, "that they should disband their forces, and quit Spain." *Caes. B. C.* 1, 37.—*ad fin.*

Soon after, Varro, who commanded two legions, being deserted by his men, was forced to submit, *ib.* 2, 20. Caesar, leaving Q. Cassius to command in Spain with four legions, returned to Marseilles; which, after a long and brave resistance, was at last obliged to surrender, *ib.* 22.; *Vell.* 2, 50.; *Dio*, 41, 19, & 25.

Caesar, though greatly provoked at the people of Marseilles, (*Massiliensibus iratissimus*), yet on account of the antiquity and renown of the place, treated them with gentleness, *Caes. ib. Cic. Phil.* 8, 6. Dio says, that he took from them every thing except liberty, 41, 25.; which they valued above all things, (*quam potiore omnibus habebant*), *Flor.* 4, 2, 27.

Caesar, having left two legions as a garrison at Marseilles, set out for Rome, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 22 *f.* In his way thither some of his soldiers mutinied at Placentia, particularly the ninth legion; but he so moved them by a speech, particularly by calling them in the end of it CITIZENS, instead of FELLOW-SOLDIERS, (*Discedite castris; Tradite nostra viris ignavi signa QUIRITES, Lucan.* 5, 357.) that with tears they entreated his forgiveness, which with difficulty they obtained. He however selected 120 of the ring-leaders, and having made them cast lots, he caused every tenth man to be beheaded, (*decimabat*); but it was found that one of these twelve had been absent in the time of the mutiny. Caesar therefore ordered the centurion who had accused him to be put to death in his stead, *Appian.* 2, p. 457. Dio says, that the rest of the soldiers were all disbanded; but afterwards, having given proofs of their penitence, they were restored, 41, 35, *f.* So Suetonius, *Caes.* 69, who says, that it was the soldiers of the tenth legion whom

Caesar reclaimed from a mutiny at Rome during the African war, by calling them QUIRITES instead of MILITES, *ib.* 70.

Caesar, before he left Marseilles, was informed, that he had been made dictator in his absence, by Lepidus, the praetor, at Rome, *B. C.* 2, 21. Dio says, that Lepidus advised the people to create Caesar dictator, 41, 36.; but Dio afterwards says, that Caesar was chosen dictator by Lepidus himself, 43, 1. Appian says, that the people in a great fright elected him dictator of themselves, without either a decree of the senate, or the superintendence of a magistrate, *B. C.* 2, 457. Lucan says, that Caesar assumed the office of dictator at the request of the people, 5, 382. Plutarch says, that he was created by the senate, in *Caes. p.* 725. It is certain that he was created in an unusual manner.

Caesar, as dictator, presided at the *Comitia* for the election of magistrates. He himself, and P. Servilius Isauricus were made consuls for the next year, *a. u.* 705, (*al.* 706). Having made several regulations for the government of the state, (*Vid. R. A. LEGES JULIAE*), he resigned the dictatorship in eleven days, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 1, & 2. *Plutarch. et Appian. ibid.* and set out to join his army at Brundisium, where he had ordered twelve legions and all the cavalry to assemble; but he scarcely found ships sufficient to transport 20,000 legionary soldiers, and 600 horse, *Caes. ib.* With these he set sail on the 4th of January, and next day landed at *Pharsalus*, a small place near *Oricum*; which town he got possession of the same day, *ib. c.* 8. and soon after also of Apollonia, *ib. c.* 12.

Caesar having landed his troops, sent the fleet back the same night to Brundisium, to bring over the rest of his legions and cavalry, *ib. c.* 8. But as they were long of coming, Caesar disguising himself, set out in a fishing-boat to bring them more speedily; but a tempest having arisen, the pilot refused

fused to proceed farther. Upon which Caesar discovered himself, saying, "Be not afraid, you carry Caesar," *Dio*, 41, 46.; *Plutarch. Caes.* 726.; *Apophthegm.* p. 206.; *Suet.* 58.; *Appian. Civ. b.* 2, 463, 522, &c. (QUID TIMES? CAESAREM VEHIS, *Flor.* 4, 2.) But after many fruitless efforts he was at last forced to sail back. His soldiers expressed the utmost joy at his return, *ib.* Caesar takes no notice of this bold adventure; but that he wrote sharply to Antony and Calenus, his lieutenants at Brundisium, to lose no time in endeavouring to join him. They quickly set sail, and next day landed in Epire, to the great joy of Caesar, having narrowly escaped the enemy's fleet, *Caes. ib.* 25, & 26.

Caesar soon after forced Pompey, with an army much more numerous than his own, to shut himself up in Dyrrachium; and surrounded him with works of an amazing extent, *Caes. ib.* c. 43.—47. Here many sharp conflicts took place, generally to the advantage of Caesar. At last Pompey made a general sally, and broke through Caesar's lines, after making a great slaughter of his troops, *ib.* c. 52,—72.

Caesar led his army from thence to Thessaly, whither Pompey had the imprudence to follow him, and was completely defeated in the plains of Pharsalia. *Vid. POMPEIUS.*

The army of Pompey was much more numerous than that of Caesar. The army of Pompey was above 45,000 men, and that of Caesar 22,000, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 88, & 89. *Appian* says, that Caesar had only 22,000 foot and 1000 horse, but that Pompey had more than double, and of these 7000 were cavalry. The number of Italians on both sides are said to have amounted to 70,000, at least to 60,000. Some made them 400,000, *Appian. B. C.* 2. p. 471. So *Florus*, *Trecenta amplius milia hinc vel ilinc, praeter auxilia regum et Sociorum*, 4, 2. Caesar had auxiliaries both of horse and foot from the different states of Gaul, and light-armed soldiers from several parts of Greece, *Appian.*

*ib.* p. 472.; *Lucan.* 1, 396,—465. The auxiliaries of Pompey were collected from the various nations of the east, which are enumerated at great length, *Appian. ib.*; *Caes. B. C.* 3, 3, 4, & 5.; *Lucan.* 3, 169,—295. The assemblage of so many nations, as *Lucan* observes, enabled Caesar to subdue the world at once, (*Acciperet felix ne non semel omnia Caesar, Vincendum pariter Pharsalia praestitit orbem*), *ib.* 296. The troops from the conquered countries are said to have fought with particular alacrity and vigour, that they might reduce the Romans to the same servitude to which the Romans had reduced them, *Dio*, 41, 59 f. As these foreign soldiers contributed to establish tyranny, so they afterwards served to perpetuate it, *Suet. et Tacit. passim.* Pompey did not allow his men to run to the charge with a shout, as usual, but ordered them to receive the attack of Caesar without changing their ground, which Caesar disapproves of, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 92.

Pompey depended chiefly on his cavalry; but Caesar frustrated this hope by one of those contrivances which marked the superiority of his genius. Knowing that Pompey's horsemen were in a great measure composed of young men of rank, who were fond of their looks, Caesar selected six cohorts of his bravest soldiers, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 89, & 93. consisting of 3000 men, *Appian. ib.* to oppose them. These he directed to aim their spears at the enemy's faces, *ib.* and during the fight rode up and down, calling out, *FACIEM FERI, MILES*, *Flor.* 4, 2, 47. which had the desired effect. Pompey's cavalry, struck with the dreadful wounds they received in their faces, took to flight, and drew the foot after them, *Appian. ib.*; *Plutarch. Caes.* 657. Caesar takes no notice of this stratagem, though he ascribes his victory chiefly to these six cohorts, *ib.* 94. *Lucan* makes Caesar's order to aim at the faces of the cavalry a general order to the whole army, 7, 322. In the pursuit Caesar charged his soldiers to



spare citizens, *Flor. ib. 50.* (*Civis, qui fugerit, esto*, Lucan. 7, 319.), and to slaughter the auxiliaries, *Appian. p. 478.* Those senators and *Equites* whom he had formerly taken and dismissed, he ordered to be put to death, except such as were preserved by his friends, each of whom he permitted to save the life of one of the adverse party, *Dio, 41, 62 ; Suet. 75.* Caesar, viewing those who were slain on the field of battle, is reported to have said, "They would have it so, (*hoc voluerunt*) ; I Caius Caesar, after having performed so great exploits, should have been condemned, had I not asked assistance from my army," *Suet. 30.*

After the victory Caesar immediately attacked Pompey's camp, and took it. Here he found tables covered, plate displayed, and other preparations for a feast; so that Pompey's men seemed to have been confident of success, and not to have in the least apprehended an adverse issue of the battle, *Caes. ib. 96.* The infatuation of Pompey is surprising, in not having taken proper precautions against a defeat; and his flight to Egypt still more so, when he had so great resources still left in different parts of the empire, by which he might have retrieved his affairs. Caesar burnt all the letters he found in the coffers of Pompey without reading them; for which he is justly praised, *Dio, 41, 63. ; Senec. Ir. 2, 24. ; Plin. 7, 25.*

Caesar next day forced a great number of men to surrender, who had taken refuge in a neighbouring mountain, *ib. 98.* The smallness of Caesar's loss in this battle is astonishing, only 30 centurions and 200 legionary soldiers, *ib.* Some made the number of men 1200, *Appian. ib. 479.* Of Pompey's army 15,000 were slain, and 24,000 taken prisoners, *ib. 99.* Appian says, that on Pompey's side there fell 25,000 Italians, 10 senators, among whom was Domitius, the successor-elect of Caesar, and 40 *Equites*; but adds, that Asinius Pollio, one of Caesar's generals, makes Pompey's slain amount only to 6000. The number

of auxiliaries that fell was so great that they could not be reckoned, *Appian. ib. 479.*

Caesar, immediately after his victory, set out in pursuit of Pompey, to prevent him from renewing the war, *Caes. ib. 102.* While crossing the Hellespont in a ferry-boat, he fell in with one of Pompey's fleets, consisting of ten galleys, (*Appian says 70, ib. 483.*), under the command of L. Cassius; but was so far from flying, that going up close to Cassius, he exhorted him to surrender, and upon his compliance, took him into the boat to him, (*supplicem ad se recepit*), *Suet. 63.* Appian says, that Cassius, struck with Caesar's wonderful success, and thinking that he was coming against him, stretched out his hands to ask forgiveness, and surrendered his fleet, *ib.* So *Dio, 42, 6.*

Caesar reached Egypt soon after the murder of Pompey, with a very small force, only twelve Rhodian galleies and a few from Asia, having on board no more than 3200 foot and 800 horse; but, trusting to the fame of his exploits, he thought that in any place he should be safe, *Caes. ib. c. 106.* Upon his arrival at Alexandria, perceiving a tumult on shore, occasioned by the news of the death of Pompey, (an event yet unknown to Caesar, *Lucan. 9, 1015. ; Caes. B. C. 3, 106.*), he did not land immediately, (*dubius veritus se credere regnis, Abstulit tellure rates*, *Lucan. 9, 1009.*), but waited till Ptolemy returned from Pelusium, and sent to him the head of Pompey with his ring, *Dio, 42, 7.* Caesar, shocked at the sight, shed tears; and, expressing the utmost displeasure against the murderers, ordered it to be sumptuously buried, *ib. 8. ; Plutarch. p. 662. ; Appian. 2, 481. ; Val. Max. 5, 1.* Dio observes, that this grief of Caesar was all pretended, *ib.* So *Lucan, (lacrymas non sponte cadentes Effudit, gemitusque expressit pectore laeto).* 9, 1038, &c. Thus Ptolemy was disappointed in his hopes, of gaining the friendship of Caesar by his detestable present, (*foedus amicitiae cum Caesare sancienti, medio Pompeii capite,*



pite, i. e. mediante, conjungente *illud foedus*), Flor. 4, 2. and Pothinus the eunuch, the governor of the young king, and regent of the kingdom, (*nuntius pueri, et procurator regni*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112.), who had advised the deed, and brought the present, instead of receiving his expected reward, was treated with deserved contempt and abhorrence, *Plutarch*. 730.; *Lucan*. 9, 1064, &c.

Caesar now landed at Alexandria, with his lieutenants walking before him, as being consul; which the Egyptians thinking derogatory to the authority of their king, raised such disturbance, that Caesar, to avoid being insulted, made his way to the palace as fast as he could, *Dio*, 42, 7.; *Lucan*. 10, 9, &c. Caesar takes no notice of the head of Pompey being sent to him; but only says, that at Alexandria he heard of his death, *B. C.* 3, 106.—The tumults among the Egyptians still continued, and several of Caesar's soldiers were slain in different parts of the city, *ib.* on which account he sent for other legions from Asia, *ib.* 107. and in the mean time, to conceal his apprehension of danger till more forces should arrive, he amused himself in visiting different parts of the city, and in hearing the philosophers, *Appian*. 2, 483.; *Lucan*. 10, 14, 194, &c. According to *Dio*, Caesar, thinking that nothing hostile now remained after the destruction of Pompey, spent his time in collecting money and settling the differences between Ptolemy and his sister Cleopatra, *Dio*, 42, 9. (*Vid. PTOLEMAEUS*.) Ptolemy Auletes, the present king's father, owed Caesar no less than 17,500,000 *drachmae*, (*septingenties*, *H. S.*). Caesar had formerly remitted to his children all above ten millions, (*quadringenties* *H. S.*), which he then demanded to maintain his army. Pothinus, the eunuch, remonstrated against the payment of so great a sum; and the methods he took to raise it were calculated to excite general discontent, *Plutarch*. *ib.* But what gave particular offence was Cae-

far's assuming the right of determining the difference between Ptolemy and Cleopatra concerning the possession of the crown, *Caes. ib.* 8. This dissatisfaction was increased by Caesar's partiality to Cleopatra, who, to get access to Caesar without being discovered, landed one evening from a small boat near the palace, and having caused herself to be wrapped up in a coverlet at her full length, was carried on the back of one of her attendants to Caesar's apartment. Caesar was pleased with the ingenuity of the contrivance, and Cleopatra, by her beauty and address, soon gained his affections, (*Vultus adest precibus*), *Lucan*. 10, 105.; *Dio*, 42, 35. (*Aderat puellae forma*), Flor. 4, 2. Next morning young Ptolemy, when he unexpectedly saw his sister with Caesar, was transported with rage; and running out to the people, cried that he was betrayed, and tearing the crown from his head, cast it on the ground. This having caused a great tumult, Caesar's soldiers secured the king's person; upon which the Egyptians were so much provoked, that they would have instantly stormed the palace, as the Romans, who lived on a friendly footing with them, were not prepared for defence, had not Caesar, being greatly alarmed, come forth to them, and standing in a safe place, promised that he would do whatever they wished. Then having called an assembly, and brought forth Ptolemy and Cleopatra, he read over their father's testament, which ordained, that they should marry each other, according to the custom of the country, and reign jointly under the protection of the Roman people. For which reason, Caesar added, it belonged to him, as being consul, (*Dio* says dictator), of the Roman people, to take upon himself the guardianship of the children, and execute the father's will; therefore that he gave to the elder Ptolemy and Cleopatra the kingdom of Egypt; to the younger Ptolemy and his sister Arsinoë he granted the island of Cyprus, which then was possessed by the Romans.

mans. Thus the tumult was allayed for the present, *Dio*, 42, 35. and a feast was kept for the joy of this reconciliation, *Plutarch. ib. p. 731.* (*Excepere epulae tantarum gaudia rerum*), *Lucan.* 10, 108. of which *Lucan* gives a long description, *ib. ad v. 332.*

In the mean time, *Pothinus*, apprehending the loss of his power, and perhaps of his life, sent privately to *Achillas* to bring the army from *Pelusion* to *Alexandria*, *Dio*, 42, 36. *Caesar*, unable to contend in battle with so great forces, fortified himself in a part of the palace, (*Foribus clausae se protegit aulae—nec tota vacabat Regia compresso: minima collegerat arma parte domus*, *Lucan.* 10, 440). and sent two Egyptians, *Dioscorides* and *Serapion*, as ambassadors to *Achillas*, in the name of *Ptolemy*, to desire him to refrain from hostilities. But *Achillas* ordered them to be seized and put to death, (*Sed neque jus mundi valuit, neque foedera sancta Gentibus*, *Lucan. ib. 471.*) One was killed on the spot, and the other, having received a dangerous wound, was carried off for dead by his attendants, *Caes. B. C. 3, 109.*; *Dio*, 42, 37. *Lucan* speaks only of one ambassador, *ib.*

*Caesar* having discovered a correspondence betwixt *Pothinus* and *Achillas*, ordered *Pothinus* to be put to death, *Caes. ib. 112 f.* *Achillas* quickly made himself master of *Alexandria*, and endeavoured to break into the palace by force; but was repulsed. He next attempted to seize the ships in the harbour; but *Caesar*, to prevent them from falling into the power of the enemy, set fire not only to these vessels, but also to all that were in the arsenals, *Caes. ib. 111.* By this conflagration, a part of the famous Alexandrian library was consumed consisting of 400,000 volumes, *Senec. Tranquill. An. 9.*; *Gell. 6, 17.*; *Oros. 6, 15.* *Marcellinus* says 700,000 volumes, 22, 17.

The war being thus begun, called the Alexandrian war, (*BELLUM ALEXANDRINUM*), *Caesar* sent for reinforcements from all quarters, and used every

art to defend himself against the attacks of the enemy, *Hirt. B. Alex. 1.* nor were the Alexandrians less attentive on their part, *ib. 2.* Many fierce combats were fought both by land and sea with doubtful success; nor was *Caesar* ever in greater danger. At one time in defending the bridge which led to the island *Pharos*, which he had taken possession of, *Hirt. ib. 19.*; *Lucan. 10, 509.* being forced by a sudden sally of the enemy into a small skiff, (*in scapham*, *Suet. 64.* *Hirtius* says, into his own galley, *in suum navigium se recepit*, *ib. 21.*) and many hurrying on board along with him, perceiving that the skiff must sink, (as it actually did), he jumped into the sea, and saved himself by swimming for 200 paces to the nearest ship, raising his left hand, that some papers which he held in it might not be wetted, and drawing after him his military robe in his teeth, that the enemy might not become master of his spoils, *Suet. Caes. 64.* *Hirtius* takes no notice of the two last circumstances, *c. 21.* *Appian* says that the enemy got possession of his cloak, *B. C. 2, p. 484.* So *Dio*, 42, 40. and *Florus*, 4, 2, 59. *Plutarch* speaks of *Caesar's* saving his papers, but says nothing of his cloak, *p. 731.* So *Orosius*, 6, 15. *Julius Celsus* agrees with *Suetonius*, *p. 218.* *Lucan*, who alludes to this fact in the end of his poem, 10, 534. supposes *Caesar* to have been prompted to attempt his escape in the manner he did, by reflecting on the wonderful bravery of *Scaeva*, *ib. 544.* one of his own centurions at *Dyracchium*, *Id. 6, 138,—263.*

*Arinôë*, the sister of *Ptolemy*, made her escape from the palace by the contrivance of *Ganymêdes* an eunuch, her governor, and joined *Achillas*. But a difference having arisen between them, *Arinôë* caused *Achillas* to be put to death, and gave the command of the army to *Ganymêdes*, *Caes. B. C. 3, 112.*; *Hirt. B. A. 4.*; *Dio*, 42, 39, & 40.; *Lucan. 10, 520, &c.* This happened soon after the commencement of hostilities. *Dio* says, that *Caesar*, afraid lest *Pothinus* should also carry off *Ptolemy*



Ptolemy by artifice, ordered him to be put to death, *ib.* 39. But other authors relate that Pothinus was put to death before, and for a different reason, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 112 f. Plutarch says that Caesar ordered Pothinus to be killed at a feast; and that Achilles escaped to the army, and raised a dangerous war against Caesar, *p.* 731. Lucan mentions the death of Achilles immediately after that of Pothinus, as a second victim to the *manes* of Pompey, (*Altera, Magne, tuis jam victima mittitur umbris*), 10, 524.

The war was conducted with no less vigour by Ganymēdes than it had been by Achilles. The Alexandrians, pretending to be tired of the war, sent ambassadors to Caesar to treat about peace, and to beg the release of their king. But having obtained their request, they prosecuted the war with unabated fierceness. Caesar having obtained supplies, and being joined by Mithridātes of Pergāmus, with a great body of forces, routed the Egyptians, took their camp, and thus put an end to the war. Ptolemy was drowned in his flight over the Nile, *Hirt. ib.* 23,—32.; *Dio*, 42, 42, & 43. Nine months were spent in this contest, *Appian. B. C.* 2. *p.* 484. which was thought to have been undertaken chiefly on account of Cleopatra. For this reason Cicero says, that Caesar, conscious of his imprudence, was ashamed to write about it, *Att.* 11, 15. and in fact he did not so much as send a letter to Rome concerning his affairs from December to June.

Caesar gave the kingdom of Egypt to Cleopatra; but, to save appearances, he joined with her in the government her younger brother Ptolemy, then a boy, and ordered that she should marry him, according to the custom of the Egyptians, *Dio, ib.* 44. He removed Arsinoë out of the kingdom, *Hirt. ib.* 33. and afterwards caused her to be led among the captives in his triumph, *Dio*, 43, 19.; *Flor.* 4, 2, 88.

Caesar made a progress through Egypt with Cleopatra, along the Nile,

in a large pleasure boat, (*eādem nave thalamēgo*), *Suet.* 52. attended by 400 ships, *Appian. ib.* He would have advanced as far Aethiopia, but his army refused to follow him, *Suet. ib.* He was so attached to Cleopatra, that she would have detained him still longer in Egypt, or have accompanied him to Rome, if he had not been obliged to march against Pharnāces, the son of Mithridates; who having heard of the dangerous situation of Caesar's affairs in Egypt, and thinking this a favourable opportunity for regaining his father's dominions, had defeated Domitius, one of Caesar's lieutenants, seized on Armenia Minor and Cappadocia, and made himself master of all Pontus, *Hirt.* 34,—42.—But Caesar, having come up with him, crushed him so speedily, that giving an account of his victory to a friend at Rome, he made use of only three words, VENI, VIDI, VICI, I came, I saw, I conquered, *Appian. ib.* *p.* 485.; *Dio, ib.* 48.; *Plutarch. p.* 731. These words he afterwards ordered to be inscribed on a frame, which was carried before him in his Pontic triumph, *Suet.* 37. and used frequently to speak of the good fortune of Pompey, who had gained such renown by vanquishing so feeble an enemy, *ib.* 35. Appian relates, that Caesar, seeing the enemy fly so soon, said, "O happy Pompey, who hadst to fight with such men, and obtained the surname of MAGNUS the GREAT, for vanquishing them," *ib.* But this surname was given to Pompey by Sulla, *Vid. POMPEIUS.* Caesar gave the kingdom of Bosphorus, on the lake Mocōtis, which Pharnāces had possessed, to Mithridātes, to whose services in Egypt he had been so much indebted, *Hirt. ib.* 78.

Caesar, having left the settlement of affairs in Asia to Domitius, the governor of it, and having exacted large sums of money in the countries through which he passed, set sail for Italy, *Dio*, 42, 49. where great disturbances had been excited by the misconduct of Antony, and of his other agents, *ib.*



27,—34, & 50.; *Appian. ibid.*; *Plutarch. p. 732.*

Caesar reached Italy in the month of September, *a. u.* 706, much sooner than he was expected. Upon his arrival at Rome he easily quieted the commotions of the city; but found greater difficulty in quelling a mutiny of his soldiers. Those of his favourite legion, the tenth, (*decimani*), knowing that Caesar, on account of the renewal of the war in Africa, needed their assistance, and therefore thinking that they should easily obtain whatever they desired, insolently demanded their discharge, and rewards for their service. Caesar, contrary to the opinion of all, without hesitation said, "That he discharged them;" and, to their astonishment, added, "That, after having triumphed with the rest, he would grant them all that he had promised:" concluding with calling them *QUIRITES*, Romans, instead of *MILITES*, soldiers. This so mortified them, that they all earnestly entreated to be continued in the service; to which request Caesar, with apparent reluctance, at last consented. *Appian. ib. p. 485, &c Dio, 42, 52, &c.; Plutarch. p. 732.* Suetonius says, that they followed Caesar into Africa, though he refused their service; and that notwithstanding he punished the most seditious of them with the loss of a third in their share of the plunder, and of the land designed for them, *c.* 70. Caesar was blamed for not punishing them more severely; because in their tumult they had killed Gosconius and Galba, men of praetorian rank, *Plutarch. ib.* and Sallust, the historian, then praetor, whom Caesar sent to them with a message, narrowly saved his life by flight, *Dio, et Appian. ibid.*

About the middle of December, Caesar set out for Africa; where Cato and Scipio had renewed the war, called the African war, (*BELLUM AFRICANUM*;) and, by the assistance of Juba, king of Mauritania, had collected a great army, *Hirt. B. A. 1.* Here Caesar's usual good fortune attended

him. He defeated Scipio and Juba, near Thapsus, with great slaughter; upon hearing which Cato, who commanded at Utica, slew himself, that he might not fall into the hands of Caesar, *Dio, 43, 1,—14; Hirt. ib. 88.* Caesar is said to have expressed regret at the death of Cato, because he had envied him the glory of saving his life, *Dio, 43, 12.* Caesar pardoned many of his enemies who surrendered to him, *Hirt. ib. 89* but several he caused to be put to death, *Dio, ib. et c. 13.* He reduced the kingdom of Juba into the form of a province, and appointed Sallust to govern it, *Appian. ib.* The senate at Rome having heard of Caesar's success, decreed to him extraordinary honours, some of them almost divine, *Dio, 43, 14.* He set sail from Utica on the 13th of June, (*Idibus Jun.*) *a.* 707; and on the third day after landed at Cagliari in Sardinia, (*Carales in Sardiniam pervenit,*) which island Cicero pleasantly calls one of Caesar's farms (*praedium*;) intimating, that he now was as much master (*dominus*) of all the countries of the republic, as a proprietor of an estate, *Fam. 9, 7.* Here he staid till near the end of the month, *Hirt. 98.* and being detained by bad weather, did not arrive at Rome till near the end of July, *Hirt. 98.*

Caesar, upon his return, celebrated four triumphs, with an interval of a few days between each: the first over Gaul, the second over Alexandria, the third over Pontus, and the fourth over Africa, (or, as Dio expresses it, over the Gauls, Egypt, Pharnaces, and Juba, *43, 16.*) each of them with different apparatus and furniture, (*diverso apparatu et instrumento,*) *Suet. 37.* Appian adds, that though there could not properly be a triumph over Roman citizens, yet that representations of the various defeats, and effigies of all the vanquished leaders, except Pompey, were carried along, *B. C. 2, 491.* Plutarch mentions only three triumphs, *p. 733.* After the Gallic triumph Vereingetorix and others were put to death, *Dio, 43, 19.*

After these triumphs Caesar gave large donations to his soldiers, and largesses to the citizens. He entertained the people with feasts and spectacles. At one of these feasts there were no fewer than 22,000 tables. He exhibited a shew of gladiators and a naval fight in honour of his daughter Julia, *Plutarch. ib. Dio, 43, 22*. After this he made a review of the people; when the number of the citizens is said to have been diminished one half by the destruction occasioned by the civil war, *Appian. ibid.* So that instead of 320,000, there were only 150,000, *Plutarch. ib.* But this is to be understood only as a review of the poorer sort of the common people, who used to receive a monthly gratuity of corn from the public; the number of whom Caesar reduced to one half, *Suet. 41, Dio, 43, 21*. He enacted several useful laws for the government of the state. He corrected the irregularities in the Roman Calendar, and adjusted the computation of time to the course of the sun; which is still called the JULIAN or Solar Year, (*Vid. R. A. p. 329.*); *Dio, 43, 26*. In the mean time Cleopatra came to Rome with her brother or nominal husband; to whom Caesar assigned an apartment in his own house, *Dio, 43, 27*, and suffered her to call a son she had CAESARIO, after his own name, *Suet. 52*.

In the end of the year, Caesar set out for Spain, against the sons of Pompey and Labienus; whom he defeated near Munda, after one of the most obstinate battles he ever fought. His soldiers were so pressed that they were forced to fly; and it was with the greatest difficulty that he rallied them. He is reported to have said, "That he had often before fought for victory, but then for the first time for life;" *Appian. B. C. 2, 493.*; *Plutarch. p. 734*. He is said to have been reduced to such despair, that he once had thoughts of killing himself, *Suet. 36.*; *Flor. 4, 2, 82*. The victory, however, at last was so complete, that it put an end to the war. About 30,000 of the enemy were slain, *Plutarch. ib.*

Caesar returned to Rome about the end of September, *Suet. 76.*; *Dio. 43, 46*. or the beginning of October, a. 708.; *Vell. 2, 56*. He celebrated his fifth and last triumph with greater magnificence than had ever been seen, *Appian. ib. p. 498*. It was professedly a triumph over Spain, but in reality over the sons of Pompey, over the noblest families of the republic, and over the liberties of his country. The people considered it in this light; and instead of admiring and applauding it, as Caesar expected, were sullen and silent. They esteemed it a dismal procession, (*acerba pompa*;) and expressed the same discontent, as they had done before at the Circensian games, when Caesar's statue was carried along with the image of victory, *Cic. Att. 13, 44*.—Caesar granted a triumph also to Fabius and Pedius, his lieutenants; which occasioned great ridicule; because they, instead of ivory, used wooden images, *Dio, 43, 42*. whence Chrisippus said wittily, "That the images of Fabius were the cases of Caesar's towns," (*thecas esse oppidorum Caesaris*;) *Quintil. 6, 3, 61*.

The honours which the senate now conferred on Caesar exceeded all bounds. They decreed to him a continual consulship, (*Dio says, for ten years, 43, 45.*), the dictatorship for life, the superintendence of the public morals, the *praenomen* of IMPERATOR, the surname of Father of his Country, a statue among the kings, an elevated seat in the theatre, a golden seat in the senate-house and on the tribunal in the forum; nay even temples, altars, and priests, as to a divinity. All these and other empty honours of the same kind Caesar accepted, *Suet. 76.*; *Dio, 44, 4. & 5.* though it might have been expected his mind would have disdained them. The senate bestowed on him the management of the public treasury, and the command of all the forces of the empire; also the nomination of all the magistrates, *Dio, 43, 45*. which he afterwards shared with the people, (*comitia cum populo partitus est*;) reserving



ving to himself the choice of the consuls, *Suet.* 41.

Caesar, after his victory in the civil war, used great clemency to his adversaries. But this, by many, was ascribed to policy, not to humanity; whence Cicero calls it an *insidious* clemency, *Cic. Att.* 8, 16.

Caesar's activity was not diminished by his wonderful success. He made various laws for the better regulation of the state, (*Vid. R. A. LEGES JULIAE*.) He administered justice with great labour and strictness, *Suet.* 43. He settled about 80,000 Roman citizens in colonies beyond seas, *Id.* 42. Among other places which he assigned to them, were Carthage and Corinth; which cities he ordered to be rebuilt, *Dio*, 43, 50. He every day formed many important plans for adorning and improving the city, as also for securing and enlarging the empire, *Suet.* 44. Not satisfied with his numerous conquests, he meditated an expedition against the *Getae* and Parthians. But these mighty projects were prevented by his death, *ib.* His engrossing all the powers of the state, and ruling with absolute authority, created general disgust; and his desire of assuming the name of King increased the popular odium. What gave particular offence, was his receiving, one day, the senate, which waited on him in a body, with very honourable decrees in his favour, without deigning to rise, *Suet.* 78.; *Plutarch.* p. 736. At the same time, though Caesar behaved thus haughtily, yet trusting to his acts of clemency, and perhaps prompted by a desire of surpassing Sulla, he dismissed his bodyguards, and appeared in public attended only by his lictors; which facilitated any attempt on his life. A conspiracy was therefore formed against him by more than sixty senators, the chief of whom were Brutus and Cassius. He was stabbed in the senate-house on the Ides of March, a.u. 709, (*al.* 710,) with three and twenty wounds, *Suet.* 82. and fell at the foot of Pompey's statue, *Plutarch.* p. 739.; *Cic. Div.* 2, 9. in

the 56th year of his age, *Suet.* 88. after he had enjoyed the quiet possession of the empire only for five months, *Vell.* 2, 56. which verified the prediction of Cicero, (*ID REGNUM VIX SEMESTRE ESSE POSSE*.) *Cic. Att.* 10, 8. He was to have set out on his Parthian expedition four days after, *Appian. B. C.* 2, 497. And Cicero, who at first so highly extolled the action of the conspirators, after he found that, by sparing Antony and by their misconduct afterwards, the Romans had only changed masters for the worse, seems to think that the conspirators were too precipitate, and that they ought to have waited the events of the Parthian war; from which he imagined that Caesar would not have returned, (*ille enim nunquam revertisset*: but some understand this passage differently,) *Cic. Att.* 15, 4. Nay Cicero appears even to regret his death, (*Si haec manent, ut videntur*, if the present state of public affairs continue; *me Idus Martiae non delectant*: *Quoniam, interfecto domino, liberi non sumus, non fuit dominus ille* (sc. Caesar) *fugicendus*, *ib.* *Sublato enim tyranno, tyrannida* (i. e. dominationem Antonii) *manere video*, *ib.* 14. *Adta quidem illa res*, (sc. caedes Caesaris), *animo virili, consilio puerili: quis enim non videt, regni heredem relictum?* sc. Antonium, *ib.* 21.)

The opinions of men in that age were greatly divided, as they have been ever since, whether Caesar was slain justly or not, (*cum aliis pessimum, aliis pulcherrimum facinus videretur*, *Tacit. Ann.* 1, 8.) In general the favourers of a popular government, as Cicero, Lucan, &c. applaud the action, while the supporters of monarchy, as Virgil and Horace, Seneca, Dio Cassius, &c. condemn it. But the sentiments of writers are commonly influenced on this subject by the nature of the government under which they live. Suetonius, however, after enumerating the good qualities and actions of Caesar, declares that his bad actions, in a political light, preponderate, and that therefore he was thought to have abused his power, and to have been slain justly, (*Praegra-*



*vant tamen caetera facta dislaque ejus, ut et abusus dominatione, et jure caesus existimetur, c. 76.*

The death of Caesar was followed by the most dreadful scenes of war and massacre; so that in this respect at least, it was a great misfortune to the Romans. See ANTONIUS and OCTAVIUS.

Juvenal justly ascribes the fate of all the first *Triumviri* to their inordinate ambition; *Quid Crassos, quid Pompeios evertit, et illum* (sc. Caesarem), *Ad sua qui domitos deduxit* FLAGRA *Quirites? Summus nempe locus nulla non arte quaesitus.* The poet expresses the meanness of the servitude to which Caesar reduced the Romans, by his bringing them to bear his lash, (*ad sua flagra*); a punishment which, under the republic, it was unlawful to inflict on a Roman citizen, 10, 107.

Julius Caesar is perhaps on the whole the most distinguished character in history. He possessed very uncommon abilities, and was formed to excel in peace, as well as in war. Cicero ranks him among the greatest orators, *Br. 75.*; *Suet. Caes. 55.* His orations were admired for two qualities, not always found together, strength and elegance, (*vis—et mira sermonis, cujus propriè studiosus fuit, elegantia*), *Quintil. 10, 1, 114.* Quintilian says, “that he spoke with the same spirit with which he fought, (*eodem animo dixisse, quo bellavit*), and if he had devoted himself to the bar, (*si foro tantum vacasset*), would have been the only man capable of rivalling Cicero,” *ib.*

Caesar wrote memoirs or commentaries of his wars in Gaul, in seven books, and of his civil war with Pompey, in three books; which are still extant. The eighth book, concerning the Gallic war, was written by Hirtius. The author of the memoirs of Caesar's wars in Egypt, Africa, and Spain, is uncertain. Some ascribe them to Hirtius, and others to Oppius, *Suet. Caes. 56.* Cicero bestows the highest praise on Caesar's commentaries, *Br. 75.* But Posellio Asinius thought that they

were composed with too little care, and without sufficient regard to truth, *Suet. ib.*—Caesar also left two books on the *Analogy* of language, *ib.* or the *Art of Grammar*, *Quintil. 1, 7, 34, (de ratione Latine loquendi)*, *Cic. Br. 72.* inscribed to Cicero, *Gell. 19, 8.* He is said to have written this book during the Gallic war, in his passage over the Alps. He wrote his answer to Cicero's *eulogium* on Cato about the time of the battle of Munda; and while travelling from Rome to Farther Spain in his last expedition, he composed a poem, which he called *ITER*, the Journey. There were some of Caesar's juvenile poems extant in the time of Suetonius; also several of his letters to the senate, to Cicero, and to his familiar friends; and a collection of *Apophthegms*, or memorable sayings of eminent men, (*dicta collectanea*), *Suet. ib.* which we learn from Cicero he continued to improve in the height of his power, *Cic. Fam. 9, 16.* But Augustus is said to have forbidden these books to be published, *Suet. ib.* Such was the power of Caesar's mind, that while reading or writing, he used to dictate and hear at the same time. He is said to have dictated letters on the most important affairs to four secretaries at once; or if otherwise quite disengaged, (*si nihil aliud ageret*), to seven, *Plin. 7, 25.* Happy had it been for Caesar himself, as well as for mankind, if he had employed his wonderful talents to promote the good of his country, and not to enslave it, (*Felix—si patriae hostes tantum, non et patriam vicisset.* *I. Cels. in Vita Caes. p. 246.* But the desire of becoming sovereign of Rome, and of the world, (*Rex populi Romani dominusque omnium gentium esse*), made him disregard every other consideration, *Cic. Offic. 3, 21.* He used often to repeat two verses of Euripides, which he himself thus translated, *Nam si violandum est jus, regnandi gratia Violandum est, aliis rebus pietatem colas*, *Cic. O. 3, 21.*; *Suet. Caes. 30.* Euripid. *Proeuiss. n. 527.* So Seneca, *Phoen. 4, 220.* Hence

Lucan calls Caesar's usurpation *Jus datum sceleri*, 1, 2. Thus, among the scoffs which his soldiers, according to custom, threw out against him in his triumphs, this was one: *Si rectè facies, pleclère; sin malè, regnabis*, "If you do right," i. e. if you restore to the people their liberty, "you shall be punished," (for what you have done contrary to law): "But if you do wrong," i. e. if you do not restore liberty, "you shall be a king," *Dio*, 43, 20. So Juvenal, *Ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema*, 13, 105. Caesar after his death was ranked among the gods, and worshipped as a divinity, *Suet.* 58.

Caesar is said to have been tall, of a fair complexion, and very healthful, except that in the latter part of his life he was liable to the falling sickness, with which he was twice seized in the time of action, *Suet.* 45.; *Dio*, 44, 38.; *Plutarch. in Caes.* 715. & 733.

CAESAR is often put for the emperor, thus, *Vivaria Caesaris*, the emperor's fish ponds or stewes, *Juvenal.* 4, 51. So *Caesaris ad mensas*, *Id.* 5, 4. *Calcemus Caesaris hostem*, i. e. *Sejanum*, *Id.* 10, 86. *Caesaris uxor*, i. e. *Messalina*, *ib.* 330. *Caesaris Armentum*, i. e. *elephantum*, *Id.* 14, 106. *Tumulus Caesarum*, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 9. C. SÜETONII TRANQUILLI XII CAESARES, the lives of the twelve first emperors by Suetonius; the usual inscription to that work. *Prope Caesaris hortos*, near Caesar's gardens, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 18.; which he left to the Roman people, *Suet.* 83. — adj. CAESAREUS et CAESARIANUS. CAESAREAE domus series, the successors of Caesar, *Lucan.* 4, 823. CAESARIANI, sc. milites, the soldiers of Caesar, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 13, &c. whom Lucan calls *Caesaris pbes*, 3, 526. *Caesariane necis conscii*, privy to the death of Caesar, *Suet. Ner.* 4. *Sanguis Caesareus*, the blood of Julius Caesar, *Ovid, Met.* 1, 200. *Caesarea domus*, the house of Augustus Caesar, *Id. Trist.*

1, 1, 70. So *Caesarei Penates*, *Id. Met.* 15, 864. *Caesarianâ celeritate uti*, to be as expeditious as Caesar, *Cic. Att.* 16, 10. *Caesarianum civile bellum*, the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, *Nep.* 25, 7.

CAEYX. See CRYX.

CÄJËTA, the nurse of Aenëas, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 1.

CAIUS, a frequent praenomen of men among the Romans; and CAIA of women.

CAIUS is marked by C. and CAIA by the same letter inverted Q. *Quintil.* 1, 7, 28. — CAIA was a name assumed by every new-married woman. When on the marriage-night she arrived at the door of her husband, being asked by him what was her name, she answered, UBI TU CAIUS, ET EGO CAIA, i. e. *where you are master of the family, I am mistress*; as it is said, from Tanaquil, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus; who was also called CAIA CAECILIA, *Plin.* 8, 48 f. 74, et *Festus. et Quintil. Ibid.* adj. CAIÄNUS; *Caiana nex*, the murder of Caius Caligula, *Suet. Tit.* 1. *Emptum (sc. librum) plus minus asse Caiano Donas*, for one of Caius Caligula's asses, i. e. at the lowest price, *Stat. Silv.* 4, 9, 22. The AS is said to have been diminished in weight by C. Caligula.

CALÄIS, the son of Boreas and O-rithyia, and brother of Zethes, both represented by the poets as furnished with wings. See ZETHES.

CALÄMIS, ädis, m. a statuary, who was unrivalled in his art of representing horses, (*equis semper sine acumulo expressis*), *Plin.* 34, 8 f. 19, 11.; *Propert.* 3, 9, 10.; *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 1, 33.; *Quintil.* 12, 10, 7.

CALÄNUS, a celebrated Indian philosopher, who falling sick, caused a funeral pile to be raised, on which he was burnt at his own desire in presence of Alexander and his army, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 21. He is said to have predicted the death of that prince, which happened soon after. *Id. Div.* 1, 13.

CALCHAS,



**CALCHAS**, *-antis*, the son of Thestor, the soothsayer of the Greeks in the Trojan war, *Cic. Or. 22*; *Div. 1, 33*; *Virg. Aen. 2, 122*; *Sil. 13, 38*.

**CALDIUS**, a surname given to Tiberius by the soldiers from his fondness of hot drinks, (*calidae potiones*;) instead of Claudius, *Suet. Tib. 42*.—

**CALDUS**, a surname given to rash hot headed men, *Cic. Inv. 2, 9*.

**CALIGŪLA**, the fourth Emperor of Rome, remarkable for his cruelty; so called from his being educated in the camp, and wearing the shoes or short boots (*caligae*) of the common soldiers, *Suet. Cal. 9*.

**Q. Fufius CALĒNUS**, a tribune of the commons, who got a law passed, called *Lex Fufia*, by which he procured the acquittal of Clodius, when tried for violating the sacred rites of the good goddess (*BONA DEÆ*); *Cic. Att. 1, 14, & 16*. an adviser of peace with Antony, *Cic. Phil. 8, 3*.

**M. CALIDIUS**, a remarkable orator, *Cic. Br. 79. Quinctil. 70, 1*.

**CALLICRĀTES**, *-is*, an Athenian who imposed on Dion, and having caused him to be put to death, seized on the supreme power at Syracuse, *Nep. 10, 8. & 9*.—¶ 2. A Lacedæmonian artist, who made ants and other little animals of ivory, so small, that their parts could not be discerned by any other persons but himself, *Plin. 7, 21*; also chariots with their drivers, so minute, that a fly could cover them with its wings, *Id. 36, 5*; *et Aelian. 1, 17*.

**CALLICRATĪDAS**, *-ae*, a general of the Lacedæmonians, *Cic. Off. 1, 24, & 30*.

**CALLIMĀCHUS**, a celebrated Greek poet, born at Cyrène in Africa, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, & 39*; the son or descendant of Battus; hence called **BATTIĀDES**, *-ae*, *Ovid. Am. 1, 14, 33*; *Tr. 2, 367*; *et 5, 5, 33*; *in Ibin. 53*; called also *Clarius poeta*, i. e. inspired by Apollo, *Ovid. Tr. 1, 5, 1*. who is denominated **CLARIUS**, *Virg. Aen. 3, 360*; from *Claros*, a grove near Co-

lophon, where he had a temple, *Strab. 14, p. 442*; *Ovid. Met. 1, 515*.—**CALLIMACHUS** is esteemed by Quintilian the chief elegiac poet or writer of love poems: *Cujus* (sc. elegiacæ) *princeps habetur Callimachus*, *10, 1, 58*. But Horace seems to prefer Minnervus, *Ep. 2, 2, 101*.—Propertius made Callimachus his model; whence he calls himself the Roman Callimachus, *Propert. 4, 1, 64*. Horace is supposed to allude to Propertius in these words: *Discedo Alcaeus puncto illius: ille meo quis? Quis nisi Callimachus?* I come off, or am made an Alcaeus by his suffrage; and he a Callimachus by mine, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 99*.

**CALLIMACHUS** is commonly joined by the poets with Philætas; thus, *Ovid. Art. Am. 3, 330*; *Rem. 760*; *Tr. 1, 5, 1*; *Propert. 3, 1, 1*. So *Serta Philæteis*, &c. (*Vid. PHILETAS*); *Et Cyrenæas urna ministrat aquas*, and let my urn furnish me with the waters of Cyrene, i. e. let me drink of the same fountain, and thus imbibe the same poetic enthusiasm with Callimachus, *Prop. 4, 6, 3*.

**CALLIŌPE**, *-es*, the chief of the nine Muses, who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry, called also **CALLIŌPĒA**, *Ovid. Fast. 5, 80*. the mother of Orpheus, *Virg. Ec. 4, 57*.

**CALLĪPHO**, *-ōnis*, a philosopher, who made the chief happiness of man to consist in pleasure and virtue, *Cic. Fin. 2, 6, & 11*; *Acad. 4, 42*; *Fin. 5, 25*.

**CALLIPĒDES**, *-is*, a name put proverbially for one who promises a great deal, but does nothing, *Cic. Att. 13, 12*; *Suet. Tiber. 38*. The cause of this appellation is uncertain.

**CALLIRHŌE**, *-es*, the daughter of the river Achelous, (*Acheloida*, *Ovid. Met. 9, 413*), and wife of Alcmaeon, who obtained from Jupiter that her infant sons by Alcmaeon should become men before their time, in order to avenge the death of their father, *Ovid. ib. 414*.

**CALLISTHĒNES**, *-is*, a native of Olynthus,



**lynthus**, (*Olynthius*), the scholar of Aristotle, and companion of Alexander; by whom he was put to death, because he refused to pay him divine honours, *Cic. Raber. Possb.* 9.; *Tusc.* 3, 10. He wrote the history of his own country, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 14. and of the Trojan war, *Id. Div.* 1, 34. et 2, 25.

**CALLISTO**, -*ús*, the daughter of Lycæon king of Arcadia, converted by Jupiter into the constellation *Ursa Major*, the Greater Bear. (*G.* 4.7.)

**CALLISTRATUS**, the name of several Athenians.

**CALPURNIA** *gens*, the name of a clan at Rome, containing the families of the *Pisones*, *Besliae*, *Bibuli*, and *Cæfennini*, *Cic. Pis.* 23.; *Att.* 10, 8, &c.

**CALPURNIA**, the daughter of L. Calpurnius Piso, and the fourth wife of Julius Caesar, said to have been warned by a dream of her husband's death, *Suet. Cæs.* 81.

**CALVENA**, a friend of Caesar's, *Cic. Att.* 14, 5.

**CALVISIUS**, a governor of Africa, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 10. the name of several eminent men, from one of whom is derived **ACTIO CALVISIANA**, an action granted to a patron against his freed man, for recovering what the freed man had defrauded him of, *Digest.*

**Licinius CALVUS**, a satirical poet, whose works are lost, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 24. mentioned by Horace, *Sat.* 1, 10, 19.

**C. Licinius CALVUS**, an orator, *Cic. Fem.* 15, 21.; *Fin.* 1, 2.; *Brut.* 81. — ¶ 2. A name given to M. Crafus, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16.

**CALYPSO**, -*ús*, (rarely *Calypsōnis*, *Quinçtil.* 1, 5, 63. in the other cases *Calypsô*), a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, or according to others, the daughter of Atlas, (*Atlantis*, -*idis*), who possessed the island Ogygia, the situation of which is uncertain. When Ulysses was shipwrecked on her coast, Calypso gave him a hospitable reception, retained him in her island for six or seven years, and promised him immortality, if he would remain for ever with her, which he refused, *Homer. Odyss.* 7, & 15.; *Ovid.*

*Pont.* 4, 10, 13.; *Amor.* 2, 17, 15.; *Art.* 2, 125.; *Cic. Off.* 1, 13.

**CAMBÛSES** -*is*, the son of Cyrus the Great, king of Persia. (*G.* 6.3.)

**CAMILLA**, the queen of the Volsci, who assisted Turnus against Aenæas, famous for her swiftness and courage, slain by Aruns, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 803. et 11, 535.

**CAMILLUS**, the name of a branch or family of the *Gens Furia*.

**M. Furius CAMILLUS**, an illustrious Roman general, who took Veji, after it had been besieged for ten years, and defeated the Gauls, who, under Brennus, had taken and sacked Rome. He was celebrated as a second Romulus, and founder of his country. *Extulit hæc (sc. Italia) Decios, Marios, magnosque Camillos*, for *Magnum Camillum*, *Virg. G.* 2, 169. *Reduceſque Camillos*, so called, because he returned from banishment to free his country, *Lucan.* 7, 358. (*G.* 218, &c.)

**CAMOENAE**, *vel* **CAMËNAE**, (q. *Canēnae*, a *canendo*), the Muses. *Vid. MUSA.*

**CAMPASPE**, -*es*, a favourite concubine of Alexander's, whom Apelles being ordered to paint naked, fell desperately in love with her. Upon which Alexander gave her to him in a present. She was so beautiful, that Apelles is said to have painted from her his Venus rising from the sea, *Plin.* 35, 10.

**CANACE**, -*es*, the daughter of Oeolus, (*Oeolis*, -*idis*; voc. *Oeoli*), who had a child by her brother Macæreus. Her father having got notice of it, ordered the child to be exposed to wild beasts, and sent a sword to his daughter, with which she might kill herself. She complied with the command, but first, according to Ovid, wrote a moving epistle to Macæreus, who had fled to the temple of Delphi for protection, *Ovid. Ep.* 11.; *Amor.* 2, 18, 23.; *Trist.* 2, 384.; in *Ibin.* 359, & 564.; *Hygin. Fab.* 238. Macæreus is also said to have killed himself, *ib.* 242. But Homer makes Oeolus give his daughters in marriage to his sons, *Odyss.* 10, 7.

CANACE,

CANACE, f. *Canache*, one of Aetæon's dogs, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 217.; *Hygin.* 181.

CANĀCHUS, a statuary, *Cic. Br.* 18.; *Plin.* 34, 8.

CANDĀCE, -es, a queen of Aethiopia, in the time of Augustus, *Plin.* 6, 29.

CANENS, -entis, a beautiful nymph, remarkable for her skill in music, whence her name, the daughter of Janus and Venilia, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 333. whence she is called *Janigena*, *ib.* 381. the wife of Picus king of the Laurentes; who having been turned by Circe into a bird, called Picus, Canens lamented his loss so much, that she pined away, and by degrees vanished into the thin air, i. e. she was changed into a voice, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 432.

CANEPHŌRAE, virgins at Athens, who, in the sacred rites of Venus, carried canisters on their heads, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 3.

CANIDIUS, the name of several Romans.

C. CANINIUS *Rebilus*, one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 83, & 90. 8, 26. also in the civil wars, *Id. B. C.* 1, 24, 26.; *Hirt. B. Hisp.* 35. whom Caesar made consul, a. u. 708, at his own request, the last day of the year only for a few hours, (*Vid. Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS*), whence Cicero says of him sarcastically, *Caninio consule, neminem prandisse*, that no one dined in his consulship; because he was nominated at the 7th hour, or one o'clock afternoon, (*horā vii. renunciatus est*), and the usual time of taking the *prandium* was at mid-day, *Cic. Ep.* 7, 30.; *Ma rob. Sat.* 2, 3.; *Add. Dio*, 43, 46.; *Plin.* 7, 53.; *Tacit. Hist.* 3, 37.; *Suet. Caes.* 76.; *Plutarch. in Caes.* p. 735.

CANIUS, a learned Roman knight, cheated by Pytheas, a banker of Sicily, *Cic. Off.* 3, 14.—¶ 2. A facetious poet, born at Cadiz, *Martial.* 1, 62, 29.

CANULEIVS, a tribune of the commons at Rome, who procured a law to be made, that the Plebeians might intermarry with the Patricians, *Liv.* 4, 3, &c.

P. CANUTIUS, an eloquent orator, *Cic. Brut.* 56.; T. Canutius, a tribune, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 3, & 23.; *Phil.* 3, 9.

CAPHO, a veteran soldier, *Cic. Phil.* 10, 10, & 11, 5. A centurion of Antony's, *ib.* 8, 3.

CAPITO, -onis, a surname of the *Gens Ateja*.

C. CAPITO, a partisan of Caesar's, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8. et 13, 29.

Fontejus CAPITO, a man highly accomplished, (*ad unguem factus homo*), an intimate friend of Antony's, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 32.

CĀPĀNEVS, -i, (in three syllables); a noble Argive, the husband of Evadne, one of the seven famous generals in the war against Thebes, *Ovid. Trist.* 4, 3, 63.; *Plin.* 35, 11. remarkable for his impiety, *Stat. Theb.* 9 545. et 3, 602.; and therefore killed by Jupiter with a thunderbolt, *Hygin.* 68, & 70.; *Ovid. Met.* 9, 404.—Adj. CĀPĀNĒVS, v. -ēius; thus, *Capaneā pectora*, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 764.; *Capaneia conjux*, *ib.* 545.

Cāpētus, the sixth king of Alba, after Aenēas, *Liv.* 1, 3.; *Ovid. Met.* 14, 613.

CAPYS, -yis, v. -yos; acc. *Capym*, v. -yn; the son of Asīaracus and father of Anchises, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 768.; *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 34.—Also a companion of Aeneas, who is said to have given name to Capua in Italy, *ib.* 10, 145.

CARCALLA, a Roman emperor, remarkable for his cruelty.

CARBO, a surname of the *Gens Papiria*, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 21. adj. *Carbonianus*.

C. CARBO, an orator, said to be the only one of that name that was a good citizen, *ib.*—¶ 2. Cn. Carbo, the friend of Marius, thrice Consul, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 3. slain by Pompey, *Id. Fam.* 9, 21.

CĀRMENTA, v. CARMENTIS, an Arcadian prophetess, the mother of Evander, *Liv.* 1, 7. *Virg. Aen.* 8, 336. from whom the *Porta Carmentalis* at Rome is said to have been named, *ib.*

CARNEĀDES, -is, a native of Cyrenē (*Cyrenacus*),

(*Cyrenæus*), the founder of what is called the Third or New Academy, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 11. the scholar of Diogenes, the Stoic, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 30.; but afterwards differed widely from that sect. He maintained that nothing can be certainly perceived by the senses, *ib.* 4, 9. He was remarkable for his eloquence; and was sent to Rome with Diogenes as an ambassador, *Cic. Orat.* 2, 3. *Acad.* 4, 45.

*Spurius CARILIUS*, the first Roman who divorced his wife, a. u. 521, *Val. Max.* 2, 1.

*CARUS*, a Roman emperor, *Eutrop.* 9, 18.

*CARTHÄLO*, -*önis*, the commander of Annibal's cavalry, 22, 15.

*CASCA*, (a surname of the *Servilii*); one of the conspirators against Cæsar, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 11. who gave him the first wound, *Plutarch. Cæs.* p. 739.; *Appian, B. C.* 2, p. 501.

*CASSANDER*, -*tri*, the son of Antipater, governor of Macedonia under Aridæus, who put to death Olympias, the mother of Alexander the Great, *Justin.* 14, 6. and others of that king's nearest relations, *ib.* 15, 2.

*CASSANDRA*, the daughter of Priam, king of Troy, to whom Apollo granted the gift of prophecy, upon her promising to gratify his passion; but afterwards, upon her refusal, he ordained that her prophecies, though true, should never be believed, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 246, *Higin.* 93. Hence she is called *Antistita Phœbi*, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 410.

*CASSIOPE*, -*es*, v. *Cassiopea*; and in later writers *Cassiopeia*, the wife of Cepheus king of Æthiopia, and mother of Andromeda; converted into a constellation, and represented in a sitting posture, *Columell.* 71, 2, 78.; *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.; *Hygin. Poët. Astron.* 2, 10.; *Ovid. Met.* 4, 737.

*CASSIUS*, the name of a Roman gens; adj. *CASSIUS*, and ostent *CASSIANUS*. *Cassia familia*, the family of the Cassii, *Liv.* 2, 41. *Horti Cassiani*, the gardens of one Cassius, *Cic. Att.* 12, 21.

*Sp. CASSIUS Viscellinus*, consul a. u. 261, who obtained a triumph for taking Pometia, *Liv.* 2, 17. the first who was made master of horse, *ib.* 18. made consul a second time, a. 261, *ib.* 33. a third time, a. 268, when he first promulgated an *agrarian* law, for dividing the lands taken from the enemy among the citizens and Latins, which was violently opposed by the patricians, particularly by those who possessed the public lands; and therefore the law did not pass. On this account Cassius, after he resigned his office, was condemned and put to death, on suspicion of his having formed a plot to make himself king, *ib.* 41.

*L. CASSIUS Longinus*, a tribune a. 616, l. 617, who got a law passed, (*Lex Cassia Tabellaria*), in the consulship of Lepidus and Mancinus, that in all public trials, except for treason, the people in the *comitia*, and the *Judices selecti* in the praetor's court, should give their votes by ballot, and not *viva voce* as formerly, *Cic. Br.* 2, 27.; *Sext.* 48.; *Leg.* 3, 16. Cassius, when praetor, was noted for his rigid strictness; whence *CASSIANI judices*, as strict or as upright as Cassius, *Cic. Rose. Am.* 30.; *Verr.* 3, 60, & 62. *Ille* (Julianus) *judicibus Cassius tristior*, Marcellin. l. 22. On account of his excessive severity, his tribunal was called *Scopulus reorum*, the rock of criminals, *Val. Max.* 3, 7, 9. When he presided in a trial for murder or the like, he charged the *judices* or jurymen to enquire, *QUI BONO FUERIT?* To whom was it of advantage, or whose interest was it? He used this saying so frequently, that it was called *CASSIANUM DICTUM*, the saying of Cassius, *Cic. Mil.* 12. *et ibi Ascon.*; *Phil.* 2, 14.—*Peduceus* a tribune having complained of a sentence of Q. Metellus, the *Pontifex Maximus*, and of the college of *Pontifices*, concerning some Vestal virgins, accused of incest, as partial, Cassius being appointed by the people to try the same virgins anew, condemned several of them to death; *Ascon. ibid. Liv. Epit.* 63.

*L. CASSIUS*,



**L. CASSIUS**, praetor a. u. 644. So much respected for his integrity, that being sent by the people to bring Jugurtha to Rome on a public promise of safety, (*interposita fide publica*;) when Cassius pledged his own promise, Jugurtha valued it no less than the public faith, *Sallust. Jug.* 33. Some suppose this Cassius to have been the same with the former, but he rather seems to have been a different person;—probably the same who was consul with Marius, a. 647, and who was defeated and slain, and his army made to pass under the yoke, by the *Tigurini*, a canton or division (*pagus*) of the Helvetii, *Caes. B. G.* 17, & 14.; *Liv. Epit.* 65.; *Oros.* 16, 17.;—**CASSIANUM Bellum**, the war in which Cassius was slain, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 12.

**C. CASSIUS Varus**, a favourer of the Manilian law, *Cic. Manil.* 23. consul with M. Terentius Varro Lucullus a. u. 680, the first year that Verres was praetor of Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 23. et 3, 41.

**C. CASSIUS Longinus**, the quaestor of Crassus, in his expedition against the Parthians; after whose death he collected the remains of the Roman army, checked the progress of the enemy, repulsed them from the city Antioch, and preserved the province of Syria, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 10. et 5, 20. et 8, 10.; *Phil.* 11, 14.; *Vell.* 2, 46.; *Dio*, 40, 28.; *Oros.* 6, 13. Cassius was tribune of the commons at the beginning of the civil war. Pompey having fled from the city, sent Cassius to the consuls at Capua, to desire they would return to Rome, and carry off the money which they had left in the public treasury. But it was too late, *Cic. Att.* 7, 21. Cassius commanded a large fleet under Pompey, consisting of Syrians, Phoenicians, and Cilicians; with which he destroyed a number of Caesar's ships at Messana in Sicily, and would have taken that town, had not the news of Caesar's victory at Pharsalia, arriving just at the time, prevented it, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 101. After this Cassius joined Cato in Greece, and passed over with him to Cyrène in

Africa; but having there heard of the death of Pompey, he left Cato and went over to Caesar, *Dio*, 42, 13. Caesar's pardon had previously been secured for Cassius by Brutus, to whose sister Cassius was married, *Plutarch. in Brut.*; *Cic. Fam.* 12, 2. Nay, so far did Caesar drop his resentment against Cassius, that he even made him one of his lieutenants, (*Cassium sibi legavit.*) *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6, 20. Cassius, however, afterwards became one of the chief conspirators against Caesar; (See **BRUTUS**, and *G.* 242, & 328.) Some ascribe this to his being offended because Caesar had refused him the consulship, *Vell.* 2, 56. others, because Caesar gave Brutus the more honourable praetorship in preference to him, *Plutarch. in Brut.*; *Appian.* p. 498. But Cassius had always discovered a high spirit and a strong love of liberty. When a boy, he is said to have given Sulla's son, Faustus, a box on the ear, for boasting among his schoolfellows of his father's greatness and absolute power, (*proscriptionem paternam laudantem colapho percussit*;) *Val. Max.* 3, 1, 3. and when Pompey called the boys before him to give an account of their quarrel, Cassius declared in his presence, "that if Faustus should dare to repeat the words, he would repeat the blow," *Plutarch. in Brut.*

Cassius in his later years deserted the sect of the Stoics, and became a convert to Epicurus, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 16. He, however, always lived as a Stoic; was moderate in pleasures, temperate in diet, and a water drinker through life, (*totâ vitâ aquam bibit*;) *Senec. Ep.* 83. Hence Caesar, when admonished to beware of Antony and Dolabella, used to say, "That it was not the fat and sleek men that he feared, but the pale and the lean;" meaning Cassius and Brutus, *Plutarch. Caes. p.* 737. Cicero speaks of Cassius as having formerly designed to dispatch Caesar in Cilicia at the mouth of the river Cydnus, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 11. But when this happened is uncertain, (See **BRUTUS**, and *G.* 242. & 328.)

**L. CASSIUS**, the brother of the former,

former, *Cic. Planc.* 24. made tribune after the death of Caesar, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 9. He presided at the celebration of the games exhibited by Brutus and C. Cassius, the praetors, after the death of Caesar, when they themselves could not be present in safety on account of the designs of Antony, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 2.; *Att.* 14, 2.

L. CASSIUS Longinus, a senator, an accomplice in Catiline's conspiracy, *Sallust. Cat.* 17.; *Sull.* 13.; *Cat.* 3, 4. who demanded the charge of setting the city on fire, *ib.* 6. but made his escape before the conspiracy was discovered, *Sallust. Cat.* 44.

L. CASSIUS, the commander of one of Pompey's fleets, who might have taken Caesar prisoner after the battle of Pharsalia, while crossing the Hellespont; but was so struck with the fame of Caesar's success, that he voluntarily surrendered to him, *Suet. Caes.* 63. *Vid.* CAESAR. Appian says this was done by C. CASSIUS, *B. C.* 2, 497. in which several modern historians have followed him; and Cicero is supposed by some to allude to the same fact, *Phil.* 2, 11. But Caius was at that time with his fleet on the coast of Sicily, *Caes. B. C.* 39, 101.; *Dio.* 42, 13. and did not surrender himself to Caesar, till after the death of Pompey, *Dio.* 42, 13. It is uncertain whether this was the other Cassius, (*alter Cassius*), mentioned among the conspirators against Caesar, *Suet. Caes.* 82. and supposed to be the brother of Caius, who is said to have given Caesar the first wound in the breast a little below the throat, *ib.* Appian says that Casca was the first that wounded Caesar in the breast; that another stabbed him in the side, and that Cassius wounded him in the face, *B. C. p.* 501. & 502.

L. CASSIUS Longinus, a lieutenant of Caesar's in the civil war, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 34. & 36.

Q. CASSIUS Longinus, chosen by Pompey to be his quaestor, without casting lots for it, a. 700, *Cic. Att.* 6, 6.; but in the civil war he joined Caesar. He was tribune when the decree of the senate against Caesar was

made, and gave his negative to with Antony, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 2. And when their negative was disregarded, he fled with Antony and Curio to Caesar, *ib.* 5.; *Cic. Fam.* 16, 11.; *Dio.* 41, 1.; *Appian. B. C.* 2, 448. After the defeat of Afranius and Petreius, Cassius was sent with two legions to Corduba, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 19.; and after the surrender of Varro, Caesar gave him the command of the south part of Spain, with four legions, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 21.; *Dio.* 41, 24.; *Appian. ib.* 454.; which country Cassius harassed so cruelly by his exactions, that the Spaniards attempted to kill him, *Hirt. Bell. Alex.* 48,—53, &c. Being obliged, on account of his misconduct, to leave the province, he was drowned in the mouth of the Ibērus, *ib.* 64.; *Dio.* 42, 16.

The commotions excited by Cassius facilitated the attempts of the sons of Pompey and of Labienus to become masters of Spain, *Dio.* 43, 29.; and hence gave occasion to Caesar's last war in that country, *Hirt. ib. et B. Hisp.*

CASSIUS Parmensis, probably so called from his being a native of Parma. He was left by Brutus and C. Cassius, when they marched against Antony and Octavius, with a fleet and army to collect money. After their death, he, with young Cicero, the son of the orator, joined Statius Murcius, *Appian. B. C.* 5, p. 672. The scholiast on Horace says, that he retired to Athens, where he was killed by the order of Augustus. He wrote tragedies and other poems, which were much esteemed, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 3. He is supposed by some to have been the same with Cassius the Tuscan, (*Etruscus*), who wrote so much, that his papers and books served to compose his funeral pile, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 61. But others, and with more justice, suppose him to have been a different person.

CASTOR, -ōris, the son of Jupiter by Leda, the wife of Tyndārus; the twin-brother of Pollux; who after their death were both ranked among the

the stars, and worshipped as deities by mariners. (G. 411.) *Ad Castoris sc. aedem*, at the temple of Castor, *Cic. Quint. 4.*; *Add. Verr. 1, 49, &c.*—adj. CASTOREUS.

CASTOR, the grandson of King Deiotarus, who accused his grandfather to Caesar of having plotted his death, *Cic. Dej. 1.*

L. Sergius CATILINA, who formed a conspiracy to overturn the government of Rome, which was detected by Cicero, when consul, *Sallust. Cat. (See CICERO)*.—put for any seditious person, *Juvenal. 14, 41.*; adj. CATILINARIUS.

CATILLUS, f. *Catilius*, the leader of the Tiburtines, one of the confederates of Turnus, *Virg. Aen. 7, 672.* Hence *Moenia Catili*, the walls of Tibur, *Hor. Od. 1, 18, 2.*; the same with *Moenia Tiburtia*, so named from Tiburtus, the eldest brother of Catilus, *Virg. ib. 670.*

P. CATIENUS Plotinus, a freedman, who was so fond of his patron, that being left his sole heir, he threw himself on his funeral pile, *Plin. 7, 36.*

CATIVULCUS, a king of the *Elurones*, who poisoned himself, that he might not fall into the hands of Caesar, *Caes. B. G. 6, 30.*

M. Porcius, surnamed CATO, on account of his wisdom, (*q. CATUS*); *Cic. Sen. 2.*; *Plutarch. in vita ejus, pr.* His original surname was PRISCUS, *ib.* He was born at Tusculum, (*Tusculanus*), *Cic. Planc. 8.* of reputable parents, but not noble, *Plutarch. ib. a. u. 520.* the year before Q. Fabius Maximus was consul for the first time, *Cic. Sen. 4.*; *Val. Max. 3, 4.* He resided in the country of the Sabines, where he had a farm, (*haeredium*), left him by his father, *Nep. 23, 1.*; near which was a small farm-house, which had belonged to Curius Dentatus, whose character Cato greatly admired, and strove to imitate, *Plutarch. et Cic. Sen. 16.*

Cato, when very young, served under Fabius Maximus at the taking of Tarentum, *ib.* (Cicero makes him then quaestor, *Sen. 4.* but the reading of this passage is supposed to be incorrect, *Vid. Gruter in Cic.*) He was a

military tribune in Sicily; and after that gained great praise for his bravery in the battle of Metaurus, near Sena (Gallia), against Hasdrubal, *Nep. 23, 1.*

Cato is said to have been induced by Valerius Flaccus, a nobleman who lived in his neighbourhood, to come to Rome and sue for preferments, *Plutarch.* Being made quaestor, it fell to his lot to serve under the great Scipio in Sicily, by whom he was appointed, with Laelius, to command the left wing of the fleet in the passage to Africa, *Liv. 29, 25.* Plutarch says, that Cato, displeased with Scipio's profusion of the public money, and with his indulgence to his troops, returned to Rome; and by his complaints against Scipio in the senate, with the assistance of Fabius, caused ambassadors to be sent to Sicily to examine the state of Scipio's army. But Livy gives a different account of this matter, *29, 22.*

Cato being created praetor, obtained the province of Sardinia, *Liv. 32, 7, & 8.*; where he acted with great integrity and disinterestedness, (*sanctus et innocens*), but was thought too severe in checking usury, *ib. 27. a. u. 559.*; he was made consul with his old friend Valerius Flaccus, *a. 559, Liv. 33, 42.* The province of Spain fell to his lot, *ib. 43.*; where he performed so great exploits as to merit a triumph, *Id. 34, 8,—46.* Before he left Rome he delivered a memorable speech against the abrogation of the *Appian* law, which limited the expences and dress of women, *ib. 2,—5.* In the war against Antiochus he served under Manius Acilius, the consul, as lieutenant, (*consularis legatus*), *Liv. 36. 17.*; Cicero says, as military tribune, *Sen. 10.*; and contributed greatly to the victory gained over Antiochus at Thermopylae, *ib. 18.* He was sent by the consul to carry the news of the victory to Rome, *ib. 21.* Cicero says, that Cato went to the war against Antiochus with L. Scipio, by mistake, as it is thought; or the words (*cum Scipione*) are supposed to have been interpolated.



lated by some transcriber, *Cic. Mur.* 14.

Cato was a great admirer of Fabius Maximus, *Cic. Sen.* 4.; and inimical to Scipio Africanus. He supported the charge brought against him of having taken money from Antiochus, to procure for that king favourable terms of peace, *Liv.* 38, 54.; and after the death of Africanus, promoted a similar accusation against his brother L. Scipio, who was condemned, *Liv.* 38, 54, 55, 56, & 60. Cicero represents Cato as extolling Scipio Africanus highly, *Sen.* 6, 9, & 23. But the dialogue required this change of character.

A. u. 570, Cato was created censor with Valerius Flaccus, who had been his colleague in the consulate. He exercised this office with so great strictness, *Liv.* 39, 42, & 44. that he was ever afterwards called CATO CENSOR, or CENSORIUS, *Plin.* 7, 30.; *Quintilian.* 1, 7, 23. *et alibi passim.* *Durus Cato*, rigid, severe, *Juvenal.* 11, 90. Hence Cato is put for a censor, or censorious person; thus, *non possum libertum ferre Catonem*, I cannot bear a freedman to be a censor of my conduct, *Martial.* 11, 40, 15. *Triste supercilium, durique severa Catonis* FRONS, *Id.* 11, 2, 1.; *Cum tremere—durus Catonem*, *Juvenal.* 11, 90. The Roman people, even in Cato's lifetime, erected a statue to him on account of his meritorious conduct in his censorship, *Plutarch.*

Cato, by his rigid severity against luxury and vice, incurred great enmity, especially among the nobility, who never failed to arraign him whenever he gave the least ground for it. He is said to have pleaded his own cause forty-four times, (*quater et quadragies*); but was always acquitted, *Plin.* 7, 27 f. 28.; and came off from every trial with increased reputation, *Liv.* 39, 40. The republic was then governed, as Nepos observes, not by power, but by justice, (*non potentiâ, sed jure*), 23, 2.

Such was the reputation of Cato for inflexible justice, that Virgil represents him as prescribing laws to the pious shades below, (*secretosque pios*;

*his dantem jura Catonem*), *A.* 8, 670. Some ascribe this to Cato *Uticensis*. So *Quis te, Magne Cato, tacitum—relinquat?* *ib.* 6, 841.

Horace, inveighing against the luxury of his time, contrasts it with the simple manners of the age of Cato, whom he calls *insonsus*, because barbarians were then little used, *Od.* 2, 15, 11.

Cato, though remarkable for temperance, was fond of convivial meetings, where he sometimes remained all night, and drank freely, *Cic. Sen.* 14. Hence *narratur et Prisci Catonis sæpe mero incaluisse virtus*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 21, 11. Hence also Martial calls this *Vitium Catonis*, 2, 89, 2.

Cato was one of the most distinguished characters of ancient Rome as an orator, a lawyer, a general, a statesman, and a scholar, *Liv.* 39, 40.; *Plin.* 7, 27.; *Cic. Brut.* 17.; *Nep.* 23, 3.; *Quintilian.* 12, 11, 23. Through most part of his life he expressed a great dislike to the learning of the Greeks, *Plin.* 7, 30.; afraid, as he said, lest it should corrupt the Roman youth, and lead them to prefer the glory of speaking to that of acting well, *Plutarch.*; but when old, having changed his mind, he applied to the study of Greek with wonderful avidity, *Cic. Acad.* 8, 2.; *Sen.* 1, 8, & 11. He wrote books on various subjects. His principal work was on history and antiquities, which he called *ORIGINES*, in seven books, *Cic. Brut.* 17.; *Sen.* 11. Nepos calls them *HISTORIAE*, and mentions the subject of each book. In the second and third books he traced the origin of every city in Italy; whence he gave the name of *ORIGINES* to all the seven books. He did not begin to write them till he was an old man, *Nep.* 23, 3.; *Cic. Sen.* 11.; though Livy, by a licence or anachronism, which he sometimes uses in his speeches, makes the tribune Valerius quote them while Cato was consul, and only thirty-nine years old, an early age for a *new* man; but the *Leges Annales* were not then strictly observed,

served, and preferments were open to merit, *Liv.* 34, 5.

Of the various compositions of Cato, mentioned, *Cic. Or.* 2, 32.; *Off.* 1, 29.; *Brut.* 15, 16, 17.; *Quintil.* 3, 1, 19. et 3, 6, 97.; *Gell.* 7, 10.; *Plin.* 14, 4. et 29, 1.; *Macrob. Sat.* 3, 5.; *Plutarch. in Cat. Maj.* the only one now extant is his book on husbandry, (*de re rustica, vel de rebus rusticis*, *Cic. Sen.* 15.)

Cato is said to have enriched the Latin language with several new words, *Horat. Art. p.* 56. *Vocabula rerum Priscis memorata Catonibus*, in the dat. for a *Prisco Catene*, the names of things or nouns used by Old Cato, *Id. Ep.* 2, 2, 117. Sallust is accused of having stolen (*furatus*) or borrowed many of Cato's expressions, *Quintil.* 8, 3, 29.; *Suet. Aug.* 86.

The Carthaginians and Masinissa being at war with each other, Cato was sent on an embassy, to enquire into the cause of their quarrel. When he came to Carthage, he found it not in the low condition he expected, but opulent, and flourishing. Instead, therefore, of endeavouring to settle differences between the contending states, upon his return to Rome, he told his countrymen, that they would never be secure, unless they destroyed so dangerous a rival; and after this, on whatever subject he spoke in the senate, he always concluded with advising the destruction of Carthage, CARTHAGO EST DELENDA, *Flor.* 2, 15. ET HOC AMPLIUS CENSEO, CARTHAGINEM ESSE DELENDAM, *Plutarch.* Scipio Nasica judged more wisely, that Carthage should be preserved, *ib.* as the event showed, (*G.* 678). *Appian. Punic. n.* 38.; *Vell.* 2, 1.; *Plin.* 33, 11 f. 53.; *Flor.* 2, 15. et 3, 12. Justice seems to have been little regarded either by the one or the other. The authority of Cato prevailed, as Cicero observes, even after his death, (*etiam mortui*), *Off.* 1, 23. But Plutarch affirms, that Cato lived till after the beginning of the Third Punic war. Cicero says, that Cato was

eighty-five years old when he died; and that he retained his vigour to the last, so as to accuse Serv. Galba that very year before the people, *Brut.* 20. So Pliny, *Atque hic, Ca'o DCV anno urbis nostrae obiit, LXXXV suo*, 29, 1 f. 8. But Livy says, that Cato pleaded his own cause in his 86th year, and accused Galba in his 90th year, 39, 40.—So Valerius Maximus, 8, 7, 1. If, however, Cato died in the year Pliny mentions, he was only 85.

Cato had a son called also Marcus, a youth of great hopes, whom Cato himself taught the rudiments of learning, *Plutarch.* He served as a soldier under Pompilius; and when that general thought proper to disband the legion in which young Cato served, Cato wished to remain in the army, but would not fight against the enemy till he had taken the military oath anew. Cicero says, that there was a letter extant in his time from old Cato to his son, giving him this advice, *Off.* 1, 11. Cato's son married the daughter of Paulus Aemilius, under whom he fought with uncommon bravery in the battle against Perseus, *Plutarch.* He died when praetor, to the great grief of his father, *ib. et Cic. Fam.* 4, 6.; *Sen.* 23.

Cato married a second time the daughter of his client Saloniū, and had by her, after he was eighty, (*octogesimo exacto*), a son whom he called M. Cato Saloniānus, or Saloniū, from his mother's father, *Plin.* 7, 13.; *Gell.* 13, 18.; *Plutarch. in Cat. Maj.* This Saloniū had a son, called Marcus, who was the father of Cato Uticensis, *Plutarch. et Cic. Off.* 3, 16.—Cato, the Censor, is also called MAJOR, to distinguish him from his great grandson, who is called CATO MINOR. Hence Cicero calls his treatise on old age, in which Cato the Censor is introduced as the principal speaker, CATO MAJOR, *Cic. Off.* 1, 42.; *Amic.* 1.

M. Porcius CATO, the great-grandson (*pronēpos*) of Cato the Censor, lost his parents when very young, and was brought up with his half-brother

ther Caepio, and three half-sisters, in the house of Livius Drusus, his mother's brother. From his very infancy he discovered a resolute, firm, and inflexible temper. He was slow in learning, but what he once conceived, he faithfully retained, and conquered every difficulty by perseverance. As he spurned flattery, so he scorned threatenings. Popoedius Silo, an Italian nobleman who had come to Rome to solicit for the allies the rights of citizens, and lodged at the house of Drusus, having become familiar with the boys, asked them one day to intercede with their uncle, that he would befriend their cause. Caepio gave a smile of consent; but Cato, by his silence and looks, intimated his refusal. Upon which Silo, snatching him up, carried him to the window, and threatened to throw him over, if he would not consent, holding his body out of the window, and shaking him several times. But Cato remained all the time unmoved and unconcerned, *Plutarch*. Cicero is supposed to allude to this story in the expression, *De quadrimo Catone*, Fam. 16, 22.

Sulla, the dictator, used frequently to invite Cato and his brother to his house, and to talk familiarly to them, which he did to very few. Cato was then about fourteen years old. One day, observing the heads of several great men brought in, he asked Sarpēdo, his governor, "Why does no body kill this man?" "Because," says he, "they fear him more than they hate him." "Why then," replied Cato, "do you not give me a sword, that I may stab him, and free my country from this slavery?" Sarpēdo seeing his countenance full of anger and fury, was greatly terrified, and from that time watched him strictly, lest he should attempt something desperate, *ib.*

Cato early became acquainted with Antipāter, the Stoic philosopher; and finding the principles he taught agreeable to his natural temper, cordially embraced them, and adhered to them

so steadily, that he has always been justly esteemed one of the chief ornaments of that sect, (*PERFECTUS STOICUS*, *Cic. praef. Paradox.*) The manners of the Romans being at that time very corrupt, Cato thought it requisite, in many things, to go contrary to the ordinary way of the world. Seeing, therefore, that a rich purple was most in fashion, he always wore black. He often used to go out after dinner, (which was a slight meal, and used to be taken about mid-day), without either shoes or tunic; not that he sought reputation from such peculiarities, but wished to accustom himself to be ashamed of nothing but what was really shameful, and to despise all other things which were disesteemed by the world, *Plutarch*. To this negligence of dress Horace alludes, *Ep.* 1, 19, 12. Having succeeded to an estate worth 100 talents, he turned it all into ready money, which he kept by him, that he might have it in his power to serve such of his friends as needed it. *Plutarch. ib.*

Cato married Attilia, the daughter of Sorānus, whom, on account of her misconduct, he was obliged to divorce. He after that married Marcia, the daughter of Philippus, a lady of exemplary virtue, *Plutarch*. Hence Martial puts *Catonis uxor* for *mulier castissima*, 11, 16, 1.

Cato served several campaigns with great reputation. The first office he obtained from the people was that of military tribune; in which capacity he served under Rubrius, praetor of Macedonia. He took with him fifteen slaves, two freedmen, and four of his friends. These rode on horseback, but Cato always went on foot, to which hardness he had inured himself from his youth; yet kept up with the rest, and conversed with them by turns on the way. After his arrival in the army he rendered the legion which he commanded a model for discipline; being, at the same time, equally respected and beloved by the soldiers. In his apparel, his diet, and manner of marching,



marching, he was more like a common soldier than an officer; but in virtue, courage, and wisdom, he exceeded most commanders.

Cato always discovered the strongest affection for his brother. Whilst he was with the army in Macedonia, being informed that Caepio had been taken ill at Aenus in Thrace, though it was the middle of winter, he instantly set sail in a small boat from Thessalonica, and with the utmost hazard reached Aenus just after Caepio expired. Cato, forgetting his Stoical principles, lamented the loss of his brother with expressions of the deepest grief, and celebrated his funeral with the greatest magnificence, *ib.*

Cato, having left the army, made a progress through Asia, to observe the customs of that country. Being little known, and travelling with a small retinue, he often met with a poor reception. But when he reached the camp of Pompey, who was then carrying on war against Mithridates, that general, knowing his consequence, received him with marks of the highest respect. After this, the cities through which he passed strove to outdo each other in expressions of honour, and in the magnificence of their entertainments. King Dejotarus offered him the richest presents, but Cato accepted none of them, *ib.*

Cato, after his return to Rome, being made quaestor, discharged the duties of that office with the utmost fidelity. His integrity was so conspicuous, that it became proverbial among the people, if any thing unlikely or incredible were asserted, to say, "They would not believe it though CATO himself should affirm it." In vacation time, as he was going to his country-seat in Lucania, with his books and philosophers, he happened to meet a great many horses and attendants, which he was informed belonged to Metellus Nepos, the brother-in-law of Pompey, who was going to Rome to offer himself a candidate for the tribuneship. Cato, apprehending his dan-

gerous designs, immediately returned to the city, and sued for the same office, that he might oppose them. They were both chosen. Cato, having observed that the election of consuls was commonly determined by bribery, declared, "that he would accuse whomever he should find giving money." Yet he excepted Silanus, who was married to his sister Servilia; but accused Muræna, who was not more guilty than the other. Cato was joined in the accusation by Sulpicius, one of the disappointed candidates. Cicero, then consul, defended Muræna, and in his pleading, exposed the paradoxes of the Stoic philosophers with so much humour, that he raised great laughter among the judges. Whereupon Cato said to those standing by, "What a pleasant consul we have!"

*Plutarch. in Cat. Min.* Muræna was acquitted, and instead of resenting the conduct of Cato, always treated him with the greatest confidence, *ib.*—Cato, while tribune elect, *i. e.* before he entered on his office, by his memorable speech in the senate, determined the fate of Lentulus, Cethegus, and the other accomplices of Catiline, who were apprehended, (See CICERO). Plutarch relates, that this alone, of all Cato's speeches, was preserved, by means of certain persons, whom Cicero had taught to take down what was said by certain abbreviations; and that this served as the first foundation of the art of writing short hand, *in Cat. Min.*

Metellus the tribune, with the concurrence of Caesar, proposed a law for recalling home Pompey with his army, under pretext of preserving the city from the danger of Catiline's conspiracy; but their real design was to deliver the republic into the hands of Pompey, and to give him absolute power. This, however, was prevented by the firmness of Cato, whom Metellus, on the day for passing the law, attacked in the forum with an armed force; but Cato persisted in his opposition, with no small danger, *Cic. Sext. 28.* till  
at

at last he was extricated by the intervention of Murena the consul. Metellus thus being frustrated, fled to Pompey. (See CAESAR.)

Next year, a. u. 692, Pompey returned from Asia, in the height of his glory. Perceiving that he could not accomplish his designs without the concurrence of Cato, he sent his friend Minutius to propose to Cato an intimate alliance with him, by marrying the eldest of Cato's two nieces himself, some say his daughters, and his son the youngest. But Cato, without hesitation, immediately answered, "Go tell Pompey that Cato is not to be gained by female influence, though otherwise I very much value his kindness. While he acts honourably and justly, he shall find in me a friendship more firm than any alliance; but I will not give hostages to Pompey's glory against my country's safety." This answer, as may be imagined, was very disagreeable to the women; and however praise-worthy in Cato, proved in the end very unfortunate to his country; for Pompey soon after formed the fatal connection with Caesar and Crassus, which gave cause to all the civil wars which followed, and finally to the destruction of the republic. All this Cato might have prevented, by yielding a little. Hence Cicero blames him for acting as if he had lived in the republic of Plato, not in the dregs of Romulus, (*tanquam in πολιτειᾳ Platonis, non tanquam in fauce Romuli*), Att. 2, 1. The remaining part of Cato's life was employed in unavailing efforts to oppose the unjust designs of the Triumvirate. The Romans, sunk in luxury, and blinded by corruption, with a very few exceptions, lent a deaf ear to all his remonstrances, *Dio*, 37, 57. Cato vainly endeavoured to preserve the ancient forms of the constitution, while the spirit of it was gone.

In the dispute between Lucullus and Pompey, Cato took part with Lucullus, both from a sense of justice and regard to affinity, Lucullus being married to Cato's sister, *Plutarch*.

When most of the nobility made a contribution (*pecunias contulerunt*) to enable Bibulus, in his suit for the consulship, to bribe as high as his competitors Lucejus and Caesar, Cato is said to have approved of it, (*ne Catone quidem abnuente eam largitionem e republica fieri*), *Suet. Caes.* 19.

Caesar having got his law passed for the division of the lands of Campania among the poorer citizens, annexed a clause to it, "That all the senators should swear to defend it." This Cato long refused to do, and his admirer Favonius; but moved by the entreaties of his family, and the persuasion of his friends, among the rest of Cicero, he at last complied, *Plutarch. et Cic. Sext.* 28. Cato, however, still continued to oppose the laws of Caesar, on which account Caesar one day ordered him to be carried to prison; but when many of the senators followed Cato, Caesar, fearing lest such violence should raise odium, desired one of the tribunes to interpose, and liberate Cato, *Dio*, 38, 3.; *Suet. Caes.* 20.; *Gell.* 4, 10.

A. U. 695, Clodius, when tribune, having effected the banishment of Cicero, procured a law to be passed, "That the kingdom of Cyprus should be taken from Ptolemy, and reduced into the form of a province." Cato was appointed to execute this law, in order to remove him also out of the way, that he might not thwart the unjust proceedings of Clodius, nor the views of the *Triumviri*, by whom Clodius was supported, *Cic. Dom.* 8, 20, & 25.; *Sext.* 18, & 28.; *Dio*, 38, 30. et 39, 22.; *Vell.* 2, 45. Cato, though he disapproved of the proceedings of Clodius, yet accepted this office, which was imposed on him by what Cicero calls *rogatio sceleratissima*, a most wicked law, *Sext.* 29. and discharged it with his usual fidelity. Upon his return to Rome he was received by the people and senate with every mark of respect, *Plutarch.*; *Flor.* 3, 9. The senate decreed him an extraordinary praetorship, or that he might stand candidate



candidate for that office before the legal time, and the right of viewing the spectacles in a *toga praetexta*, or in a robe bordered with purple. But Cato would accept none of these honours, *Plutarch. ib.*; *Dio*, 39, 23.; *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 14. Cato brought from Cyprus no less a sum than 7000 talents of silver, *ib. et Lucan.* 3, 164.

Pompey and Crassus having agreed with Caesar to sue for a second consulship, to continue to him his command for other five years, and to seize for themselves the richest provinces of the empire, the only competitor that appeared against them was Domitius Ahenobarbus, who was married to Marcia, Cato's sister. But on the day of the election, Domitius and Cato, in their way to the *Campus Martius*, were attacked by the party of Pompey and Crassus, one of their attendants killed on the spot, several wounded, and the rest obliged to fly. After this Pompey and Crassus were declared consuls, *Dio*, 39, 31. Cato, still determined to oppose their measures, offered himself a candidate for the praetorship; but Pompey, by violence, artifice, and bribes, prevented his election; and Vatinius, a man of a worthless character, was chosen praetor, instead of Cato, a. u. 698. Upon which Cato, standing up in the assembly of the people, foretold, as if by inspiration, all the calamities that afterwards befel the state, and exhorted the people to beware of Pompey and Crassus, who had been guilty of such crimes, and had formed such designs, that they had reason to be afraid of Cato for their praetor. When he had ended his speech, he was followed to his house by a greater number of people than all the praetors together, *Plutarch. ib.* (*Si verè aestimare volumus, non Catoni tunc praetura, sed praeturæ Cato negatus est*, *Val. Max.* 7, 5, 6.). Cato was supported in his application for the praetorship by Cicero; who soon after, through the influence of Pompey, was reconciled to Vatinius, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9, 50.

When Trebonius the tribune propo-

sed the law concerning the provinces of the consuls, Cato, opposing it with his usual firmness, was ordered to be carried to prison; but when the people followed him, listening to him as he spoke by the way, Trebonius, being alarmed, commanded him to be released. When the law was proposed concerning the continuation of Caesar's command, Cato did not address himself to the people, but to Pompey, forewarning him of what awaited himself for his present conduct. But Pompey still went on, never imagining that Caesar would change, and always confiding in his own power and good fortune, *Plutarch. in Cat. Min.*

Cato was elected praetor next year. In this office he was not more remarkable for his integrity than for his singular dress. In summer he used to sit on the tribunal without a tunic, dressed only in his *toga*, with drawers below, (*campestri sub toga sc. praetexta cinctus*), in imitation of the brazen statues of Romulus in the capitol, and of Camillus in the rostra, *Ascon. in Cic. pro Scauro, fin.*; *Val. Max.* 3, 6, 7. also without shoes: both which Plutarch blames, *in Cat. p.* 780.

The people then were so corrupted by the gifts of those who sued for offices, that many made a constant trade of selling their votes. To check this corruption, Cato persuaded the senate to make an order, that those who were elected into any office should be obliged to declare upon oath how they obtained their election. This so offended the populace, that they made an attack one day on Cato as he was coming into the forum. But Cato having got into the rostra, by his firm and steady aspect, instantly awed them into silence, *Plutarch.* literally verifying the description of Virgil, *Aen.* 1, 148. The proposed regulation, however, had such an effect, that the candidates for the tribuneship that year, agreed, that each should deposit in Cato's hands 125,000 *drachmae*, about L. 4000, to be forfeited by any of them whom Cato should judge guilty of bribery, *Cic.*



*Att. 4, 15; 2. Fr. 2, 15.* Cato refused to take the money, and only required each of them to find security. On the day of election, Cato having watchfully observed all that passed, discovered one who had broken the agreement, and immediately ordered him to pay his money to the rest; but they, greatly admiring the justice of Cato, remitted the penalty, thinking the dishonour a sufficient punishment, *Plutarch*. On this occasion Cicero is said to have cried out, "O happy Cato, from whom no body dares to ask a dishonest thing!" (*O te felicem, M. Porci, a quo rem improbam petere nemo audet!*), *Plin. Præf.* Cicero declares, "That if the elections should go on freely or without bribery, (*gratuita*), as was expected, that Cato alone would effect more than all the laws and courts of justice," (*plus unus Cato fuerit, quam omnes leges, omnesque iudices*, *ib.*). Such public confidence, however, procured Cato as much envy as reputation. Pompey, in particular, considered the increase of Cato's credit as a diminution of his own power, and therefore continually set up men to rail against him. Among these was Clodius, who now accused Cato of having embezzled part of the treasure brought from Cyprus. But Cato easily refuted this charge, by shewing, "That, without taking any thing to himself, he had brought more treasure from Cyprus alone, than Pompey, after so many wars and triumphs," *Plutarch*.

On account of the tumults which happened after the death of Clodius, Bibulus, who was a relation of Cato's, moved the senate to create Pompey sole consul, a. 701, which Cato, contrary to the expectation of all, agreed to, declaring, that any government was better than anarchy or confusion, *Plutarch*. Cato was one of the judges appointed to try Milo, and gave his vote *viva voce* for his acquittal, (*palam latâ absolvit sententiâ*), *Vell. 2, 47*. Milo, however, being odious to Pompey, was condemned, *ib.*

Cato perceiving that the overgrown

power of Pompey and Caesar, if they agreed, would oppress the republic, or if they differed, involve it in civil wars, that he might more effectually avert both evils, stood candidate for the consulship against next year, 702. But Cato's competitors, Serv. Sulpicius and M. Marcellus, being more acceptable to the people, were preferred. Cato could not stoop to the arts of solicitation, and had offended the populace by his efforts to check bribery. Not being in the least dejected at this repulse, he the same day played at ball in the *Campus Martius*, and after dinner went to the forum, as usual, without his shoes or his tunic, and there walked about with his acquaintances, *ib.*

When some of Caesar's friends proposed in the senate, that a thanksgiving should be decreed for his victories over the Germans, Cato declared, "That Caesar ought to be delivered into the hands of those whom he had so unjustly attacked." Caesar, upon hearing this, wrote a reproachful letter against Cato, which was openly read in the senate. Whereupon Cato laid open the whole designs of Caesar from the beginning, and told the senate, "That it was not the Britons and Gauls, but Caesar himself they had to fear," *ib.*

When news was brought that Caesar had crossed the Rubicon, and was advancing with his army towards Rome, all men, even Pompey himself, acknowledged, "that Cato alone had foreseen and clearly foretold the intentions of Caesar." Cato said, "That if the senate had followed his advice, they would not now be reduced to the necessity of fearing one man, nor of depending on one man for safety." He however advised them to entrust the supreme command to Pompey; for, said he, "those who are the authors of great evils can best remove them." Cato therefore concurred in all the severe decrees against Caesar, *Caes. B. C. 1, 3, 4, & 32*. Whereas, had the constitution of the republic prevailed, both

Caesar

Caesar and Pompey ought to have been deprived of their command, or rather should never have obtained it. The Romans, by submitting to the usurped authority, first of Marius and Sulla, and afterwards of Pompey and Caesar, shewed that they were prepared for servitude. The senate, and Cato among the rest, by swearing to support such laws as those of Caesar and Clodius, not to mention others, gave up their legal means of resistance. If Cato, and the few that joined him, had imitated the conduct of the virtuous Metellus Numidicus, they would have acted more consistently, and probably more for the good of their country. What Dio Cassius observes took place after the battle of Philippi, in reality was the case long before. The contest was not for freedom, but what master the Romans should serve, *Dio*, 47, 39. The army being then mostly composed of mercenaries, always sided with that party which they thought would pay them best, (*Nulla fides pietasque viris, qui castra sequuntur, Venalesque manus: ibi fas, ubi maxima MERCES*, *Lucan.* 10, 407.). Liberty cannot exist in any nation where the great body of the people are corrupted. Caesar knew that in such a state the most virtuous patriots are of little avail, (*nomina vana CATONES*), *Lucan.* 1, 313. Cato joined Pompey, because, by doing so, he thought that there was the best chance for restoring liberty; but liberty was in equal danger from both Caesar and Pompey. Cato was sensible of this, and followed Pompey only as the defender of the senate. Thus *Lucan*, *Ille* (sc. Cato) *ubi pendebant casus, dubiumque manebat, Quem mundi dominum facerent civilia bella, Oderat et Magnum, quamvis comes isset in arma, Auspiciis ruptus patriae, ductuque senatus*, 9, 19.

Cato had several years before voluntarily given up his wife Marcia to Hortensius, with the consent of her father Philippus; and after the death of Hortensius, who left her his estate, Cato again formally married her, that she might take care of his family; but

did not cohabit with her, *Plutarch*. *Lucan* makes Marcia come of herself, and request this of Cato, 2, 326, &c. (*Da tantum nomen inane Connubii; Liceat tumulto scripsisse, CATONIS MARCIA*, *ib.* 342.). After this Cato is said never to have cut his hair nor shaved his beard, through grief for the calamities of his country, *Plutarch. et Lucan. ib.* 375. The great purpose of Cato's life was to serve his country, and promote the good of mankind, (*Patriae impendere vitam; Nec sibi, sed toti genitum se credere mundo*), *ib.* 382.

Cato had the government of Sicily assigned to him, which he might have defended, *Cic. Att.* 10, 16. but hearing that Pompey had abandoned Italy, he was unwilling to engage the island in a war, and therefore sailed from thence and joined Pompey at Dyrrachium, *Plutarch*. He always gave his advice to prolong the war, in hopes that matters might be amicably settled. In a council of war he got a resolution passed, that no city that was subject to the republic should be sacked, and no Roman killed, unless in the heat of battle. Pompey at first designed to give Cato the command of his fleet, which consisted of 500 ships of war; but reflecting that as Cato's only aim was to free his country from usurpation, if Caesar were conquered, Cato, with so great a force, would oblige Pompey to lay down his arms, and be subject to the laws: Pompey therefore changed his mind, and made Bibulus admiral. Cato's zeal, however, for the public good continued unabated; and he contributed greatly to the successful fall at Dyrrachium, which made Caesar desist from his blockade of Pompey and his army. Whilst others rejoiced at this success, Cato alone bewailed the fate of his country, and cursed that destructive ambition which made so many brave Romans murder one another, *ib.*

When Pompey followed Caesar into Thessaly, he left Cato to command at Dyrrachium with only fifteen cohorts. After the overthrow at Pharsalia, Cato,



supposing that Pompey had fled to Egypt or Libya, hastened after him with all the troops he could collect. When they reached the coast of Africa they met with Sextus, Pompey's younger son, who told them of his father's death in Egypt. (According to Lucan, Cneius, the elder son of Pompey, accompanied Cato to Africa, 9, 120. whereas Appian says that he failed to Spain with Labienus, *B. C.* 2, p. 482.) All the troops declared, that after Pompey, they would follow no other leader but Cato. He therefore took upon himself the command, and marched toward the city of Cyrēnæ, which opened its gates to him, though not long before it had refused admission to Labienus, *Plutarch*. Lucan says that Cato forced his entrance into Cyrēnæ by taking the city, but did not use any severity to the inhabitants for having excluded him, (*Exclusus nullâ se vindicat irâ; Poenæque de vicis sola est, vicisse, Catoni*, *ib.* 298. Here being informed that Scipio, Pompey's father-in-law, had retired to King Juba, and that Varus, the governor of Africa, under Pompey, had joined them with his forces, Cato led his army, with incredible labour and difficulty, (*ingenti cum difficultate itinerum locorumque (al. aquarumque) inopia*, *Vell.* 2, 54.) through a sandy desert, infested with serpents. Cato all the time went on foot, at the head of his men, and never made use of any horse or carriage, (*Monstrat tolerare labores, Non jubet*,) *Lucan.* 9, 588.) Ever after the battle of Pharsalia, he used to sit at table; adding this to his other marks of mourning, that he never reclined, but to sleep, *Plutarch*. Lucan gives a long description of the various serpents produced in the deserts of Libya, 9, 619.—890. As a defence against this evil, Cato carried along with him some of those people called *PSYLLI*, who cured the bite of serpents, by sucking out the poison with their mouths, and had certain charms, by which they stupified and laid asleep the serpents themselves, *Plutarch. et Lucan.*

9, 890.—940. *Plutarch* says that Cato was seven days in passing this desert, p. 787. *Strabo* says thirty days, *ult. libr.* *Lucan* says two months, (*Bis positis Phoebe (i. e. Luna) flammis, bis luce receptâ, Vidit arenivâgum surgens fugiensque Catonem*,) 9, 940.

Cato having wintered in Libya, drew out his army, which amounted to about 10,000 men. He found the affairs of Scipio and Varus in a bad state, by reason of a misunderstanding between them; which led them to make undue submissions to Juba, who treated them with great arrogance. Cato produced a reconciliation between Scipio and Varus, and obliged Juba to behave towards them with proper respect. All the army desired Cato to be their leader; but Cato yielded the chief command to Scipio, as being superior to him in dignity; Scipio having been consul, and he only prætor, (*honoratori parere maluit*, *Vell.* 2, 54.) *Appian.* 2, 482 Besides, it was thought auspicious to have a Scipio to command in Africa, and the very name gave courage to many of the soldiers, *Plutarch. ib. et Dio*, 42, 57. (*fatale Africæ nomen Scipionum videbatur*, *Flor.* 2, 15.)

Scipio, having assumed the command, to gratify Juba, was inclined to put the inhabitants of Utica to death, and to raze the city, for its attachment to Cæsar; but was prevented by Cato, who took upon himself the government of the place, *ib.* He chose 300 Roman citizens, who trafficked at Utica, for a council; and deliberated with them on things of common concern, *Plutarch, Hist. Bell. Afr.* 88. Cato advised Scipio, as he had Pompey, not to hazard a battle, but to prolong the war. Scipio, however, rejected his counsel; and when Cato proposed to make a diversion in Italy by transporting thither the troops which he had brought into Africa, Scipio derided the project. Cato now repented his having resigned the command to Scipio; and told his friends, that he placed but slender hopes in generals who

had



had so much presumption and so little conduct. Cato's apprehensions were sooner verified than he expected, Scipio and Juba being completely defeated by Cæsar at Thapsus, with the loss of their camps. Cato wished to defend Utica, and had made every preparation requisite for supporting a long siege. But finding the townsmen and many of his soldiers unwilling to concur with him in that resolution, he determined to put an end to his days, that he might not fall into the hands of Cæsar. He, however, was at great pains to conceal his intention from his friends. He provided ships and what was necessary for such as wished to depart by sea; he afforded money and other things requisite to those who intended to escape by land. He advised the people of Utica to send speedily and make their peace with Cæsar. In the evening he bathed, as usual, and then went to supper with a large company, at which he sat, as he had always done since the battle of Pharsalia. All his friends, and the magistrates of Utica supped with him. After supper the conversation was carried on with much wit and learning: Several philosophical questions were proposed and discussed: among the rest that maxim of the Stoics, "That the wise or good man alone is free, and that all wicked men are slaves." On this subject Cato spoke with so great vehemence, that every one present suspected his design. This occasioned a profound silence, and the whole company were much dejected. Cato perceiving it, changed the subject of discourse.

After the entertainment was over, Cato walked with his friends, as he used to do after supper, gave the necessary orders to the captains of the guard, and retiring to his chamber, embraced his son, and each of his friends, with more than usual affection. Then laying himself down, he began to read Plato's Phædon or Dialogue concerning the immortality of the soul. Having read half the book, upon looking up, he perceived that his sword was not hang-

ing at the head of his bed in its usual place; for his son had taken it away while he was at supper. Hæcupo<sup>u</sup> Cato ordered it to be brought; and when this, after various delays, was done, "Now," says he, "I am master of myself." Then he took up his book again, and, as it is reported, read it twice over. After this he slept so sound, that his breathing was heard by those who were in waiting without. About midnight he called for two of his freedmen, and sent one of them named Butas, to enquire if his friends were all embarked. Butas returned in a short time, and brought word, "That they all were gone." Upon which Cato laid himself down, as if to sleep out the rest of the night, and ordered Butas to shut the door. But after Butas went out, he took his sword, and stabbed himself under the breast. The wound not being instantly mortal, with his struggling he fell from his bed, and by the noise alarmed his friends, who rushing into the room, found him weltering in his blood, with part of his bowels fallen out, but still alive, and his eyes fixed upon them. They were all struck with horror. As the entrails were uninjured, the physician tried to put them in again, and to sew up the wound. But Cato, coming to himself, thrust away the physician, plucked out his own bowels, and tearing open the wound, immediately expired, *Plutarch*. Appian says, that Cato's physicians actually did put in his entrails and sew up the wound; that Cato pretended to be sorry for what he had done, thanked his friends for having saved him, adding, that he needed quiet, and then laid himself down, as if to sleep. But when his friends were gone out, being determined not to submit to a tyrant, (*Ne cui Catonem aut occidere liceret, aut servare contingeret,*) he pulled off the bandages, tore up the sewing, and forced open the wound with his nails and fingers like a wild beast; and thus expired, 2, 490. So *Dio*, 43, 11.; *Hirt. B. Afr.* 38. (*Moribundas manus in ipso vulnere reliquit,*) *Flor.* 4, 2, 71. (*nudas*  
*in*

*in vulnus manus egit, et generosum illum contemptoremque omnis potentiae spiritum non emisit, sed ejecit,*) Senec. Ep. 24. This resolute fierceness and stern inflexibility of mind is beautifully expressed by Horace in one word, *Et cuncta terrarum subacta, praeter atroce[m] animum Catonis*, Od. 2, 1, 23. So Manilius, *Invidum devicta[m] morte Catonem*, 4, 87. Hence Horace celebrates the death of Cato, as a noble deed, (*Catonis nobile lethum*,) Od. 1, 12, 35. So Cicero, *Cato praeclarè, sc. perit*, Fam. 9, 18, who says, “that Cato died in such a disposition of mind that he was happy in having found a cause for quitting life, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 30*. This Cicero thinks was a just cause; but others have thought the contrary, and for the very reason which Cicero mentions: “that we ought not to leave this life without the order of the Deity, who has placed us in it,” (*Vetat enim dominans ille in nobis, injussu hinc nos suo demigrare*,) *Tusc. 1, 30*.

The people of Utica instantly flocked round the house, calling Cato their benefactor, and their saviour, the only free and unconquered man. Though they knew that Caesar was approaching, yet they performed Cato's funeral obsequies with the greatest magnificence, and buried him by the sea-side; where, says Plutarch, now stands his statue, holding a sword, *ib.* Hence Cato has ever since been called CATO UTICENSIS, *Dio, 43, 11*. Cato died in the forty-ninth year of his age, *Liv. Epit. 114*. Plutarch says that he was forty-eight years old, p. 794. Appian makes him about fifty, *ib.*

Caesar, having heard of the fate of Cato, is reported to have said, “Cato, I envy thee thy death, since thou hast envied me the preservation of thy life.” *Plutarch. ib.* According to Dio, Caesar said that he was angry with Cato for having envied him the glory of saving his life, 43, 12. So Appian. p. 490. Caesar pardoned Cato's son, who afterwards fell fighting bravely in the battle of Philippi, *Plutarch. ib.*

Cicero, after the death of Cato, wrote a book in his praise, which he called, CATO, (*Laus vel Laudatio CATONIS*), *Dio, 43, 13*; *Tacit. Ann. 4, 34*; *Appian. p. 490*. Caesar wrote an answer to it, called ANTICATO, *Dio, ib.*; *Gell. 4, 16*. divided into two parts or books, *Suet. Caes. 56*. whence Juvenal calls it DUO CAESARIS ANTICATONES, 6, 338.

M. Fabius Gallus also wrote a book in praise of Cato, *Cic. Fam. 7, 24*; as likewise Brutus, *vid. CICERO*. In the time of Vespasian, Maternus, a poet, wrote a tragedy called CATO. See MATERNUS.

Cato was the most celebrated character of his time for virtue and patriotism, *Cic. Mur. 29, & 30*; *Dio, 43, 11*; *Hirt. B. Afr. 88*; *Appian. 490*. So Plutarch, who calls him Cato, the philosopher, in *Cat. Major fin.* Dio represents Cato as the only upright supporter of the liberty of his country, 37, 57. Cicero, in the book which he wrote in praise of Cato, is said to have extolled him to the skies, (*Catonem coelo aequavit*,) *Tacit. Ann. 4, 34*. The topics on which Cicero chiefly insisted, seem to have been the gravity and constancy of Cato; his having foreseen the things which happened, his efforts to prevent them, and his parting with life that he might not see them, *Cic. Att. 12, 4*. We may judge in what estimation Cato was held among his contemporaries by what Sallust says of him, in the contrast which he makes of the characters of Cato and Caesar; *At Catoni studium modestiae, decoris, sed maxime severitatis erat. Non divitiis cum divite, neque factione cum factioso; sed cum strenuo virtute, cum modesto pudore, cum innocente abstinentia certabat*; ESSE, QUAM VIDERI BONUS MALEBAT. *Caecil. 54*. M. Cato, — homo virtuti simillimus, et per omnia ingenio diis quam hominibus propior, qui nunquam rectè fecit, ut facere videretur, sed quia aliter facere non poterat, &c. *Vell. 2, 35*. Lucan speaks still more hyperbolically in preferring the

the judgment of Cato, concerning the civil war, even to that of the Gods; *Vidrix causa diis placuit, sed vidâ Catoni*, 1, 128. Martial calls Cato *consummatus*, i. e. *perfectus Stoicus*, a perfect character, according to the tenets of the Stoics, who considered suicide in certain cases as a virtue; but this act Martial justly disapproves, *Nolo virum, facili redimit qui sanguine famam: Hunc volo, laudari qui sine morte potest*, Give me the man who deserves renown for bearing misfortunes steadily, without killing himself to get rid of them, 1, 9. Martial, however, in another place, calls killing one's self with the sword a Roman death, (*mors Romana*, i. e. *multorum Romanorum communis*, Lucretiae, &c.), in opposition to taking poison, or starving one's self; and by an artful piece of flattery to Domitian, prefers the death of Festus, (a friend of that Emperor's, who, to get quit of a loathsome disease, stabbed himself), to that of Cato, who slew himself either from fear or hatred of Caesar, (*Hanc mortem, (sc. Festi), fati magni præferre Catonis Fama potest: hujus (sc. Festi), Caesar, (i. e. Domitianus), amicus erat; (At Catoni Caesar inimicus erat), 1, 79, 9. Martial allows Cato, while alive, to have been superior even to Caesar, (Sit Cato, dum vivit, sane vel Caesare major), 6, 32, 5.; and as the highest compliment he could pay to Nerva, on the lenity of his government, he says, that Cato, if he were to rise from the infernal regions, would be a supporter of Nerva Caesar, (Ipse quoque infernis revocatus Ditis ab umbris, Si Cato, reddatur, Caesarianus erit, i. e. would rather live under so good an emperor, than under a republican government, 11, 6, 13.; and would even be an imitator of Nerva, *ib.* 12, 6, 8.*

The Romans had so great a veneration for the virtue of Cato, that once, while he was in the theatre, the people were ashamed to ask certain indecent exhibitions, which used to be made at the festival of Flora. Cato having learned this from his friend

Favonius, who sat next to him, left the theatre; and upon his departure, the people raised a loud shout of applause, *Val. Max.* 2, 10, 8.; *Senec. Ep.* 97. Whence Martial says, *Cur in theatrum, Cato severe, venisti? An ideo tantum veneras, ut exires?* denoting, that, as he knew the custom, he should either not have come, or have remained, 2, 3. *Non iniret Cato theatrum nostrum; aut si intraverit, spectet, ib.* Praef. Praising the morals of Latinus, a celebrated inimic under Domitian, he makes him say, "that he never did any thing, which he should have been ashamed of, even in the presence of Cato, (*qui spectatorem poiui fecisse Catonem*), 9, 29, 3.—So Juvenal, lashing the hypocritical philosophers of his time, makes Laronia, an immodest woman, say ironically to one of them, *Felicia tempora! quae te moribus opponunt: habeat jam Roma pudorem; TERTIUS E COELO CECIDIT CATO*, Happy times! which have you for a censor: let Rome now be ashamed (to do any thing base before you); A third Cato is dropped from the clouds! 2, 40.

Cato, like his great-grandfather, was fond of social entertainments, which sometimes he used to prolong through a great part of the night. Julius Caesar reproached him upon that head, but in such a manner that he exalted the character of Cato while he endeavoured to expose it. For, as Pliny informs us, Caesar writes, (probably in his invective against Cato in *Anticato*), "That while Cato was going home from one of those meetings a little intoxicated, with his head covered, that he might not be known, some persons whom he met having uncovered his head, blushed when they discovered who he was. You would have thought that Cato had detected them, not they Cato." Could the dignity of Cato, says Pliny, be placed in a stronger light, than by representing him thus venerable, even in his cups? *Plin. Ep.* 3, 12. Hence Martial says, "That during the merriment of a feast, even the rigid Cato would read his verses,

*Tum*



(*Tum me vel rigidi legant Catones*), 10, 19, 21.

Quintilian, speaking of both Catos, (*de utroque Catone*), says, *Quorum alter appellatus est SAPIENS, alter nisi creditur fuisse, vix scio, cui reliquerit hujus nominis locum*, 12, 7, 4.

CATONIĀNUS, adj. of or belonging to Cato; thus, CATONIĀNA *lingua*, the tongue of an hypocritical profligate, who pretended to imitate Cato in the strictness of his morals, *Martial.* 9, 28, 14.—CATONĪNI, -orum, the favourers of Cato; thus, *Vereor ne in Catonium*, (i. e. in Orcum vel inferos, a *κατω*, infra), *Catoninos*, (sc. *praecipitet vel agat Caesar*), *Cic. Fam.* 7, 25.

C. CATO, the grandson of Cato, the censor, and of Paulus Aemilius; the son of the sister of P. Scipio Africanus, the younger, a tolerable orator, *Cic. Br.* 28. who was consul, a. 640; and afterwards being condemned for extortion, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 10. by the Mamilian law, *Cic. Br.* 34. lived in exile at Tarraco, *Cic. Balb.* 11.

C. CATO, of the same family with Cato *Uticensis*; said to be a young man void of prudence, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 1, 2, 5. which he shewed by his conduct, *ib.* Being created tribune, a. 697. he keenly opposed the restoration of King Ptolemy, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 2, &c. and proposed a law for recalling Lentulus Spinther from his government of Cilicia, *ib.* 4, & 5. At the infliction of Pompey and Crassus, *Dio*, 39. 27. et 28. he attempted to hinder the election of magistrates, because he was not permitted by the consuls to hold any assemblies of the people for promulgating his pernicious laws, (*ic. 2. Fr.* 2, 6.; *Liv. Epit.* 105. He was next year brought to a trial, but was acquitted, *Cic. Att.* 4, 15, et 16.—*Familia CATONIĀNA*, the slaves of C. Cato, i. e. gladiators and *bestiarii*, whom he had purchased, but was obliged to sell, because he could not support them, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 2, 6.

Valerius CATO, a grammarian, the friend of Catullus, *Catull.* 56, 1. who was attended by a number of scholars,

and of the highest rank. He was esteemed an excellent teacher, particularly for such as had a turn for poetry, *Suet. Gram.* 2, et 11.

C. (al. Q.) Valerius CATULLUS, a celebrated poet, born at Verona, a. u. 667, of a respectable family. His father Valerius was the friend of Julius Caesar, who used to lodge at his house, *Suet. Caes.* 73. Catullus, though not opulent, appears to have possessed a moderate fortune. He speaks of Sirmio, a beautiful peninsula in the lake Benacus, as his property, 31, 12. He went with Memmius, the Praetor to Bithynia; but derived very little advantage from that expedition, *c.* 10, 8, &c. In his way thither, when he reached Troas, he lost his brother, whom he often laments with great tenderness, *c.* 64, 5, &c. 67, 18, 90, &c. 99, 1, &c. Upon his return he consecrated his ship to Castor and Pollux, 4, 26. Catullus usually resided at Rome, 67, 34. and occasionally at Verona, *ib.* 27. His genius procured him the friendship of many persons of the first distinction; such as Manlius Torquatus, whose favours he gratefully acknowledges, *c.* 67, v. 41, 66, &c. and upon whose marriage he wrote a beautiful epithalamium, *c.* 60.; Cicero, *c.* 49.; Calvus, an orator and poet, 53, 3. et 94, 2.; Cornelius Nepos, to whom he dedicated his book, 1, 2. et 100, 3.; Cornificius, 38, 1.; Afinius Pollio, then a young man of great wit and humour, 12, 6, &c.; Alphēnus Varus, 30. and several others.

Catullus wrote bitter invectives against those whose conduct he disapproved of, in Iambic and Phalaecean verse of eleven syllables, (*versus Hendecasyllabi*); against Mamurra, Gellius, Vatinius, Vettius, Cominius, &c.; nor did he spare even Caesar, whom he lashes severely under the name of Romulus, for his profligacy and other crimes, *c.* 29, 5, &c.; *Plin.* 36, 6. But upon making his acknowledgment, Caesar generously pardoned him, and visited his father (at Verona, when he happened to pass that way) in the same

same friendly manner as formerly, (*hospitioque patris ejus, sicut consueverat, uti perseveravit*), Suet. Caes. 73.

Many of the poems of Catullus are written on amorous subjects, and some of them disgust a modest reader by their indelicacy: but this was owing to the gross taste of the times, when in compositions of this sort obscenity was not merely tolerated, but even applauded. Hence Catullus says, "that the morals of a poet ought not to be estimated from the nature of his verses;" *Nam castum esse decet pium poetam Ipsum, versiculos nihil necesse est: Qui tum denique habent salem ac leporem, Si sint molliculi, ac parum pudici*, 16, 5. Hence Ovid justifies himself by the example of Catullus, *Trist.* 2, 427.; so Martial, 1, *praef.* and the younger Pliny observes, *Scimus—hujus opusculi* (epigrammatis nempe versibus Hendecasyllabis scripti) *illam esse verissimam legem*, Ep. 4, 14.—The favourite mistress of Catullus was called Clodia, whom he celebrates under the name of LESBIA, *c.* 5, 1. *et* 7, 2, &c.; *Mea puella*, 2, 1. 3, 3, &c.; which name he is supposed to have given her in honour of Sappho, a native of the island Lesbos, (*Lesbia*).

Catullus was a perfect master of the Greek language, and translated from it two of his most beautiful poems the 51st from Sappho, and the 65th from Callimachus; for which reason he is supposed to be called DOCTUS, learned, *Ovid. Amor.* 3, 9, 62.; *Martial.* 8, 73, 8. *et* 14, 10.; *Tibull.* 3, 6.—Martial says, that Catullus reflected as much honour on Verona as Virgil did on Mantua, *ib.* 195. *et* 10, 103, 5. Thus Ovid, *Mantua Virgilio gaudet, Verona Catullo*, *Amor.* 3, 15, 7. Catullus is commonly joined with Calvus, because their poems were similar, *Horat. Sat.* 1, 10, 19.; *Ovid. Am.* 3, 9, 62.; *Plin. Ep.* 1. 16.; *et* 4, 27.

The elder Pliny mentions Catullus as his countryman, (*conterraneus*) *Praef.* and quotes him in different places with great approbation, 28, 2. *et* 36, 6. & 21. *et* 37, 6 *f.* 21. (in the last passage

the best editions have Q. Catullus); so the younger Pliny, *Ep.* 1, 16, &c. Quintilian also quotes Catullus several times, 1, 5, 8 *et* 20. 6, 3, 18. 9, 3, 16, &c.; but does not give him so high a character as some others, and what he says of him is somewhat obscure. He allows him genius, (*cujus sc. iambi acerbitas in Catullo, &c.*) 10, 1, 96. but ascribes to him insanity, 11, 1, 38. In this last passage he does not name him, but simply calls him *aliquis poetarum*. Martial often mentions Catullus with the greatest respect, 2, 71, 3. 5, 5, 6, &c. and reckoned it an honour to be ranked next to him, (*uno minor Catullo*), 10, 78, 16.—The poem of Catullus most celebrated by the ancients is that on the death of Lesbia's sparrow, *c.* 3. thus Juvenal, 6, 7. So Martial, who calls this poem PASSER, 1, 8, 3. *et* 7, 13, 3. 11, 7, 16. Catullus is ranked by Quintilian among the Iambic poets, 10, 1, 96. and there is extant one poem of his (*c.* 25.) in Iambic verse, consisting of seven feet, and a caesura, (*versus Iambicus tetrameter catalectic*); so that the boast of Horace, when he says, *Paros ego primus Iambos Ostendi Latio*, must be restricted to his first introducing at Rome the Iambic verse of Archilochus, a native of the island Paros, *Ep.* 1, 19, 23.

Catullus is said to have died in the prime of life, when only about thirty years of age, *Euseb. Chronic.*; but if he was born in the 667th year of Rome, as the same author says, he must have been at least forty years old: for he mentions the consulship of Vatinius, *c.* 52. which was in the year 707.—Some suppose that Catullus lived to a great age, so as to be familiar with Virgil; from these words of Martial; *Sic forsan tener ausus est Catullus Magno mittere passerem Maroni*: But Martial here means, "That perhaps Catullus would have ventured to send his poem on the death of Lesbia's sparrow to Virgil," (if they had been contemporary, as he (Martial) presumes to send his poems to Silius Italicus: thus e-



qualling Silius to Virgil, and himself to Catullus), 4, 14, 13.

CATULLIANA *bafia*, as many kisses as Catullus asked from Lesbia, *Martial*, 11, 7, 14. *et* 6, 34, 7. *Catull. c.* 5.

CATULUS, a surname of the *Lu. tatii* or *Luclatii*.

C. Lutatius CATULUS, consul a. 652; who defeated the Carthaginian fleet at the islands called AEGATES, near Lilybaeum, and put an end to the first Punic war, *Liv. Epit.* 19. (*G.* 237).

Q. Lutatius CATULUS, the colleague of Marius in his fourth consulship, a. 652. a man of distinguished merit, *Cic. Arch.* 3. yet twice disappointed of the consulship, *Cic. Planc.* 5. *Mur.* 17. He shared with Marius the glory of defeating the Cimbri, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 19. and, with the assistance of Sulla, his lieutenant-general, was thought to have contributed most to the celebrated victory over that people, *Plutarch. in Sull. p.* 460. Catulus, with part of the spoils taken from the Cimbri, (*de manubiis Cimbricis*), built a portico on the area where the house of M. Fulvius Flaccus, who was slain with C. Gracchus, had stood, *Cic. Dom.* 38.; *Val. Max.* 6, 3, 1. which is hence called MONUMENTUM CATULI, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 57. He also placed two statues in the temple of Fortune, *Plin.* 34, 8. In the political contest betwixt Marius and Sulla, Catulus supported Sulla. On which account Marius having returned from banishment, doomed Catulus to death; and when the friends of Catulus interceded for his life, he answered in a passion, "Let him die," (*MORIATUR*); which he repeated several times, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 19. Catulus put an end to his days, by shutting himself up in a room newly plastered, with a fire in it, a. u. 666, *Cic. Or.* 3, 3.; *Plutarch. in Mar.*; *Appian. B. C. p.* 395.; *Vell.* 2, 22.; *Flor.* 3, 2. Cicero thought so highly of this Catulus, that he calls him a second Laelius, *Tusc.* 5, 19. He was remarkable for the purity of his language, and the sweetness of his pro-

nunciation. He left behind him several orations; also memoirs of his consulship and of his exploits, written in the manner of Xenophon, *Cic. Brut.* 35. He likewise amused himself in writing amorous verses, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 3.; *Gell.* 19, 9. He was intimate with the poet A. Furius, *Cic. ibid.* and a great admirer of Roscius, the play-actor, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 28.

Q. Lutatius CATULUS, the son of the former, in his youth was misled by luxury and the love of pleasure, but in after life became one of the most distinguished characters of his time, *Val. Max.* 6, 9, 5. He was consul the year in which Sulla died, a. 675, and, with the assistance of Pompey, successfully resisted the attempts of his colleague Lepidus to repeal the laws of Sulla, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 10.; *Plutarch. in Pomp.*—Vid. LEPIDUS.—Catulus and Pompey, after their victory, behaved with great moderation, (*vidtores pace contenti fuerunt*), *Flor.* 3, 23. In the year 683, Catulus was named Prince of the Senate by the censors L. Gellius and Cn. Lentulus, *Dio.* 36, 13.; *Ascon. in Cic. in Tog. Candid.* and next year dedicated the temple of Jupiter, which had been burnt down in the time of Sulla, a. 670, *Liv. Epit.* 98.; *Cic. Verr.* 4, 31. Suetonius mentions a wonderful dream which Catulus, on this occasion, is said to have had concerning the future success of Augustus, then a boy, *Aug.* 94. So *Dio.* 45, 2. But Augustus was not born till five or six years after this, in the consulate of Cicero, Vid. OCTAVIUS. A decree of the senate was made, after Caesar defeated Scipio and Juba in Africa, that the name of Catulus should be erased from the Capitol, and the name of Caesar should be inscribed in its place, *Dio.* 43, 14. But this decree seems never to have been executed. For we learn from Tacitus, that the name of Lutatius Catulus remained on the Capitol till it was again burnt down, in the time of Vitellius, *Hist.* 3, 72.; *Plutarch. Poplic. p.* 104. Hence, *Sic laudant Catuli vilia templa senes*, old men prefer



prefer the mean temple of Catulus to the magnificent temple then lately built by Domitian, *Martial.* 5, 10. The common reading here is, *Julia templa*, which commentators interpret variously.—Tacitus says, that Sulla's not living to dedicate this temple was the only thing wanting to complete his happiness, *ib.* Pliny makes Sulla acknowledge this himself, 7, 43. Catulus keenly opposed both the Gabinian and Manilian laws in favour of Pompey, *Dio*, 36, 13, &c.; *Cic. Manil.* 17, & 20. Catulus was made censor with Crassus, a. 688, but not agreeing together, they soon resigned that office, *Plutarch. in Crasf.*

A meeting of the senate being assembled on account of Caesar's having replaced the trophies of Marius in the Capitol, Catulus said, that Caesar now attacked the constitution of the republic, not by mines, but by open battery, *Plutarch. in Casf.* Some time after, Catulus was defeated by Caesar in his suit for the office of PONTIFEX MAXIMUS, *Sallust. Cat.* 49. After the suppression of Catiline's conspiracy, Catulus, in a very full meeting of the senate, bestowed on Cicero the honourable title of FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, (*Me 2. Catulus, princeps hujus ordinis, et auctor publici consilii, frequentissimo senatu parentem patriae nominavit*), *Cic. Pis.* 3. Those who sat as judges or jurymen on the trial of Clodius having desired from the senate a guard to protect them from the insolence of the mob, Catulus happening to meet one of them after the acquittal of Clodius, which had been obtained by the most shameless bribery, asked him, "What the *judices* meant by desiring a guard? Were they afraid of being robbed of the money which Clodius had given them?" *Cic. Att.* 1, 16.; *Senec. Ep.* 97. Catulus died soon after, in an advanced age. He, through life, was a zealous supporter of the aristocratic party. Cicero always speaks in the highest terms of the character of Catulus, *Manil.* 17, & 20.; *Fam.* 9, 15. *et alibi passim*, equalling him to Pompey, *Off.* 1, 22.

CATULIĀNA *Minerva*, an image of Minerva made by Eupranor, and placed by Catulus below the temple of Jupiter in the Capitol, when he dedicated it, *Plin.* 34, 8 f. 19 n. 16.

CECROPS, -ōpis, commonly reckoned the first king of Athens, (*G.* 418.), whence *Cecrōpidae*, -arum, the Athenians; *Cecrōpis*, -idis, f. an Athenian woman; *Cecropius*, -a, -um, Athenian, *ib.*

CĒLĒNO, -ūs, f. one of the Harpies, called *Dira*, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 211. *infelix vates*, the prophets of unhappy events, *ib.* 245.—¶ 2. Also one of the PLEIĀDES, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 173.

CELĒUS, -i, king of Eleusis, who hospitably entertained Ceres, the goddess of corn; in return for which she taught his son Triptolēmus the art of husbandry, (*G.* 360.)

CELMIS, -is, voc. *Celmī*, v. -mus, -i, one of the *Idæi Dactyli*, who attended on Jupiter when a child. He was converted into an adamant, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 281.

CELŌTES, -is, a painter of Teios, *Quintil.* 2, 13, 13.

Aurelius Cornelius CELSUS, an author, who flourished in the time of Tiberius. He wrote on different subjects, rhetoric, husbandry, the military art, and medicine, *Quintilian.* 12, 11, 24. His book on medicine is still extant, and justly held in the highest esteem. *Quintilian* reckons him a man only of moderate genius, *ib.* but allows him not to have been void of elegance, (*non sine cultu ac nitore*), 10, 1, 124. Celsus was not a physician by profession, but studied medicine as a branch of useful knowledge, and derived the materials of his book from other authors, chiefly from Hippocrātes; whence he is sometimes called the *Latin Hippocrates*, and, from the beauty of his style, the *medical Cicero*.

CELSUS *Albinovanus*, a companion of Tiberius Claudius Nero, in his expedition to the east, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 8, 1. whom Horace accuses of plagiarism, *ib.* 1, 3, 15.

Julius CELSUS, the author of commentaries

mentaries concerning the life of Caesar, who is supposed to have lived in the 6th century.

-CENSORINUS, a learned grammarian, the author of a valuable little book, *de Die Natali*, now extant, which he published a. u. 991, as we learn from himself, *c.* 17, & 21.

CEPARIUS, one of the associates of Catiline, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 6.

CEPHĀLUS, the husband of Procris, beloved by Aurora, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 665; *Art. Am.* 3, 687. (See *G. p.* 421.)

CEPHEUS, (-*cos*, vel -*ei*; acc. -*ea*, voc. -*eu*, abl. -*eo*), a king of Aethiopia, the father of Andromeda, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 670. *ad fin.* et 5. *init.*; adj. CEPHĒIUS. *Cephēia arva*, the territories of Cepheus, *ib.* 4, 669. (See *G. p.* 396.) —CEPHĒNI *proceres*, the nobles of Cepheus, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 763. but this verse is thought to be spurious. Gen. plur. *Cephēnūm*, for *Cephēnorum*, *Id.* 5, 1, & 97. in *Ibin.* 556. more properly however CEPHĒNUM, from CEPHĒNES, the ancient name of the Aethiopians, as of the Persians, *Herodot.* 7, 61.

CEPHISSUS, vel *Cephīsos*, -*i*, the god of the river of that name, and father of Narcissus by the nymph Liriope, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 342. whence Narcissus is called CEPHISIUS, *ib.* 351.

CERAUNUS, a surname of Ptolemy, the second king of Egypt, *Justin.* 24, 1. —¶ 2. A name which Clearchus, tyrant of Heraclea in Pontus, gave to his son, in contempt of Jupiter's thunder, (*κεραυνος*), *Id.* 16, 5.

CERBERUS, a dog that was supposed to guard the entrance of the infernal regions, (*Janitor Orci*), *Virg. Aen.* 8, 296. represented as having three heads, (*triceps*), *Virg. Aen.* 6, 417. Horace gives him an hundred heads, calling him *Bellua centiceps*, the hundred-headed monster, *Od.* 2, 13, 34.; adj. CERBERĒUS; *Os Cerbereum*, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 501.

CERCYON, -*ēnis*, f. the son of Vulcan, *Hygin.* 38, & 158. a noted robber, that infested the country round Eleusis, and used to kill those whom he vanquished in wrestling, *Pausan.* 1,

39. slain by Theseus, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 439.; adj. CERCYONĒUS, *Id. in Ibin.* 412.

CERELLIA, v. *Caerellia*, a lady fond of books and philosophy, *Cic. Att.* 13, 21. and on that account familiar with Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 72.; *Att.* 15, 1. 12, 51. et 14, 19.; *Quintil.* 6, 3, 112. whence Calenus imputes to him (very improbably) an improper intimacy with her, tho' she was seventy years of age, much older than himself, *Dio.* 46, 18,

CERES, -*ēris*, f. the goddess of corn, often put for corn, (See *G.* 360.); adj. CEREĀLIS, -*e*. *Tum Cererem corruptam undis Cerealiaque arma expediunt*, they bring out corn spoiled by the waves, and instruments for grinding, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 181. *Larga Ceres*, great plenty of corn, *Lucan.* 3, 347. *Munera Cerealia*, bread, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 121.

CĒTHĒGUS, the surname of a very ancient family of the *Cornelii*.

M. CETHEGUS, called *Suadæ Medulla*, the marrow of persuasion, *Cic. Sen.* 14. the first who was esteemed eloquent at Rome. He flourished in the time of the Second Punic war, *Cic. Brut.* 15.

C. CETHEGUS, the associate of Catiline, *Juvenal.* 2, 27, et 2, 287.

CETO, -*ūs*, the daughter of Pontus and Terra, the wife of Phorcys, and mother of the Gorgons, *Lucan.* 9, 645.

CFŶX, -*ŷcis*, the son of Lucifer, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 272. and husband of Alecyonē. (See *G.* 444.)

CHABRIAS, -*ae*, an Athenian general who defeated the Lacedæmonians in a naval battle, *Nep.* 12.—*Chabrieæ castra*, a place in Egypt near Pelusium, *Plin.* 5, 12 f. 14.

CHAERĒA, the name of a young man in Terence's play called the *Eunuchus*.

CHALCIŌPE, -*es*, the wife of Phryxus, and sister of Medæa, *Val. Flac.* 6, 479.; *Ovid. Ep.* 17, 232.

CHARICLĪTUS, the commander of the Rhodian fleet, *Liv.* 37, 23.

CHARILĀUS, a principal citizen of Palaepolis, who gave up that city to Publius Philo, the Roman commander, *Liv.* 8, 25.



CHARĪTES, -um, the three graces, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosynè, *Sec. nec. Benef.* 1, 4.; *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 909.

CHARON, -ontis, the ferryman of the infernal regions, (*portitor inferorum*); who transported in his boat the souls of the dead over the river Styx and Acheron, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 298.; adj. *Charonææ scrobes*, openings in the earth, (*spiracula*), which emit a deadly vapour, as the *grotto del Cano* near Naples, *Plin.* 2, 93 f. 95.

CHĀRONDAS, -æ, a native of Cātāna, the famous legislator of Thurii, (*See G. p.* 171.)

CHARŌPUS, a chief man of Epire, friendly to the Romans, *Liv.* 32, 6, & 11, who sent his son to be educated at Rome, *Liv.* 43, 5.

CHERSĪPHRON, -ōnis, the chief architect of the temple of Diana at Ephesus, *Plin.* 36, 14 f. 21.

CHILO, -ōnis, a philosopher of Lacedæmon; one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, who is said to have died of joy, upon hearing that his son had been victorious at the Olympic games. Three of Chilo's maxims were inscribed in golden letters in the temple of Delphi. 1. Know thyself. 2. Desire nothing too much. 3. Misery is the companion of debt and strife, *Plin.* 7, 32.

CHIMAERA, the name of a poetical monster, which breathed forth flames, resembling in the fore part a lion, in the middle a goat, and in the hinder part a serpent, *Lucr.* 5, 902.; *Ovid. Met.* 9, 646.

CHIŌNE, -es, the name of a woman, derived from snow, *Martial.* 3, 34.—

¶ 2. A daughter of Aquilo, and the mother of Eumolpus, by Neptune, *Hygin.* 157.; who is hence called *Chionides*, -æ, *Ovid. Pont.* 3, 3, 41.

—¶ 3. Also a nymph beloved by Mercury and Apollo at the same time, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 300, &c.—

¶ 4. The daughter of Daedalion, and mother of Autolycus by Mercury, and of Philammon by Apollo: slain by Diana for her presumption, in preferring herself to that goddess, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 301,—327.

CHIRŌN, -ōnis, the most celebrated of the Centaurs, the son of Saturn and Philŷra; hence called *Philyrides*, -æ, *Virg. G.* 3, 550.; *Petron.* 2, 1, 60.; remarkable for his skill in herbs; whence CHIRŌNION, -i, n. an herb called from his name, *Plin.* 25, 4 f. 13.; and *Chironia*, -æ, f. a kind of vine, *Id.* 25, 4 f. 16. From his being half man and half horse, he is called *Geminus*, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 631.; and *Semifer*, *ib.* 634. Being converted into a constellation, he was called *SAGITTARIUS*, (*G.* 439.)

CHLOE, -es, the name of a girl in Horace, *Od.* 3, 9, 9.

CHLORIS, the daughter of Amphion, and wife of Neleus, by whom she had Nestor, and other sons, *Hygin.* 10. —¶ 2. Also the Goddess of flowers, called likewise Flora, *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 195, &c.

CHOROEBUS, one who voluntarily devoted himself to death, to free Thebes from a pestilence, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 221, et 6, 286.

CHORĒILUS, a poet noted for his unpolished and ridiculous verses; yet a favourite of Alexander the Great, *Horat.* 2, 1, 232.

CHREMES, -ētis, v. *Chremis*, the name of an old man in Terence.

CHRESTUS, one who instigated the Jews to make disturbances at Rome in the time of Claudius, which occasioned their expulsion from that city, *Suet. Cl.* 25.

CHRISTUS, (i. e. *unŷus*), a name of our Saviour, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 97. *Christiānus*, a follower or disciple of Christ; a name first given at Antioch to those who professed to be Christians, *Acts* 11, 26. among the heathens, denoting criminality rather than respect, *Plin. ib.*

CHRYSEIS, -idis, the daughter of Chryses, the priest of Apollo; the mistress of Agamemnon, (*G.* 406.)

CHRYSIPPUS, a Stoic philosopher, born at Soli in Cilicia, (*Solenŷis Cilix*); *Cic. Orat.* 1, 12. called by Zeno the Epicurean, through contempt, *CHĒSIPPUS*, *Id. Nat. D.* 1, 34.—



¶ 2. Also a freedman of Cicero's, who on account of his bad behaviour was again reduced to servitude, *Cic. Att.* 7, 2, et 11, 2.

CHRYISIS, -idis, a courtesan in Terence.

CHRYSOGÖNUS, a favourite freedman of Sulla's, *Cic. Ver.* 1, 56; *Rosc. Am. passim.*; *Plin.* 35, 18.—¶ 2. A noted singer, *Juvenal.* 6, 74.

C. CICEREJUS, originally the secretary of Scipio Africanus, *Liv.* 41, 26. but afterwards, being made praetor, *ib.* 33, triumphed over the Corsicans, *Id.* 42, 7, & 21.

CICERO, -onis, the surname of a branch (*familia*) of the *Gens Tullia*, said to have been derived from the founder of the family being remarkable for cultivating vetches, *Plin.* 18, 3.; or from an excrescence on the tip of his nose, resembling a vetch, (*cicer*), *Plutarch. Cic.* p. 861. to which Calenus alludes, *Dio*, 46, 18.—ennobled by M. Tullius Cicero, the most eloquent of the Romans: adj. CICE-RŌNIĀNUS.

M. Tullius CICERO was born at Arpinum, a. u. 647. (*Q. Servilius Caepione et C. Atilio Serrano Cos.*) *Gell.* 15, 28. on the third of January, (*iii. Non. Jan.*) *Cic. Att.* 7, 5, et 13, 42.; in the same year with Pompey, and the year after the first consulship of Marius, whom Cicero calls his countryman, (*municipem suum*), as being also a native of Arpinum, *Post Redit. ad Quir.* 8.

Cicero was descended from an ancient family of equestrian rank, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 1, & 2. none of which had ever obtained any curule magistracy; whence Cicero often calls himself a new man, (*novus homo*). So Sallust, *Cat.* 23. Cicero, as being the first-born of the family, received the *praenomen* of his father and grandfather, MARCUS. His mother's name was HELVIA, of a noble family, *Plutarch. in Cic.*; who had a sister married to Aculeo, a Roman knight, distinguished for his knowledge in the civil law, *Cic. Or.* 2, 1. It is remarkable that Cicero nowhere speaks of his mother.

But his brother Quintus has left a story of her, which shows her attention as a good housewife: "that she used to seal her wine casks, the empty as well as the full, that when any of them were found empty and unsealed, she might know that they had been emptied by stealth," *Cic. Fam.* 16, 26. a kind of theft then usual in great families, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 133.

Cicero's grandfather was living at the time of his birth, and appears to have been a man of considerable abilities and influence in his country, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 1, et 3, 16. His father was a wise and learned man, but being of an infirm constitution, spent his life in the study of letters, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 1.; and devoted his chief attention to the education of his sons, *Cic. Or.* 2, 1, Cicero and his brother Quintus were brought up with their cousins the sons of Aculeo, according to the directions of the celebrated orator Crassus, and by those very masters whom Crassus himself was in use to employ, *Cic. Or.* 2, 1. They were first taught the Greek language, a method then universally observed, *Suet. Rhet.* 2.; and which Quintilian, even in his time, recommends, (*A Graeco sermone puerum incipere malo; quia Latinus vel nobis nolentibus se praebet*, 1, 1, 12.)

The Latins, before the time of Cicero, were so rude and ignorant, that Crassus, when censor, prohibited them from teaching rhetoric, *Cic. Or.* 3, 24. The first noted Latin teacher of that art at Rome was Plotius, in the latter times of Crassus, *Quintil.* 2, 4. f. *Senec. Contr.* 2. *prooem.* He was much resorted to, and young Cicero expressed a great desire of becoming his scholar; but was controuled by the authority of very learned men, who preferred the Greek teachers *Suet. Rhet.* 2. Cicero is said to have made so rapid progress in learning, that from the accounts of him which his school fellows carried home, their parents were often induced to visit the school, for the sake of seeing a youth of so surprising talents, *Plutarch.* Among Cicero's other

other teachers was the poet Archias, from whose instructions he acknowledges with gratitude that he had derived the greatest advantage, *Cic. Arch. 1, & 7.*

Cicero, having finished his puerile studies, and having assumed the dress of a man, (*togâ virili sumptâ*), was introduced by his father to Scaevola, the augur, the principal lawyer, as well as statesman, of that age, that he might derive knowledge from his experience and conversation; and after his death applied himself to Scaevola, the High-priest, a man equally distinguished for his probity and skill in the law, *Cic. Amic. 1.* He, at the same time, attended the pleadings of the orators in the courts of justice, and the public speeches of the magistrates to the people. He also applied with great diligence to his private studies at home, after the manner which he beautifully describes in the person of Crassus, *Or. 1, 34.* In the Italic war he served a campaign under Pompeius Strabo, the consul, *Phil. 12, 11.* and under Sulla, *Plutarch. in Cic. et Cic. Div. 1, 33. et 2, 30.* But perceiving the republic running into factions, he left the army, and returned to his studies; which, during the convulsions that followed, he ardently prosecuted with the assistance of the ablest masters, (*Hoc tempore omni, noctes et dies, in omnium doctrinarum meditatione versabatur*), *Br. 90.* He studied philosophy under Philo, the chief of the Academy at Athens; and rhetoric under Molo of Rhodes, a distinguished orator and teacher, both of whom were then at Rome, *ib. 89.* He had in the house with him Diodotus, the Stoic, as his preceptor in various parts of learning, but particularly in logic; yet with all this attention to philosophical studies he never suffered a day to pass without some exercise in oratory; chiefly that of declaiming, in company with his fellow students, often in Greek than in Latin, *ib. 9.* Nor did he neglect his poetical studies: For he now wrote a poem in praise

of Marius. *Leg. 1, 1.*; and translated into Latin verse ARATUS on the appearances of the heavens, *Nat. D. 2, 41.* He also translated a book of Xenophon's, called OECONOMÏCUS, *Off. 2, 24.* At this time too he is thought to have written his two books DE INVENTIONE, *Cic. Or. 1, 2.* (*quos sc. libros adolescenti sibi elapsos ipse diceret*), *Quinctil. 3, 1, 20.*

Thus accomplished, Cicero appeared as a pleader at the bar. At the age of twenty-six he defended the cause of P. QUINTIUS, *Gell. 15, 28.*; but this was not the first in which he was engaged, *Cic. Quint. 1.* Next year he undertook the defence of S. ROSCIUS of Ameria, (*Amerinus*); accused of parricide, which he says was the first public or criminal cause in which he was concerned, *Br. 90.* Cicero gained so great honour, by procuring the acquittal of Roscius, in opposition to the influence of Sulla, that he was henceforth looked on as an advocate of the first class, and equal to the most important causes, *ib. et Off. 2, 14.*

After being employed for two years in pleading causes, on account of bad health, (*Plutarch says from an apprehension of Sulla's resentment*), Cicero travelled into Greece and Asia, *Cic. Br. 91.* He staid six months at Athens with Antiochus, the principal philosopher of the old academy; and exercised himself in oratory with Demetrius of Syria, an eminent rhetorician. After this he traversed the whole of Asia, conversing with the most distinguished orators of the country, and repeating with them his rhetorical exercises. At Rhodes he again placed himself under Apollonius Molo, (*se Apollonio Moloni Rhodi formandum ac velut recogendum dedit*, *Quinctil. 12, 6, 7.*) whom he had formerly attended at Rome, *Cic. Br. 91.* (*Plutarch says, by mistake, under Apollonius, the son of Molo, in vita Cic.*); who after hearing Cicero declaim before him, is reported to have deplored the fortune of Greece, because Cicero



was about to transfer the glory of eloquence from the Greeks to Rome, *ib.*

Cicero returned to his native country, after an absence of two years, greatly improved in bodily strength, and in his manner of speaking, *Cic. Br. 91, f.*

The two most distinguished Roman orators at that time were Cotta and Hortensius, whom Cicero was ambitious of rivalling, particularly the latter, *ib. 92.* Among the chief causes which he pleaded the year after his return, was that of Q. Roscius, the famous comedian, *ib.*

Cicero, next year, a. u. 678, when thirty-one years old, obtained the questorship, while Cotta was consul, and Hortensius aedile, *Cic. Br. 92.; Pis. 1.* It fell to the lot of Cicero to act as quaestor in the western part of Sicily, under Sex. Peducaeus, the praetor, *Cic. Br. 92.; Ascon. in Cic.* Here he behaved with so much integrity and prudence, that his conduct was highly approved, *Plutarch.* Upon his return to Italy, he expected that every body would be full of his praises, and was extremely mortified to find, that an acquaintance he met with at Puteoli, did not even know that he had been absent from Rome, *Cic. Planc. 26. et Plutarch. in Cic.*

Five years after, being quaestor, Cicero was unanimously elected aedile, *Cic. Br. 92.; Pis. 1.* in his 37th year; in which year Hortensius was consul. Cicero, after his election, and before he entered on his office, undertook, at the request of the Sicilians, the prosecution of VERRES, *Cic. Caecil. 1, &c. Verr. 5, 14.* (See VERRES.) Cicero, while aedile, is supposed to have defended FONTEIUS and CAECINA.

Two years after his edileship, Cicero was created praetor, *Cic. Manil. 1.*

The *comitia* had been put off by violent dissensions between the senate and people, concerning some popular laws, proposed by C. Cornelius, a tribune, *Ascon. in Cic. pro Cornel.* Two different assemblies, convened for the

choice of praetors, had been dissolved on account of some informality; and it was only in the third *comitia* that the election was legally effected. This, however, served to show the great affection of the people to Cicero. For he was declared every time the first praetor by the suffrages of all the centuries, (*ter praetor primus centuriis cunctis renunciatus est*), *Cic. Manil. 1.* It fell to Cicero's lot to preside in trials for extortion and rapine, (*de pecuniis repetundis*), *Cic. Cornel. 1.; Rabir. Post. 4.* In the capacity of a judge he acted with great justice and integrity. *Plutarch.*

Cicero, while praetor, delivered his first speech to the people from the *Rostra*, in defence of the MANILIAN LAW, *Manil. 1.* for conferring on Pompey the command of the Mithridatic war, and of all the Roman armies in Asia, *Paterc. 2, 33.* (See POMPEIUS.)—This oration is still extant, and commendable rather for its eloquence, than just reasoning. It was alleged, that Cicero delivered it to gain the favour of Pompey, and of the popular party which supported Pompey, *Dio, 36, 2.* though he himself solemnly declares the contrary, *Manil. 24.* Whatever be in this, it is certain, that the bestowing on Pompey such extraordinary power proved in the end fatal to the republic, as well as to Cicero himself.—Cicero, during his praetorship, also defended the cause of Cluentius. At the expiration of his office he would not accept of any foreign province, *Cic. Muren. 20.* but chose rather to remain at Rome, in order to canvass for the consulship, the great object of his ambition, during the two years which it was necessary should intervene between the praetorship and that office. In this interval his correspondence with ATTICUS commenced, *Cic. Att. 1, 1.* Nepos says, it continued from his consulship to the end of his life, in *Vita Attici. 16.* But several letters of the first book to Atticus were written before his



his consulship. None of his letters called *AD FAMILIARES*, written before that time, are now extant.

Cicero was made consul in his forty-third year, the age required by law for that office, *Cic. Phil.* 5, 17. He was the first *new* man, i. e. not a *noble* man, who had obtained that dignity for forty years, computing from the first consulship of Marius, *Cic. Rull.* 1, 2. He was opposed by six noble competitors. Among these was Catiline, supported by the interest of Crassus and Cæsar, and many others of the nobility, *Ascon. ad Cic. in Tog. cand.* Catiline had some time before been brought to a trial for extortion (*repetundarum*) in Africa, which province he had obtained after his praetorship, *ib. et Sallust. Cat.* 18. He asked Cicero to undertake his defence, who, in order to oblige Catiline, at first had thoughts of doing it, *Cic. Att.* 1, 2. but afterwards changed his mind, *Ascon. ib.* Such was the dissimulation of Catiline, that Cicero acknowledges that he himself was once almost deceived by him, so as to take him for a good citizen, *Cic. Cael.* 6. Catiline, however, had long entertained traitorous designs against the government, *Sallust. Cat.* 5. and by various arts had engaged many to concur with him in his views, *ib.* 14. He had brought his plot to such maturity, that in the beginning of June, while he stood candidate for the consulship, he called a meeting of his accomplices; among whom were several of senatorian and equestrian rank, besides many persons of note from the colonies and municipal towns, *ib.* 17. Surnisies of this conspiracy having been spread abroad, caused a general alarm, and determined all ranks of men to confer the consulship on Cicero, *ib.* 18. The people not content with giving their silent votes, declared their inclinations with a loud voice, *Cic. Rull.* 2, 2.; *Pis.* 1. Cicero's colleague was C. Antonius, who had formerly been the intimate friend of Catiline; but Cicero detached him from that party by

giving up to him the province he wished, *Sallust.* 26.; *Cic. Pis.* 2. *Sext.* 3. *Cael.* 31. The provinces appointed for the consuls this year were Macedonia and Cisalpine Gaul. The former fell to the lot of Cicero, but he yielded it to his colleague, who desired it, as being the richest; and soon after Cicero resigned his own province of Gaul in an assembly of the people, contrary to their inclination, (*reclamante populo*,) *Cic. Pis.* 2. in favour of Q. Metellus, *Plutarch. p.* 866.; *Dio*, 37, 33. Thus Antonius was brought to concur with Cicero in all his measures for the good of the state, *ib.*

Cicero had great difficulties to struggle with in discharging his duty as consul, *Cic. Rull.* 1, 8. & 9. *et* 2, 3. and displayed wonderful abilities in surmounting them. P. Servilius *RULLUS*, one of the new tribunes, had proposed an agrarian law, promising the highest advantages to the plebeians; but such was the power of Cicero's eloquence, that he prevented it from being passed, *Cic. Rull.* 1. *et* 2. *et* 3. *Pis.* 2. or as Pliny, in a beautiful *apostrophe* to Cicero, strongly expresses it, *Te dicente, legem agrariam, hoc est, alimenta sua abdicaverunt* (i. e. rejecerunt) *tribus*, 7, 30 *f.* 31.

L. Roscius *OTHO*, a tribune, had got a law passed three years before, while Cicero was praetor, assigning to the *Equites* distinct seats in the theatre, next behind the patricians, and before the plebeians. The people were highly offended on this account; and therefore, when Otho one day happened to come into the theatre, he was received by the populace with an universal hiss, while the *Equites* honoured him with loud applause and clapping. Both sides redoubled their clamour with great violence, and from reproaches were proceeding to blows. Cicero, being informed of the tumult, came immediately to the theatre; and summoning the people into the temple of Bellona, so moved them by an oration, which is now lost, that, ashamed of their conduct, they

returned to the theatre, and changed their hisses against Otho into applauses, *Plin. ib.*; *Cic. Att. 2, 1.*; *Plutarch. in Cic. p. 867.* To this Virgil is supposed to allude, *Virg. Aen. 1, 152.* but more probably to Cato, (*q. v.*). Much about the same time, there happened a third instance, not less remarkable, of Cicero's great power of persuasion. Sulla had, by an express law, excluded the children of those whom he had proscribed, from the senate, and from all public honours, *Vell. 2, 28.* The persons injured by this tyrannical act, who were numerous and of the first families, were now using their utmost efforts to get the law reversed. But Cicero, though convinced of the equity of their request, yet from the condition of the times, judging it unseasonable, prevailed on them to desist from their application, *Cic. Pis. 2.* (*Te orante, proscriptorum liberis honores petere puduit,*) *Plin. ibid.*

The next important affair that engaged the attention of Cicero, was the defence of C. RABIRIUS, (*q. v.*). But what chiefly ennobled the consulship of Cicero, was the suppression of the conspiracy of CATILINE; who having been frustrated in his application for the consulship the former year, set every engine at work to forward the conspiracy, (*in dies plura agitare, &c.*), *ib. 24.* But notwithstanding these preparations, he declared himself a candidate for next year, *Sallust. Cat. 1, 26.* and urged his pretensions by such open bribery, that Cicero published a new law against that crime, with the additional punishment of a ten years exile: prohibiting likewise all shows of gladiators, within two years from the time of suing for any magistracy; unless they were ordered by the will of a person deceased, and on a certain day therein specified, *Cic. Muren. 23.*; *Vatin. 15.* Catiline thinking that this law was aimed against him, as it actually was, formed a design to kill Cicero on the day of the election, with some other chiefs of the senate, *Dio, 37, 29.* Cicero says, that Catiline wished to kill his competitors, *Cic. Cat. 1, 5.* But Cicero ha-

ving got notice of his intention, by means of Fulvia, a noble woman, the mistress of Q. Curius, one of the conspirators, prevented the attempt, by procuring a number of his friends to attend him to the *Campus Martius*, and by wearing a bright coat of mail under his *toga*, which he took care to display to the assembly, that so all good citizens, perceiving their consul in danger, might concur to assist and protect him, *Cic. Muren. 26.* Thus Catiline being repulsed a second time from the consulship, and disappointed in his hopes of assassinating Cicero, (*Sallust. Cat. 27.*) determined to make war, and to try all extremities, *ib. et Dio, 37, 30.* Appian says, that Catiline, after being at first rejected, dropt all thoughts of again concerning himself with the management of the republic, *B. C. 2, p. 428.* But the contrary appears from Cicero himself, *ib.*

The designs of Catiline being now publicly known, excited so great apprehension, that the senate passed the solemn decree, "That the consuls should take care that the republic might suffer no harm," *Sallust. Cat. 29.*; *Cic. Cat. 1, 2.*; *Dio, 37, 31.*; *Plutarch. in Cic.* Catiline, however, urged on his purpose. He sent Manlius, a bold and experienced centurion, who had signalised himself in the wars of Sulla, to Fesulæ in Etruria, to take the command of a body of men whom he had previously prepared to take up arms; and other persons to different places. He called a meeting of the chiefs of the conspiracy in the middle of the night, to the house of M. Porcius Laeca, where the most desperate measures were resolved on: that a general insurrection should be raised through Italy under different leaders; that Catiline should put himself at the head of the troops in Etruria; that Rome should be fired in several places at once, and that all the nobility, who opposed them, should be massacred. But the vigilance of Cicero being the chief obstacle to all these projects, Catiline was very desirous to see him taken off before



fore he left Rome. Accordingly two of the company, C. Cornelius, an *eques*, and L. Vargunteius, a senator, undertook to go to Cicero's house, early that morning, as if to salute him, and to stab him unprepared in his bed. But Cicero being informed by Fulvia of what was intended, ordered them to be refused admittance at the gate, *Sallust. ib. 28.* Cicero says it was two *Equites* that attempted this crime, *Cat. 1, 4.* and names one of them C. Cornelius, *Syll. 6.* Plutarch calls them Marcius and Cethegus, in *Cic. p. 868.* Appian calls them P. Lentulus and Cethegus, *B. C. 2. p. 429.* Dio says only two persons, 37, 32.

Two days after the nocturnal meeting of the conspirators, Cicero, on the 6th November, or, as others think, on the 8th, assembled the senate, for the sake of security, in the temple of Jupiter Stator in the Capitol, where it was not usually held, unless in times of alarm. There had been several debates before this on the subject of Catiline's conspiracy; and a decree had passed, to offer a public reward to the first discoverer of the plot. Yet Catiline, by a profound dissimulation, and constant professions of his innocence, still deceived many of all ranks; representing the whole as a fiction of his enemy Cicero, and offering to give security for his behaviour, and to deliver himself to the custody of any one whom the senate would name; of M. Lepidus, of Q. Metellus, and even of Cicero himself. But none of them would take charge of him, *Cic. Cat. 1, 8.* (Dio says that Metellus did receive him, 37, 32.) Catiline, still disguising his intentions, had the confidence to come to this very meeting of the senate in the Capitol; which so shocked the whole assembly, that none even of his friends and connections saluted him, and the consular senators left empty that part of the benches where he sat, *Cic. Cat. 1, 7.* Cicero was so moved by his presence, (either with fear or anger, as Sallust says, *c. 31.*) that instead of proceeding to any business, he broke out into a

severe invective against Catiline, (*Orationem habuit luculentam atque utilem rei publicae; quam postea scriptam edidit.*) *ib.* This speech is still extant, and exhibits a striking proof of Cicero's wonderful powers of eloquence. Catiline was so affected by it, that next night he set out with a small retinue, (Plutarch says, with 300 armed men, in *Cic.*) to the camp of Manlius. His friends gave out, that, to avoid the violence of Cicero, he was gone to Marseilles into voluntary exile, *Cic. Cat. 2, 6.* Cicero next day called the people together into the forum, and gave them a true account of the matter, *Cic. Cat. 2.* Immediately after, he assembled the senate.

Catiline having assumed the *susces* and other badges of command, in a few days arrived at the camp of Manlius. Upon this news the senate declared both Catiline and Manlius public enemies, with offers of pardon to such of their followers as returned to their duty by a certain day. But none accepted the offer, *Sallust. ib. 36.* The senate also decreed that the consuls should levy troops; that Antonius should hasten to pursue Catiline with an army, and that Cicero should guard the city, *ib.*

Some time after the departure of Catiline, Cicero defended MURENA, the consul elect, who was accused of bribery by his competitor Sulpicius, supported by Cato and Posthumius. The oration is still extant, though in some parts imperfect.

In the mean time, the chiefs of the conspiracy in the city, Lentulus, Cethegus, Statilius, Gabinius, and Caeparius, wishing to induce the *Allobroges*, a nation of Gaul, to take part in the war, by means of one Umbrius, applied to their ambassadors, who had come to Rome to complain of the avarice of their magistrates, *ib. 40. et Plutarch. in Cic.* The *Allobroges* at first eagerly listened to the proposal, but afterwards changing their mind, discovered what they knew of the conspiracy to L. Fabius Sanga, the patron of their nation, who immediately gave intelligence of it to Cicero. By his contrivance the con-



spirators were apprehended, and the plot completely detected, *Sallust. ib.* 41, — 48. On which account the senate, among other things, decreed a public thanksgiving to the gods in Cicero's name; an honour which had never before been conferred on any one in the *toga*, i. e. in the robe of peace, without assuming the dress of a soldier and going to war, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 6. The conspirators were ordered to be kept in what was called *free custody* (*in liberis custodiis habebantur*,) i. e. in the houses of illustrious citizens, who were bound to secure them, *ib.* 47. After the dismissal of the senate Cicero went directly to the *Rostra*, and gave the people a particular account of what had been done, *Cic. Cat.* 3.

Cicero appointed certain senators to take notes of the evidence against the conspirators; and after an account of the whole proceedings was made out, ordered copies of it to be transcribed, and to be dispersed every where through Italy and the provinces, *Cic. Syll.* 14, & 15. All this passed on the 3d of December; and on the following night, according to annual custom, (*Vid. R. A. p.* 333.) the mystic rites of the GOOD GODDESS, or *Bona Dea*, were performed at the house of Cicero by his wife Terentia with the Vestal virgins and the principal matrons of Rome. Cicero of course being excluded from his own lodging, was forced to retire to the house of a friend. While he was deliberating there with a few confidants about the punishment of the conspirators, his wife came in all haste to inform him of a prodigy, which had just happened; for the sacrifice to the *Bona Dea* being over, and the fire on the altar seemingly extinct, a bright flame issued suddenly from the ashes; whereupon the Vestal virgins sent Terentia to her husband, to encourage him to execute what he intended for the good of his country; since the goddess by this sign assured him that he should effect his designs, not only with safety, but also with glory, *Plutarch. in Cic.* p. 870, & 874; *Dio*, 37, 35.

Next day the senate decreed rewards to the ambassadors of the *Allobroges*, and to T. Volturcius, one of the conspirators, who, tempted by the promise of a pardon, had turned informer, *Sallust. c.* 50.; *Cic. Cat.* 4, 3. In the mean time the accomplices of the conspiracy made every effort to rescue their associates. Cicero, therefore, on the day following, the 5th December, (*Non. Decemb.*), assembled the senate, and put the question, "What was to be done with the conspirators who were in custody?" Silanus, the consul elect, being first asked his opinion, according to custom, decreed, that they should be put to death. Tib. Nero thought that the deliberation concerning their punishment should be deferred till the public guards were increased and a greater number of troops raised, (*de ea re, præsidiis additis, referendum censuit*,) *Sallust. ib.* or according to Appian, that they should be kept in custody, till Catiline should be crushed, and the whole truth thoroughly known, *B. C.* 2. p. 430. The opinion of Caesar differed but little from that of Nero, *ib.* but being enforced by an artful speech, made a great impression on the house, *Appian. ib.* 431.; *Sallust. ib.* 51. to remove which Cicero delivered what is called his fourth oration against Catiline; wherein, while he seemed to shew a perfect neutrality, he artfully insinuated a preference to the opinion of Silanus. But Silanus himself, moved by the speech of Caesar, began to mitigate the severity of his opinion, *Suet. Caes.* 14. and declared that he would go into the opinion of Nero, *Sallust. ib.* 50. Cato, one of the new tribunes, rose after Cicero, and spoke so forcibly against the conspirators, that he entirely removed the effect of Caesar's speech, and determined the senate to agree to his opinion, "That capital punishment should be inflicted on the conspirators after the manner of their ancestors." *Sallust. ib.* 53. The decree of the senate was drawn up in Cato's words, (*Senati decretum fit, sicut ille censuerat*,) *ib.* Cicero, without loss of time, put the sentence

tence in execution, and caused the conspirators to be strangled in prison, *ib.* 55. As he returned from thence through the forum, he saw a number of their accomplices standing together in companies, ignorant of what had been done, expecting the night, as if the criminals were still alive, and there were a possibility of their being rescued. But Cicero called out to them in a loud voice, *VIXERUNT*, "They have lived, or they are no more," an expression which the Romans, to avoid inauspicious words, made use of to signify, "They are dead." Upon which they all dispersed, *Plutarch. in Cic. et Appian. p. 431.*—Cicero was conducted home by the whole body of the senate and *Equites*; the streets being all illuminated, and the women and children at the windows, and on the tops of houses, to see him pass along through the acclamations of the multitude, proclaiming him their preserver and deliverer, *Plutarch. in Cic. p. 871.*

These are the famous *NONES* of December, which Cicero so often mentions in his writings, *Fam. 1, 9.; Att. 1, 18.; Flacc. 40.; Sext. 60.; Plutarch. in Cic. p. 872.* and esteemed the most illustrious day of his life; but which afterwards proved to him the source of the greatest misfortunes, *ib.*

The chief men of the state spoke of the meritorious conduct of Cicero, in terms of the highest respect; particularly Crassus and Pompey, *Cic. Att. 1, 13.; Off. 1, 22.; Sext. 61.* L. Gellius, who had been consul and censor, said in a speech to the senate, "that the republic owed Cicero a civic crown, for having saved them all from ruin," *Cic. Pis. 3.; Gell. 5, 6.* And Catulus, the prince of the senate, called him in a full house, the Father of his country, (*PATER PATRIAE*), *Cic. Pis. 3.*; as Cato likewise did in a speech to the people from the *Rostra*, *Plutarch. ib. et Appian. p. 431.* Whence Pliny, in honour of Cicero's memory, cries out, "Hail thou, who wast first saluted the parent of thy country," (*Salve primus omnium parens patriae appellatus*), 7,

30. This title used to be conferred on the emperors by the Romans when enslaved; but it was first given to Cicero by Rome, while free: whence Juvenal says, *Roma patrem patriae Ciceronem libera dixit*, 8, 244. All the towns of Italy followed the example of the metropolis in decreeing extraordinary honours to Cicero. The people of Capua in particular chose him for their patron, and erected a gilt pillar to him, *Cic. Pis. 11.*—Sallust, who allows Cicero the character of an excellent consul, takes no notice of any of these honours, from personal enmity, as it is supposed, and to please Augustus, in whose time Sallust published his history.

The honours justly paid to Cicero exasperated his enemies still more against him. The chiefs of the popular party therefore embraced every opportunity to mortify him. On the last day of his office, when he appeared in the *Rostra*, to make a speech to the people, as was commonly done, before he took the usual oath, "That he had discharged his duty with fidelity;" the tribune Metellus would not suffer him to speak, or to do any thing more than barely to take the oath; declaring, "that he, who had put citizens to death unheard, ought not to be permitted to speak for himself." Whereupon Cicero, who was never at a loss, instead of pronouncing the ordinary form of the oath, swore aloud, "that he had saved the republic and the city from ruin;" which the whole people present with a general shout swore to be true, and conducted him from the Forum to his house with all possible demonstrations of respect: so that, as he himself expresses it, none but those who attended him, seemed to be Roman citizens, (*ut nemo, nisi qui mecum esset, civium esse in numero videretur*), *Pis. 3. Fam. 5, 2.*

In the consulship of Cicero Lucullus triumphed over Mithridates, which honour he had been prevented from obtaining for three years, by the detraction of his enemies, (*inimicorum calumniâ*), *Cic. Acad. 2, 1.* of Mem-



nius the tribune and others, at the instigation of his rival Pompey, *Plutarch. in Lucull.* But Cicero, by his authority, effected it. Hence he says, that he had almost introduced the triumphal chariot of Lucullus into the city, *ib.* However, to gratify Pompey, after the conclusion of the Mithridatic war, *ib.* a public thanksgiving was decreed in his name, on the motion of Cicero, for ten days, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 1. which was twice as long as had ever been decreed before to any General, *Cic. Conf. Prov.* 11.

Cicero got two laws passed this year, called from him *LEGES TULLIAE*, the one against bribery in elections, (p. 106). the other to abridge the time of a privilege, called a Free Legation, (*legatio libera*), *Leg.* 3, 8.; (*R. A.* 220.)

One of the most important objects which Cicero laboured to accomplish in his consulship, was to unite the populace with the leading men, and the equestrian order with the senate, *Pis.* 3. The conjunction of the two latter he effected, *Cic. Cat.* 4, 10.; so that Pliny even says it was Cicero that first established the *Equites* as a third order in the state, 33, 2. From this union Cicero justly hoped the greatest benefit would arise to the republic, *Cic. ib.* But it was soon after broken, by the senate refusing a petition of the *Equites* to be released from a disadvantageous lease of the Asiatic revenues, *Cic. Att.* 1, 17. & 18. *et* 2, 1. which Caesar afterwards granted them, *Dio*, 38, 7.; *Suet. Caes.* 20. (*Vid. R. A.* p. 24.).

In the beginning of the next year, a. u. 691, Catiline was cut off with his army by M. Petreius, the lieutenant of C. Antonius, *Sallust. Cat.* 61.; *Liv. Ep.* 103.; *Dio*, 37, 39.—In this same year Cicero defended P. SYLLA, who had formerly been condemned with Autronius for bribery, *Sallust. Cat.* 18. and was then accused of having twice conspired with Catiline against his country, *Cic. Sull.* He was acquitted. *Vid. SULLA.*—About this time Cicero bought the house of M. Crassus, on

the Palatine hill, partly with borrowed money, for H. S. xxxv. i. e. *tricies quinques*, about L. 24, 218, *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 5, 6.; *Att.* 1, 13.; *Plin.* 13, 15. *et* 7, 38. In the trial of P. Clodius, then quaestor, for the violation of the sacred rites of the *BONA DEA*, Cicero appeared as a witness against him, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16. which was the source of the bitter hatred Clodius ever after bore to Cicero.

A. U. 692, Cicero is supposed to have made that elegant oration, still extant, in defence of his old praeceptor, the poet ARCHIAS.

A. U. 693, (*al.* 694). in the consulship of Metellus and Afranius, Cicero composed in Greek a commentary or memoirs of the transactions of his consulship, *Att.* 1, 19. *et* 2, 1. He also published a collection of the principal speeches, which he made when consul, under the title of *CONSULAR ORATIONS*, in number twelve, the subject of each of which he mentions, *Att.* 2, 1. Four of them are now entirely lost, and some of the rest have not come down to us entire. He published likewise at this time in Latin verse a translation of the *PROGNOSTICS* of ARATUS, *ib.* Clodius now began to disclose the plan which he had formed for ruining Cicero, and that was to get himself chosen a tribune. But as no patrician could by law obtain that office, he proposed to get himself adopted by a plebeian; which could not be done without the order of the people. In this however he was opposed, for the present year, by his brother-in-law, the consul Metellus, *Cic. Att.* 2, 1.; *Cael.* 24. But the combination between Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus, commonly called the *FIRST TRIUMVIRATE*, being formed towards the end of this year; and Cicero, next year, in his defence of Antony, (who had been his colleague in the consulate, and was accused by Caelius of the mal-administration of his province of Macedonia), having uttered some complaints concerning the state of the republic, *Dio*, 38, 10. Caesar, who was then consul, being informed of what

Cicero



Cicero had said, instantly called an assembly of the people, and being assisted by Pompey, as augur, to make the act legal and auspicious, got the adoption of Clodius ratified by the people through all the forms, within three hours from the time of Cicero's speaking, *Cic. Dom.* 16.; *Suet. Caes.* 20.; and thus the bow, as Cicero calls it, which had been kept bent against him and the republic, was at last discharged, *Sext.* 7. Cicero, among other causes which he pleaded this year, defended L. Valerius FLACCUS, who had been praetor in Cicero's consulship, and had assisted him in apprehending the conspirators with the ambassadors of the Allobroges, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 2. & 6. He was now accused by P. Laelius of rapine and oppression in his province of Asia. The speech is still extant, but somewhat mutilated. Flaccus was acquitted.

Caesar and Pompey knowing that Cicero disapproved of their usurpation, and fearing lest he might oppose their measures, determined to support Clodius in his designs against him, *Cic. Att.* 2, 18, 19, &c. et 9, 2.; *Quint. Fr.* 1, 2.; *Patere.* 2, 45. Caesar wished to bring Cicero to concur with him in his plans, and therefore offered to make him one of the twenty commissioners appointed to distribute the lands of Campania among the planters sent from Rome to occupy them; but Cicero refused it, *Cic. Att.* 2, 18. & 19. which is said to have offended Caesar, *Cic. Prov. Conf.* 17.; so that, as Caesar could not gain him, he resolved to humble him, *ib.* 9, 2.; *Vell.* 2, 45. But Pompey gave Cicero the strongest assurances of his protection; declaring that he would sooner be killed himself than suffer Cicero to be hurt, *Cic. Att.* 2, 20. Pompey however soon showed that all these promises were false, and Clodius, as he himself declared, was in reality as much supported by Pompey and Crassus as by Caesar, *Cic. Har. Resp.* 22. Clodius, being created tribune, and having procured the concurrence of Piso and Gabi-

nus, the consuls of the following year, a. u. 695, by granting them the provinces they wished, promulgated several popular laws to gain the people. Then he proposed a special law, "That whoever had put to death a Roman citizen uncondemned, should be prohibited from fire and water," *Vell.* 2, 45. Cicero, though not named, was plainly pointed at by this law. He therefore changed his habit, and assumed the dress of a criminal; which he was afterwards sensible he ought not then to have done, *Cic. Att.* 3, 15. For Clodius, at the head of his mercenaries, contrived to meet and insult Cicero at every turn, *Plutarch. in Cic.* The equestrian order, to the number of 20,000, and the senate, changed their habit on Cicero's account, *Cic. post red. in Sen.* 5. ad *Quir.* 3.; *Planc.* 35.; *Sext.* 11, &c.; *Fam.* 11, 16. But the consuls, by an edict, ordered the senate to resume their ordinary dress, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 14. Caesar, who was then before the city with his army, about to set out for his province of Gaul, offered to make Cicero one of his lieutenants; but this, by the advice of Pompey, he declined, *Dio.* 38, 15. Crassus, though secretly inimical to Cicero, *ib.* yet, at the persuasion of his son, who was a great admirer of Cicero's, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 2, 9. did not openly oppose him, *Cic. Sext.* 17. & 19. But Pompey, who had given Cicero the strongest assurances of support, deserted him, *Cic. Pis.* 31. and even refused his supplication when he threw himself at Pompey's feet, alleging that he could do nothing against the will of Caesar, *Cic. Att.* 10, 4. Plutarch says, that Pompey, when Cicero came to entreat his assistance, went out at the back door, and would not see him, *in Cic.*

Several of Cicero's friends, and in particular Lucullus, advised him to defend himself by force; but Cato, and above all Hortensius, urged him to save the effusion of blood, by retiring till the storm should blow over: which concurring with the advice of Atticus,

as well as with the fears and entreaties of all his own family, made him resolve to leave the city, and go into voluntary exile, *Cic. Att.* 10, 4. A little before his departure he took a small statue of Minerva, which had been long worshipped in his family, as a kind of tutelar deity; and carrying it to the Capitol, placed it in the temple of Jupiter, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 17, with this inscription, TO MINERVA, THE GUARDIAN OF ROME, *Plutarch.* p. 876.; *Dio*, 38, 17.; *Cic. Fam.* 12, 25. *Dom.* 57. *Att.* 7, 3. *Leg.* 2, 15.

Cicero left the city privately in the night time, about the end of March, accompanied by a number of his friends, *Plutarch.* After his departure Clodius got a law passed, which prohibited him from coming within 468 miles of Rome, under pain of death to himself, and to any person who entertained him, *Cic. Att.* 3, 4.; *Dio*, 38, 17.; *Plut.* *Cic.* p. 876. This law, as being informal, Cicero calls PRIVILEGIUM, *Dom.* 10, 17, 42, &c. Cicero's houses, both in the city and in the country, were burnt, and his furniture plundered, *Cic. Dom.* 24. *Red. in Senat.* 7. His wife and children were treated with great cruelty, *Cic. Sext.* 24. *Dom.* 23. *Fam.* 14, 2. To make the loss of his house in Rome irretrievable, Clodius consecrated the area on which it stood, and built on it a temple to the Goddess Liberty, *Cic. Dom.* 40, & 51.—Cicero, notwithstanding the law against him, was everywhere received with the greatest respect, *Cic. Dom.* 20, 40. & 41. except in a very few instances. He at first proposed going to Sicily, and on the 8th of April, had got as far as Vibo, in his way thither, *Cic. Att.* 3, 4. but was forbidden by C. Virgilius, the governor of it, though an old friend, and intimate acquaintance, *Planc.* 40.; *Plutarch.* in *Cic.* He therefore directed his course towards Greece. He staid thirteen days in the villa of M. Lenius Flaccus at Brundisium, *Cic. Planc.* 45.; *Fam.* 14, 4.

On the last day of April he embarked for Dyrracchium, *Cic. Att.* 3, 7. where he staid but a short time, being apprehensive of danger from the accomplices of Catiline's conspiracy, many of whom had fled to that country after the death of their leader. Cicero therefore went to Theſſalonica in Macedonia, whither he was conducted by PLACIUS, the quaestor of Appuleius, the governor of that province, with whom he remained almost the whole time of his exile, *Planc.* 41.; *Post red. in Sen.* 14. Cicero did not bear his banishment with fortitude, but showed marks of dejection, and uttered expressions of grief unworthy of his former character, *Dio*, 38, 18.; *Cic. Att.* 3, 7, &c. He was restored with great honour next year, after an absence of sixteen months, by a decree of the senate, and by a law passed at the *Comitia Centuriata*, on the 4th day of August, in the consulship of Lentulus and Metellus, chiefly through the influence of Pompey, who then needed the assistance of Cicero to oppose the designs of Clodius against himself, *Cic. Att.* 4, 1. *Fam.* 1, 9. *Post red. ad Quir.* 7. *in Senat.* 11. *Mil.* 20. *Pis.* 15.; *Dio*, 38, 30, et 39, 8. The number of people that met Cicero on the way to congratulate him on his return was so great, that *Plutarch* says, the saying of Cicero concerning it was less than the truth, "that all Italy brought him back on its shoulders," *Cic. post red. in Sen.* 15.; *Pis.* 22.; *Sext.* 63.

Cicero, on the day after his return, the 5th September, (*Non. Septemb.*) thanked the senate, *Cic. Att.* 4, 1. and next day, the people, in two orations, which are still extant. As he was overjoyed on being restored to his country, so he was immoderate in his expressions of gratitude, *Post red. in Sen.* 4, &c. *ad Quir.* 7.

There happened at that time to be a great dearth of corn, which occasioned a tumult in the city. To remedy this calamity, Cicero proposed in the senate, that the charge of provisions

visions should be conferred on Pompey for five years, with extraordinary powers, through the whole empire. To this the senate agreed, and a law was soon after enacted by the people for that purpose. Such then was the influence of Pompey's name, that his credit immediately reduced the price of provisions, *Cic. Att. 4, 1. Dom. 4, &c. ad Quir. 8. in Senat. 14.; Dio, 39, 9.* Pompey was allowed to chuse fifteen lieutenants, and named Cicero the first, *Cic. Att. 4, 1.* Cicero accepted the employment, but soon after resigned it to his brother, *ib. 2.*

Cicero was restored to his former dignity, but never received a full compensation for the ruin of his houses and estates, although it had been decreed, *Cic. Att. 4, 2.* The reason was, as he himself expresses it, "Those who had clipt his wings had no mind to let them grow again," *ib.* Nor indeed did Cicero after this behave with the same independence he had done before. "If he rose from his fall," as a modern critic (*Mongault*) expresses it, "he always appeared, however, to be somewhat stunned by the blow." There was some difficulty about the area of his house on the Palatine mount, which Clodius had consecrated. But the *Pontifices*, to whom the affair was referred by the senate, decreed, "That if he who performed the office of consecration had not been specially appointed to it by the people, then the area in question might, without any scruple of religion, be restored to Cicero." The senate, therefore, decreed, that Cicero's house should be restored to him, *ib.* The pleading of Cicero before the *Pontifices* on the occasion, is still extant; and he himself was particularly pleased with the composition of it, *ib.*

Clodius still continued his acts of violence against Cicero to such a degree, that it seems strange that any government should have permitted them to pass with impunity, *Cic. Att. 4, 3.* Clodius, however, not only e-

scaped punishment, but was even created aedile next year, a. 697. The triumvirs found him useful in promoting their measures, and therefore supported him; and the senate were pleased to see him sometimes even attack the triumvirs themselves, *Cic. Resp. Har. 24.* The most successful opponent of Clodius was Milo, the friend of Cicero, who repelled force with force, *Cic. Off. 2, 17.* and of course their contests excited the greatest commotions in the state, *Cic. Att. 4, 3. Q. Fr. 2, 3.* They successively brought each other to a trial for acts of violence, but without effect, *ib.*

In the beginning of the year 697, Cicero exerted all his influence to get the commission for restoring Ptolemy to the throne of Egypt, confirmed to Lentulus, the consul of last year, *Cic. Fam. 1, 1, &c. Quint. F. 2, 2.;* but without effect, *Vid. PTOLEMAEUS.* — In March, Cicero undertook the defence, and procured the acquittal of SEXTIUS, who, in his tribuneship the former year, had been very active in promoting the restoration of Cicero, and was now accused of public violence, by M. Tullius Albinovanus, at the instigation of Clodius, *Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, & 4. Sext. 13.* VATINIUS, the creature of Caesar, having appeared as a witness against Sextius, Cicero, instead of interrogating him in the ordinary way, took occasion to expose the profligacy of the whole life of Vatinius, and particularly the crimes of his tribuneship, by a series of questions; whence Cicero calls his oration against Vatinius, which is still extant, INTERROGATIO, *Fam. 1, 9.* So *Concludam jam interrogationem meam, Cic. Vat. 16.*

About this time many prodigies were said to have happened; concerning which the *Haruspices*, or soothsayers, being consulted, assigned various reasons for the divine wrath; among the rest, that sacred places were held as profane; which Clodius applied to Cicero's house. On this account Ci-



cero next day made an oration in the senate, now inscribed, *DE HARUSPICUM RESPONSIS*, in which he shows, that all the parts of the answer of the *Haruspices* were applicable to the crimes of Clodius, *Dio*, 39, 20. ; *Cic. Har. Resp.*

About the middle of summer the senate began to deliberate. as usual, about the provinces to be assigned to the next consuls. On this occasion Cicero delivered that oration, inscribed *DE PROVINCIIS CONSULARIBUS*; in which he advised, that Piso should be recalled from Macedonia, and Gabinius from Syria; because they had behaved ill in their government. But when most of the senators who had spoken before him had decreed that one of the Gauls should be taken from Caesar, and given to one of the consuls, Cicero opposed it; and with great eloquence urged the propriety of prolonging Caesar's command, as likewise of granting him what he requested; money to pay his troops, and permission to employ ten lieutenants, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 10, &c. *Balb.* 27.; though all this was contrary to his private opinion, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. *Att.* 2, 17. Thus Cicero, by a mean compliance, contributed to confirm that power, which in the end proved fatal to himself, as well as to the liberty of his country. The excuse he makes for this conduct is, "That he was forced by the envy and malevolence of the aristocratic party, (*optimatum*), at last to pay regard to his safety, without forgetting his dignity, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7, 17. *Planc.* 39.

About this time Cicero defended L. Cornelius *BALBUS*, whose right to be a Roman citizen was called in question; and M. *COELIUS*, who was accused of being concerned in the assassination of *DIO*, the chief of an embassy from Alexandria, and of an attempt to poison Clodia, the sister of Clodius. Cicero was successful in both pleadings. The orations are still extant.

A. U. 698, in the consulship of Pompey and Crassus, Piso, having returned from his province of Macedonia, which he had grievously oppressed, yet trusting to the influence of Caesar, his father-in-law, attacked, in the senate, Cicero, in consequence of whose opinion he had been recalled. Cicero, in reply, delivered that severe invective, (*In PISONEM*), which is still extant, though somewhat mutilated. *Vid. Cic. in Pis.* This year Cicero finished his three books concerning the accomplishments of an orator, (*De ORATORE*), *Cic. Att.* 4, 13, & 16. *Div.* 2, 1.

A. U. 699, Cicero supported Crassus in his absence against an attempt which was made in the senate to recall him from his province, or at least to prevent him from executing his known intention of making war against the Parthians, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. *et* 5, 8. in which war Crassus soon after perished.

About this time Cicero entered into a more familiar correspondence with Caesar, by means of his brother *QUINCTUS*, who had been made one of Caesar's lieutenants, and of *TREBATIUS* the lawyer, whom Cicero had recommended to Caesar, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 2, 15. *et* 3, 1. *Fam.* 7, 5, 6, &c.

Caesar and Pompey had so completely engrossed the power of the state, that Cicero found it necessary to do many things which in his heart he disapproved, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. *et* 7, 1. At the request of Caesar and Pompey, he spoke in defence of several criminals, who had formerly been his greatest enemies. Thus, during the present year, he defended Gabinius and Vatinius, who had assisted Clodius in effecting his banishment, and against whom he had uttered the bitterest invectives in his speeches, *Cic. Rabir. Post.* 8, & 12. *Fam.* 1, 9. *et* 5, 9, &c.; *Val. Max.* 4, 2, 4.; *Quintilian.* 11, 1, 75. though in the case of Gabinius he had declared, "that he must incur eternal infamy if he defended him, *ad 2. Fr.* 3, 4. and that Pompey should never prevail on him to be reconciled to Gabi-

nius, if he retained the leaft spark of liberty," (*nec, si ullam partem libertatis enebo, proficiet*), *ib.* 1. The only excufe he could make for his conduct was, "That his quarrels were mortal, his friendships immortal," *Cic. Rabir. Post.* 12. Valerius Maximus, however, praises Cicero's defence of Vatinius and Gabinius as an act of great humanity, 4, 2, 4. Cicero was constrained to accommodate his conduct to the neceffity of the times, as he laments to his brother, *Q. Fr.* 3, 5. fo that, as he expreffes it, his votes in the fenate were fuch as pleased others rather than himfelf, *ib.* 2, 15. Bribery and corruption were now carried to an incredible height, *Cic. Att.* 4, 15, & 18. Of thefe vices Cicero always fpeaks with the utmoft deteftation, and often foretells that they would prove the deftruction of the republic, *Cic. Div.* 2, 2. *Fam.* 2, 5. *Q. Fr.* 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. *Att.* 4, 16. *et alibi paffim*.

This fame year, from a principle of gratitude, Cicero defended Cn. PLANCUS, who had entertained him in his exile; and being now chofen aedile, was accused of bribery and corruption by a difappointed competitor, M. LATERENSIS. The oration is ftill extant. Plancius was acquitted.

Cicero was now fo much engaged in pleading caufes, that there fcarcely paffed a day without his fpeaking for fome one, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 2, 16. *et* 3, 3. But the only other oration now extant of thofe he delivered this year is that for C. RABIRIUS POSTHUMUS, whose trial was connected with that of Gabinius.

A. U. 700, Cicero was chofen an augur, in the room of young Crassus, who had perished with his father in the expedition againft the Parthians, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 2.

A. 701, Cicero defended MILO, in his trial for the murder of Clodius. The Forum was furrounded with armed men, to prevent difturbance, a thing unufual on fuch occafions, *Cic. Mil.* 1. Cicero, when he rofe to fpeak, being

received with a loud clamour from the favourers of Clodius, is faid not to have fpoken with his ufual firmnefs, (*non eâ, qua folitus erat, conftantiâ dixit*), *Ascon.* in *Cic.* Milo was condemned, and went into exile to Marfeilles. The fpeech for Milo now extant was afterwards written by Cicero; and Milo, when he read it, is reported to have faid, "That if Cicero had fpoken fo, he (Milo) fhould not then have been eating mûllets, (a kind of fifh he was fond of), at Marfeilles, *Dio.* 40, 54 — Cicero fhewed fo much joy at the death of Clodius, that Milo was faid to have killed him at Cicero's infligation, (*manu Milonis caedem effe factam, confilio verò majoris alicujus*), *Cic. Mil.* 18. Cicero feems to have had fome anticipation of what happened, *Cic. Att.* 4, 3. though he fays that Milo did the deed before any one fufpected that he would do it, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 9. Cicero thought the death of Clodius an event of fuch importance, that he dates a letter thus, *Post Leuâtricam pugnam die feptingenteſimo ſexageſimo quinto*. Cicero calls the encounter in which Clodius was killed by Milo *Leuâtrica pugna*, becauſe, as it is thought, Milo, by killing Clodius, reſtored liberty and ſecurity to the Roman republic, as Epaminondas, by the battle of Leuâtra, freed Greece from the dominion of the Lacedaemonians, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1 f.

Soon after the trial of Milo, Cicero accused PLANCUS BURSA, for the acts of violence he committed after the death of Clodius, and got him condemned and banished, though he was defended by Pompey, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 2. This was the only caufe, excepting that of Verres, in which Cicero acted the part of an accuſer. *Dio* ſays, that Cicero accused Plancus with not more ability than he defended Milo, 40, 55.

About this time Cicero is thought to have written his treatiſe on laws, (*De LEGIBUS*), *Cic. Leg.* 2, 17. It is ſuppoſed to have been divided into fix books, as another work which he had compoſed ſome time before con-



cerning government, (*De REPUBLICA*). Nothing of the latter remains but some scattered fragments; of the former only three books, and these in some places imperfect.

A. U. 702, in consequence of a law made by Pompey, that no consul or praetor should hold any province till five years after the expiration of their magistracies; and in the mean time, that the senators of consular and praetorian rank, who had never held any foreign command, should divide the vacant provinces among themselves by lot, *Dio*, 40, 56. which had formerly been ordered by a decree of the senate, *ib.* 30, & 46. Cicero was obliged, against his will, to undertake the government of the province of Cilicia, in which he succeeded Appius Claudius, who had been consul a. 699. To Cilicia were annexed Pisidia, Pamphilia, and three districts (*dioeceses*) of Asia, together with the island of Cyprus. Here, by the wisdom and integrity of his administration, Cicero merited the highest praise, *Cic. Att.* 6, 2.; *Plutarch. in Cic.* and for his military exploits, though not very considerable, was saluted IMPERATOR by his army, *Cic. Att.* 5, 10. He was well supported by his four lieutenants, his brother Quintus, who had left Caesar to accompany him, Pontinius, who had triumphed over the *Allobroges*, M. Anneius, and M. Tullius; chiefly by PONTINIUS. A thanksgiving to the gods (*supplicatio*) was decreed by the senate at Rome for Cicero's success, to which decree Cato gave his dissent, though Cicero had written him a long epistle to procure his concurrence, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. Cato, however, wrote Cicero a letter of apology, the only letter of Cato now extant, in which he highly praises Cicero's upright administration of his province, *ib.* 5. On this occasion Caesar wrote Cicero a congratulatory letter, *Cic. Att.* 7, 1.

While Cicero was in Cilicia, he had a regular account sent him by CAELIUS of what passed in the city, *Cic.*

*Fam.* 8, 1, &c. A prosecution being raised against Appius Claudius by Dolabella, who had lately married Tullia, Cicero's daughter, Cicero nevertheless professed the warmest attachment to Appius, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 10. in which he could not be sincere; for he mentions several instances of oppression and cruelty committed by Appius, which shew that he was far from being unjustly arraigned by Dolabella, *Cic. Att.* 5, 16, & 17. 6, 1, & 2. But to Appius himself Cicero writes in very different terms, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 11, & 12. Appius had too powerful connections for Cicero to break with him. One of the daughters of Appius was married to a son of Pompey's, and another to M. Brutus. By the influence of Pompey Appius was not only acquitted, but soon after made censor with Piso, the father-in-law of Caesar, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6, & 11.; *Dio*, 40, 63. (*Vid. APPIUS.*) At this time nothing so base or so villanous could be perpetrated, that by interest was not sure of escaping punishment, (*et hercule confecta omnia faeda et inhonesta sunt*), *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6.

Cicero, impatient to return to Rome, left his province at the expiration of a year, to the care of his quaestor, C. Caecilius, and set out for Italy, *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 2, 15. *Att.* 6, 5, & 6. He staid a few days at Rhodes for the sake of his son and nephew, (*puerorum causâ*), who were then prosecuting their studies, *Cic. Att.* 6, 7. Here he heard of the death of Hortensius, *Br.* 1. From Rhodes he sailed to Ephesus, and thence to Athens, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 5. On his arrival at Brundisium he found all things tending to a civil war, which he used every method in his power to prevent, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3, 4, &c. As he had pretensions to a triumph, he was attended by his lictors, with their fasces, according to custom, wreathed with laurel, *ib.* 1, & 2. He reached Rome on the 4th January, a. 704. Great multitudes came out to meet him with all possible demonstrations of honour, (*ut nihil posset fieri ornatus*), *Cic. Fam.* 16, 11. He



fell, as he himself says, into the very flame of civil discord. The decisive decree had just been passed arming the consuls with absolute power against Caesar, *ib.* In this confused state of affairs, the senate demanded in a very full house, that a triumph should be decreed to Cicero; but Lentulus, the consul, desired that it might be deferred till the present commotions were settled; giving his word, that he would then be the mover of it himself, *ib.* But Caesar's sudden march towards Rome, put an end to all further thoughts of it; and struck the senate with such a panic, that, as if Caesar had already been at the gates, they resolved presently to quit the city, and retreat towards the southern parts of Italy. All the principal senators had particular districts assigned to their care. Cicero had Capua, with the inspection of the sea-coast from Formiæ, *Cic. Att. 7, 11. Fam. 16, 12.* But finding his new province wholly unprovided against an enemy, and that it was impossible to hold Capua, without a strong garrison, he resigned his charge, and chose not to act at all, *Cic. Att. 8, 11, & 12.*

Cicero was long in suspense, what course to take, whether to remain neuter, as Caesar and his friends strongly exhorted him, *Cic. Att. 9, 6, 8, 9, 11, &c.* or to join Pompey. Caesar wrote Cicero several letters, and had an interview with him at Formiæ, in his return from Brundisium, after Pompey's flight to Greece. Caesar laboured to prevail on Cicero to return to Rome, and take his seat in the senate. But Cicero with great spirit refused to do it, *Cic. Att. 9, 18.* Cicero still retained his lictors and other marks of command, though he found them very inconvenient, *Cic. Fam. 2, 16, Att. 10, 10.* At last, on the 11th June, (*III Id. Jun.*) Cicero set sail with his brother, his son, and nephew, *Fam. 14, 7. Cic. Att. 9, 1, & 6.* and joined Pompey at Dyrrachium, *ib.* But he soon repented of what he had done, when he saw how ill matters were conducted in

Pompey's camp, *Cic. Fam. 7, 3.* and especially when he found his coming blamed by Cato, who thought that he might have been more useful to his country by remaining neuter, *Plutarch. in Cic.* Cicero perceiving that he was neither employed nor trusted by Pompey, resumed his usual way of raillery, *ib. Att. 11, 4.* for which Antony afterwards blamed him, *Cic. Phil. 2, 16.*

Cicero was not present at the battle of Pharsalia, having staid behind at Dyrrachium on account of bad health, *Plutarch. p. 880.* but his son commanded one of the wings of horse, and behaved with great bravery, *Cic. Off. 2, 13.* Lucan represents Cicero not only as present in the battle, but as the chief adviser of it, in name of the whole army, (*cunctorum voces—pertulit*), *7, 62, &c.* Cato, who commanded at Dyrrachium with fifteen cohorts, when Labienus brought them the news of Pompey's defeat, offered the chief command to Cicero, as being of consular rank, and therefore his superior in dignity, but Cicero declined it. Upon which young Pompey was so enraged, that he drew his sword, and would have killed Cicero, if Cato had not interposed and prevented it, *Plutarch. ib.* This fact is not mentioned by Cicero; but he is thought to refer to it, *Marcell. 5.* A few days after, those who were at Dyrrachium dispersed to different places, *Cic. Divin. 1, 32.* Cicero determined to throw himself on the mercy of the conqueror, and therefore passed over to Brundisium, about the end of October, a. 705. *Cic. Fam. 7, 3, et 14, 12.* where he remained till Caesar's return from Egypt, *Plutarch.* He soon repented of his coming to Brundisium so hastily, when the rest of his party had either remained in Achaia, or passed over into Africa, which was still in the power of the Pompeians, *Cic. Att. 11, 6, 7, 9, &c.* Cicero's brother Quintus with his son followed Caesar into Asia, to obtain their pardon from him in person; and, to justify themselves, threw all the blame on Cicero; which

which gave him great pain, *ib.* 8, & 10. But his behaviour to them was quite the reverse of theirs to him, *ib.* 12. Cicero suffered many mortifications, (*multas graves offensiones*;) while he remained at Brundisium, *ib.* He was entirely in the power of Antony, who governed all things in Italy with absolute authority. He had besides several grievances of a domestic kind, particularly from the uncomfortable state of his daughter Tullia, whom Dolabella soon after divorced, *ib.* 3. He was also in some distress for want of money, having lent most of what he had to Pompey, *ib.* 2, 3, 13, &c. His health likewise began to be affected by the air of the place, *ib.* 22. At last he was relieved by a very obliging letter from Caesar, who confirmed to him the full enjoyment of his former state and dignity, and desired him to resume his *fastes* and title of *Imperator*, as before, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 23. *Ligar.* 3. Caesar himself soon after arrived in September, and treated Cicero at meeting with particular marks of respect, *Plutarch.*

Cicero being now excluded from all concern in the management of public affairs, became reconciled to his old friends, as he says, his books, (*redit cum veteribus amicis, id est, cum libris suis in gratiam*;) *Fam.* 9, 1. from which he derived, not only amusement, as formerly, but also support, *ib.* 2. *et* 6, 13. He at this time wrote his dialogue on famous orators called *BRUTUS*, but it was not published till the year following, *Cic. Brut.* 1. He is thought to have composed much about the same time his *PARTITIONES ORATORIAE*, or the art of ordering and distributing the parts of an oration.

Cicero now divorced his wife Terentia, with whom he had lived above thirty years, being displeased with her bad temper and want of oeconomy, *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 4, 14; *Plutarch. in Cic.* p. 881. He married a young woman called *PUBLILIA*, to whom he had been guardian, on account of her beauty, as Terentia alleged; but, as his favourite freed man Tiro said, for the sake of her

fortune. This step, however, exposed Cicero to much censure, *Dio*, 46, 18. nor was he happy in his new connection, *Plutarch. ib.*

Caesar wished that Cicero would take a part in the government under his usurpation, but in vain, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 15, &c. Cicero, however, lived in habits of great intimacy with the chiefs of Caesar's party, *ib.* 6, 7, 16, &c.—After the death of Cato Cicero wrote a book in his praise, which he called *CATO, Cic. Att.* 12, 4 & 15. *et* 13, 46. *Fam.* 7, 24. *Div.* 2, 1. (Gellius calls it *LAUS CATONIS*, 13, 19.; and so also Cicero himself, *Laus vel laudatio CATONIS, Att. ibid.*) This Caesar was so far from taking amiss, that he wrote an answer to it, called *ANTICATO*, in which he accused the whole life and conduct of Cato as in a public trial before judges, at the same time bestowing great praises on Cicero, *Tacit. Ann.* 4, 34.; *Dio*, 43, 13.; *Appian. B. C.* 2, 490.; *Plutarch. Cic. p.* 880.; *et in Caes. p.* 708, & 733.; *in Cat. Minor. p.* 764.; *Gell.* 4, 16. It was divided into two books; hence the scholiast on Juvenal says, that Caesar wrote two books on this subject, *Sat.* 6, 338. So Suetonius, (*Anticatones totidem, i. e. duos sc. reliquit*), 56. Caesar did not finish his *Anticato* till after the conclusion of the Spanish war. In the mean time Hirtius composed a book on the same subject in the form of a letter to Cicero, filled with objections to Cato's character, but with high compliments to Cicero himself, which Cicero considered as a specimen of what Caesar's work was to be, and caused it to be published, *Cic. Att.* 12, 40, & 41. Brutus also wrote a book in praise of Cato, who was his uncle and father-in-law, (*Vid. BRUTUS*), *Cic. Fam.* 7, 24. *Att.* 13, 46. to which Augustus afterwards wrote an answer, *Suet.* 85. Cicero says, that Brutus had fallen into some mistakes in his account of Cato; particularly in speaking of the debate in the senate concerning the punishment of the conspirators, *Att.* 12, 21. Middleton



dleton thinks, that Sallust took his account of this matter from Brutus, and chose to copy even his mistakes, rather than do justice to Cicero, (*See Middleton's Life of Cicero, vol. 2. p. 346.*) It may be remarked, that Sallust gives Cicero the same character of an excellent consul, (*optimus consul*), *Cat. 43.* with which Cicero expresses himself to be dissatisfied from Brutus, (*Quis enim jejunius dixit inimicus?* Did ever an enemy speak of me in colder terms?) *ib.* It seems this book of Brutus was not remarkable for elegance of composition; whence Caesar said, "That by reading Cicero's Cato he became more copious, but after reading the Cato of Brutus, he thought himself even eloquent," *Cic. Att. 13, 46.*

After this, Cicero, at the request of Brutus, composed his book called ORATOR, containing a delineation of what he thought the best manner of speaking, or of a perfect orator, *Cic. Or. 1.* This he calls his fifth book concerning oratory; the three first were DE ORATORE, and the fourth BRUTUS, *Cic. Div. 2, 1.* Cicero says, that he had displayed in that book whatever skill he possessed in the art, and was willing to rest his reputation as an orator on the merit of it, *Cic. Ep. 6, 19.*

About this time M. Marcellus having been mentioned by Piso in the senate, and his brother Caius having thrown himself at Caesar's feet, all the senators rose up, and advancing forward to Caesar in a supplicating manner, obtained from him the pardon of Marcellus. This act of Caesar's broke Cicero's resolution of observing a perpetual silence in public. Accordingly, when all the senators, who had been asked their opinions before him, had returned thanks to Caesar, except Volcatius, (*q. v.*) Cicero made his acknowledgments, (*gratias egit*), in that admirable speech, entitled, PRO MARCELLO; of which he gives an account to Sulpicius, *Fam. 4, 4.* —Soon after this Cicero displayed

the power of his eloquence in defence of LIGARIUS, (*q. v.*)

Next year, a. 708, while Caesar was engaged in the war against the sons of Pompey and Labienus in Spain, Cicero lost his beloved daughter TULLIA, who died in childbed, in the house of her husband, *Plutarch. in Cic. (apud quem sc. P. Lentulum Dolabellam, illa ex partu decessit, Ascon. in Cic. Pis.)* who was then in Spain with Caesar, *Cic. Phil. 2, 30.* Cicero wrote to him an account of Tullia's death, in such terms, as show, that the divorce which had taken place between Dolabella and Tullia was with mutual consent, *Fam. 9, 11.*; and Cicero after this, in writing to Dolabella, uses the strongest expressions of friendship, *Fam. 9, 12, 13, 14, &c.* —Dolabella was too great a favourite of Caesar's, for Cicero to quarrel with him. By reading the letters of Cicero to Dolabella, one would imagine him to have been a person of great virtue, *Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 13, &c.* Nevertheless, Cicero afterwards represents him as a monster of lewdness and inhumanity, *Phil. 11, 4.* Cicero's warmth of temper often made him express himself too strongly, both with respect to his friends and enemies; and sometimes in speaking of the same persons, to use very different terms, as he was differently affected towards them.

Cicero was greatly afflicted for the loss of his daughter, *Cic. Att. 12, 15, &c.* Plutarch relates, that the philosophers came from all parts to comfort him. But this is no where mentioned by Cicero himself. Consolatory letters were indeed written to him by different persons; by Atticus, *ib.* Brutus, *ib. 13.* Lucceius, *Cic. Fam. 5, 13, & 14.* Sulpicius *ib. 4, 5 & 6.*; and by Caesar himself, dated at Seville, the last day of April, *Cic. Att. 13, 20.* But, as Cicero himself says, he derived his chief comfort from his books, *Cic. Att. 12, 14, & 15.* He wrote a book to console himself, which he called CONSOLATIO, *ib. 14, & 28.* *Div.*



*Div. 2, 1. Tusc. 4, 20.* The treatise commonly annexed to Cicero's works, entitled *CONSOLATIO*, is thought to be spurious.—Cicero also designed to build a temple to Tullia, as a kind of deity, *Cic. Att. 12, 36, 41, 43, &c.*; but never effected his design.—He now divorced his young wife *PUBLILIA*, because, as it is said, she seemed to rejoice at the death of Tullia, *Plutarch. in Cic. p. 882.*; *Dio, 46, 18.*

Cicero at this time wrote a book called *HORTENSIVS*, in praise of philosophy, *Cic. Div. 2, 1. Tusc. 2, 2.*; which is now lost.—He then also composed his *ACADEMICAE QUÆSTIONES*, in four books, containing an account and defence of the philosophy of the academy; the sect which he himself preferred, *Cic. Div. 2, 1.* He had formerly written two books on the same subject, inscribed the one to *CATULUS*, and the other to *LUCULUS*; but he now divided the work into four books, which he addressed to *VARRO, Att. 13, 12.* whom he calls his *sodalis*, *Att. 13, 13.* Here he took on himself the part of *PHILO*, who defends the principles of the academy; he assigns to *VARRO* the part of *ANTIÖCHUS*, (*partes Antiöquinas*), who opposes and confutes them; and introduces *Atticus* as the moderator of the dispute, *Cic. Acad. 1, pr. Fam. 9, 8.* He was so partial to this work, that he says, "There was nothing on the subject equal to it, even among the Greeks," *Att. 13, 13, 16, & 19.* All these four books are lost, except part of the first; whilst the second book of the two which he published first remains entire under its original title of *LUCULUS*. It is commonly inscribed, *Acad. Quæstionum liber quartus*; but improperly; for it appears to have been a separate book, and written after that which was addressed to *Catulus, Cic. Acad. 4, 3.*

Cicero next published one of the noblest of his works, called *DE FINIBUS*, (*περί τινων*); "concerning the chief good and ill of man;" written in the

manner of Aristotle, *Cic. Att. 13, 19. Fin. 1, 4.* The work consists of five books. In the two first, the Epicurean doctrine is defended by *Torquatus*, and confuted by Cicero, in a conference supposed to be held in his *Cuman Villa*; in the presence of *Triarius*, a young nobleman, who came with *Torquatus* to visit Cicero. The two next books explain the doctrine of the Stoics, which is supported by *Cato*, and opposed by Cicero, in a friendly debate, upon their meeting accidentally in the library of *Lucullus*. The fifth book contains the opinions of the Old Academy, or of the Peripatetics, explained by *Piso*, in a third dialogue, supposed to be held at Athens, in the presence of Cicero, his brother *Quintus*, his cousin *Lucius*, and *Atticus*. This work is inscribed to *Brutus, Fin. 1, 1.* in return for a book which *Brutus* a little before had sent to Cicero, "concerning virtue," *ib. 3.*

Not long after, Cicero published another work of equal importance, called his *TUSCULAN DISPUTATIONS* or *QUESTIONS*; also inscribed to *Brutus*, and consisting of five books. The first teaches us to condemn death, and to consider it as a blessing rather than an evil; the second, to bear pain and affliction with fortitude; the third, to appease our grief and uneasiness under the accidents of life; the fourth, to moderate all our other passions; and the fifth demonstrates the sufficiency of virtue alone to make a man happy. Cicero is supposed to have spent five days at his Tusculan villa, in discussing with his friends the several questions just mentioned. After declaiming in the morning, they used after mid-day to retire into a gallery, called the *Academy*, which Cicero had built for philosophical conferences. Here he desired any one of the company to propose some question, which he wished to be discussed; and then Cicero disputed on it either sitting or walking, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 4. et 2, 3. et 3, 3.* Each of these disputations was called *SCHO-*

2A, *ib. et Pis.* 25, *et* 27.; *Fin.* 2, 1.; *Tusc.* 3, 34.

Much about this time Cicero also wrote a funeral encomium (*laudatio*) on PORCIA, the sister of Cato and wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus; which subject Varro and Lollius likewise attempted, *Cic. Att.* 13, 48, & 37. But all the three are now lost.

While Caesar remained in Spain, Cicero was urged by Atticus, among his other works, to write something to Caesar. He therefore drew up a letter to him, which he communicated to Hirtius and Balbus; but as they thought some things in it rather too freely expressed, it was never sent, *Cic. Att.* 12, 51. *et* 13, 27, *et* 28. Cicero, it seems, in this letter advised Caesar to restore the republic, and to drop his intention of going to the Parthian war, *ib.* 31. Caesar however having now published his answer to Cicero's Cato, which he had written before, Cicero, pleased with the compliments which Caesar had paid him, (*Bene enim existimo de illis libris, sc. Caesaris, Cic. Att.* 13, 51.) sent a letter of thanks to Caesar, for the great civility with which he had treated him, *ib.* 50. Cicero was pleased with the issue of the war in Spain. He wished rather, to use the words of Cassius in a letter to Cicero, to keep his old and clement master, than try a new and cruel one; which was the opinion he had of young Pompey, *Att.* 12, 37.; *Fam.* 15, 19.

Some time after Caesar's return from Spain, *a.* 708, Cicero delivered his oration in defence of king DEJOTARUS, (*q.* v.). On the third day of the Saturnalia, Caesar paid a visit to Cicero at his country-seat on the Formian coast near Cajeta. Caesar had lodged the night before at the house of Philip, the next neighbour of Cicero, who was married to Attia, Caesar's niece, and mother of Octavius, afterwards called Augustus. Cicero gives a pleasant description of this entertainment, *Att.* 13, 52.

Cicero was not concerned in the conspiracy against Caesar; but was pre-

sent at his death, *Cic. Att.* 14, 14.; and Brutus, after Caesar was slain, holding up his bloody dagger, called on Cicero by name, to congratulate with him on the recovery of their liberty, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 12. All the conspirators, presently running out into the Forum with their daggers in their hands, and proclaiming liberty to the city, every now and then called aloud on Cicero, *Dio* 44, 20. Whence Antony afterwards accused Cicero of having been privy to the conspiracy, and the chief adviser of it, *Phil.* 2, 11.; *Fam.* 12, 2, & 3.

Cicero followed the conspirators to the capitol, and urged them to adopt vigorous measures; but Brutus and Cassius, deceived by Antony, preferred pacific plans, and thus ruined both themselves and their cause, *Cic. Att.* 14, 10.; *Phil.* 2, 35. When the conspirators, by the art of Antony, were obliged to leave the city, Cicero soon after left it also, *Cic. ad Brut.* 15. greatly mortified to see things take a wrong turn by the indolence of his friends. He used often to say, "That the Ides of March had produced nothing that pleased him but the act of the day; which had been executed indeed with manly spirit, but supported with childish counsels," *Cic. Att.* 14, 6, *et* 21. *et* 15, 4. "That tyranny lived, when the tyrant was killed," *ib.* 14, 9, (*Vid. CAESAR, p.* 74.)

Cicero, while he staid in the country, wrote his treatise on the nature of the gods, in three books, (*DE NATURA DEORUM*), addressed to Brutus, *Cic. Nat. D.* 1, 6.; also on *DIVINATION*, in two books, *Cic. Div.* 1, 4.; on old age, in one book, called *CATO MAJOR*, addressed to Atticus, *Cic. Sen.* 1.; on *FRIENDSHIP*, also addressed to Atticus, *Cic. Amic.* 1. and on *FATE*; which is supposed to have been the subject of a conversation with Hirtius, in his *villa* near Puteoli.

Cicero was now also composing a history of his own times, or rather of his own conduct, which he calls his *ANECDOTE* (*ἀνέκδοτον*); or anecdotes,

in the satirical manner of Theopompus, (*Theopompino genere, aut etiam asperiore multo*), Cic. Att. 2, 6. et 14, 17. Atticus wished him to continue this work down through Caesar's government; but this he reserved for a distinct history, in which he designed to vindicate the justice of killing a tyrant, *ib. et 15, 3.*; *Fam. 12, 16.* Dio says, that Cicero delivered this book sealed to his son, (*τῷ παιδί*.) with strict orders not to read or publish it till after his death, 39, 10.; but he never after this saw his son. Some commentators therefore apply the expression of Dio, (*τῷ παιδί, puero*), to Tiro, the favourite slave, and afterwards freedman of Cicero. Cicero probably left the work unfinished, though some copies of it afterwards got abroad, from which his commentator Asconius has quoted several particulars, in *Tog. candid.* Boethius also quotes it, *De Musica*, 1, 1.

As Antony, by means of Caesar's veteran soldiers, possessed all power at Rome, Cicero now resolved to make a voyage to Greece, and spend some months with his son, who was then studying at Athens under the philosopher Aristippus. On this account he wrote to the consuls Antony and Dolabella, to procure for him the privilege of a free legation (*legatio libera*), Att. 15, 8. Dolabella immediately named him one of his own lieutenants; which pleased Cicero better, *ib. 11.* — While Cicero staid in the country preparing for his voyage, he began his book of offices, (*De officiis*), for the use and instruction of his son, Att. 15, 13, et 14. He also wrote a treatise on GLORY, *ib. 27.* which is said to have been extant after the invention of printing; but somehow was lost. See *Middleton's life of Cicero*, vol. 3, p. 64.

Cicero thinking that he would sail more safely in company with Brutus and Cassius, who were then preparing to pass over into Greece, frequently gave hints of his wishes to Brutus. But finding his proposal received more coldly than he expected, he set sail alone in the month of July, with three

small galleys, Att. 16, 4, 5. with a resolution of returning to Rome before the end of the year, that he might be present in the senate on the 1st of January, when Hirtius and Pansa were to enter on their consulship, *ib. 6. et Phil. 1, 2.* — Whilst Cicero sailed along the coast from Velia, he wrote his treatise on topics, (*ΤΟΡΙΚΑ*), or the art of finding arguments on any question; addressed to Trebatius, to whom he sent it from Rhegium, Cic. *Fam. 7, 19.*; *Top. 1.* — In reading his books on the academic philosophy, he discovered that the preface to the third book was the same with what he had prefixed to his book on Glory. It was his custom, it seems, to prepare at leisure a number of different proœms, which, by a little alteration, might be adapted to any subject, (*Habeo volumen proœmiorum. ex eo seligere soleo, &c.*) So that by mistake he had used this preface twice without remembering it. He therefore composed a new one for his book on Glory, and sent it to Atticus, Cic. Att. 16, 6.

Cicero arrived at Syracuse on the 1st of August; whence he sailed next day, and was driven back by cross winds to Leucopetra, Cic. *Phil. 1, 6.*; Att. 16, 7. Here he met with some people lately from Rome, who brought him news of an unexpected turn of affairs there towards a general pacification. Upon which he dropped all thoughts of pursuing his voyage, and immediately set out on his return to Rome, *ib.* At Velia, he had a conference with Brutus, the last they ever had, Cic. Att. 16, 7.; *Fam. 12, 25.*; *ad Brut. 15*; *Phil. 1, 4.* Cicero, upon his arrival at Rome on the last day of August, was met by great numbers of the citizens who came out to congratulate him on his return, *Plutarch.* He did not however find things in the favourable state which he expected. The senate met next morning, to which he was particularly summoned by Antony, but excused himself by a civil message, as being indisposed by the fatigue of his journey: at which Antony



ny was so offended, that he threatened to order his house to be pulled down, if he did not come immediately; till by the interposition of the assembly, he was dissuaded from using any violence, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 5. The senate met again next day, when Antony being absent, *ib.* 5, 7. Cicero delivered the first of those orations, which, in imitation of Demosthènes, he afterwards called PHILIPPICS. Antony was greatly enraged at this speech, and summoned another meeting of the senate, where he again required Cicero's attendance. But Cicero, though desirous to go, (*cupiens venire,*) was prevented by his friends, who were apprehensive of some design against his life, *Cic. Phil.* 5, 7.; *Fam.* 12, 25. Their apprehensions were confirmed by Antony's speaking with such fury, that, as Cicero says, alluding to what Antony had done a little before in public, he seemed rather to spew than to speak, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 2. Cicero, seeing that a breach with Antony was now inevitable, for the sake of security removed from Rome to some of his villas near Naples, where he composed the SECOND PHILIPPIC, by way of reply to Antony; which was not delivered in the senate, but afterwards published. It is a bitter invective against the whole life of Antony, and was supposed to have been the chief cause of the death of Cicero. It was so greatly admired, that Juvenal calls it a divine composition. After mentioning a verse of Cicero's on his consulship, *O fortunatam natam, me consule, Romam!* which was much ridiculed, he adds, *Antonii gladios potuit contemnere, si sic omnia dixisset. Ridenda poemata malo, quam te, conspicuae divina PHILIPPICA famae, Volveris a prima quæ proxima, i. e. secunda, 10, 122, &c.*—After this Cicero finished his book of OFFICES, or the duties of man, for the use of his son, *Cic. Att.* 16, 11. He now also, as it is thought, composed his *Stoical PARADOXES*, or an illustration of the particular doctrines of that sect, addressed to Brutus.

Antony left Rome about the end of September, to meet four legions, which were coming from Macedonia to Brundisium, and by money to engage them in his service; but three of them rejected his offers, and would not follow him. Upon which he invited their centurions to his lodging, and ordered such of them as he supposed inimical to be massacred, to the number of 300, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 23.; *Phil.* 3, 2, &c. *et* 5, 8.; *Dio*, 45, 13. He returned to Rome in great rage, and published several threatening edicts; but hearing that two of the legions from Brundisium, the fourth, and that called *Legio Martia*, had declared for Octavius, he suddenly assembled the senate, made several hasty decrees, and then left Rome to seize on Cisalpine Gaul, which was then possessed by D. Brutus as his province, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 2, &c. 5, 2, &c.; *Vell.* 2, 61.

About this time Cicero, at the earnest request of Oppius, formed an union with Octavius, on condition that Octavius should befriend Brutus and his accomplices, *Cic. Att.* 16, 15. Cicero, however, often expressed his suspicions that Octavius could not be sincere in supporting the conspirators, *Cic. Att.* 16, 8, 9, 11, 14, &c. He therefore was careful to arm him only with a power sufficient to crush Antony, yet so checked and limited, that he should not be able to oppress the republic, *ib.* But in this he was outwitted by Octavius, *Appian. B. C.* p. 568.

Cicero having heard of the retreat of Antony, returned to Rome, where he arrived on the 9th December. The new tribunes, (one of whom was Cæca, who gave the first blow to Cæsar), in the absence of the superior magistrates, called a meeting of the senate on the 19th, (*xiii. Kal. Jan.*) Cicero had resolved not to go to the senate till the first of January; yet happening on that day to receive the edict of D. Brutus, which prohibited Antony from entering his provinces,

he went to the senate early; and this being observed by the other senators, presently drew together a full house, *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 11, 6. Here Cicero delivered his THIRD PHILIPPIC, in which he gave it as his opinion, among other things, "that what Octavius (called also Caesar Octavianus) had done as a private person, should be confirmed by public authority; that the legions which had deserted from Antony and joined Octavius, should be rewarded; and that D. Brutus by his services had deserved well of the republic," *Phil.* 3, 15. A decree of the senate was made agreeably to Cicero's opinion. Cicero passed from the senate-house directly to the forum, and informed the people from the *rostra* of what the senate had done, in his FOURTH PHILIPPIC. These two speeches were so well received, that Cicero afterwards declared publicly, that he should have been satisfied, if this had been the last day of his life, when the people with one voice exclaimed, "that he had a second time saved the republic," *Phil.* 6, 1. In the mean time Antony had laid siege to Mutina, where D. Brutus, unable to oppose Antony in the field, had shut himself up.

On the 1st of January a. 710, (*Hirtio et Panfa Coss.*), Q. Fulius CALENUS, who was first asked his opinion, as being the father-in-law of Panfa, advised, "that ambassadors should be sent to Antony, to order him to desist from the siege of Mutina, and submit to the authority of the senate." Piso and several others were of the same mind. But Cicero warmly opposed this motion in his FIFTH PHILIPPIC, by the strongest arguments, *ib.* 1,—12. and gave it as his opinion, "That no further mention should be made of an embassy, that war should be instantly entered upon, that a vacation from all civil business (*justitium*), should be appointed, that the military dress should be assumed, instead of the *toga*, (*saga sumi oportere*), and that levies of

soldiers should be made in the city, and through Italy, without admitting any exemption or excuse, (*sublatis vacationibus*); that the whole republic should be committed to the consuls, to take care that it received no detriment," &c. *ib.* Cicero next proposed, that particular honours should be decreed to D. Brutus, to Lepidus, and Octavius, whom he calls C. Caesar, *ib.* 13, &c. With respect to the honours, though those proposed to Octavius were very extraordinary, the senate readily agreed with Cicero. But the house was much divided about the main question of sending a deputation to Antony. Some of the principal senators were for it. The consuls themselves secretly favoured it, and therefore artfully avoided putting it to the vote; as it appeared the majority would have confirmed the opinion of Cicero. But after the debate had continued for three days, Salvius, a tribune, by his interposition, prevented a decree of the senate from being made, *Cic. Phil.* 6, 1, et 14, 7. *Appian. p.* 559. At last the friends of Antony, a few days after prevailed that an embassy should be sent. Three senators of consular rank were presently nominated, S. Sulpicius, L. Piso, and L. Philippus. The unusual length of these debates having greatly excited the curiosity of the people, Cicero was loudly called upon to give them an account of what had been done. Being, therefore, produced in the *rostra* by Apuleius, the tribune, he recounted to an assembly of the people the proceedings of the senate in his SIXTH PHILIPPIC, in which he disapproved of the embassy, and predicted the result of it, *Phil.* 6, 1, &c. In the mean time, the friends of Antony, at the head of whom was CALENUS, endeavoured to mitigate the public resentment against Antony by various arts. Cicero, therefore, in a meeting of the senate, called about ordinary matters, took occasion to rouse the assembly, and to point out to them the mischievous views of  
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those who advised an accommodation with Antony, in his SEVENTH PHILIPPIC.

Sulpicius died on his embassy. Piso and Philip returned about the beginning of February, without success, as Cicero had predicted; bringing unsufferable demands from Antony, who did not discontinue the siege of Mutina for a moment, but battered it furiously with his engines, even in presence of the ambassadors, *Cic. Phil.* 8, 7, &c. Still, however, the partizans of Antony strove to soften the decree of the senate against him, and partly succeeded in opposition to Cicero, *Phil.* 8, 1, & 10, *et* 12, 7. *Fam.* 12, 4. Cicero next day, in his EIGHTH PHILIPPIC, strongly expostulates with the senate for their imprudent lenity; and concluded with proposing, "That impunity should be granted to such as deserted Antony before the Ides of March, but if any one should go over to Antony except L. Varius Cotyla, his ambassador, that the senate would consider him as an enemy to his country, *Phil.* 8, 11.—The senate being assembled by Pansa to consider what marks of respect should be decreed to the memory of Sulpicius, Cicero proposed, in his NINTH PHILIPPIC, "that a magnificent funeral should be made for him at the public expence, and a statue of brass erected to him in the *rostra*, with other honours;" to all which the senate agreed, *Phil.* 9, 7.

Brutus having sent public letters to the consuls, concerning his successes in Macedonia, (See BRUTUS), Pansa called a meeting of the senate, and having spoken largely in praise of Brutus, moved that public honours and thanks should be decreed to him. Then, according to his usual custom, he first asked CALENUS his opinion, who having detached from the merits of Brutus, was sharply attacked by Cicero, in his TENTH PHILIPPIC. The senate, according to the opinion of Cicero, confirmed what Brutus had done,

and ordered him to protect Macedonia and Greece with the army which he had raised, in conjunction with Q. HORTENSIVS, the proconsul, by whom he had been greatly assisted, *Phil.* 10, 11. The news being brought to Rome, that Dolabella had surprised and cruelly killed Trebonius, the governor of Asia at Smyrna, Dolabella was judged an enemy by the senate at the motion even of Calenus, with whom Cicero concurred, in his ELEVENTH PHILIPPIC. But there was a difference of opinion about the appointment of a general against Dolabella; some proposing Servilius, and others the two consuls. Cicero, however, gave his opinion for Cassius, *Phil.* 11, 12. and afterwards supported it in a speech to the people, in opposition to the authority of Pansa, and the wishes even of Cassius's nearest relations, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 7.

D. Brutus being reduced to great straits at Mutina, and the friends of Antony having given assurances that he was disposed to peace, Cicero, anxious to preserve Brutus, had agreed to go on an embassy to Antony with Servilius, and three others of consular dignity. But having learned that there was no change of mind in Antony, and that he was as much set on the destruction of Brutus, and on prosecuting the war, as ever, Cicero retracted his opinion, and gave many convincing reasons for it in the senate, in his TWELFTH PHILIPPIC, c. 1, 2, &c. Soon after, Pansa set out with the forces which he had newly raised, to join Hirtius and Octavius against Antony. In the mean time Lepidus, who commanded a great army in Gaul, and had lately made peace with Sextus, the son of Pompey, wrote a public letter to the senate, to exhort them to measures of peace with Antony, without taking any notice of the honours which the Senate had decreed to him. Cicero, in his THIRTEENTH PHILIPPIC, speaks in praise of peace, but insists, that there could  
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be no peace with Antony, *Phil.* 13, 1, 2, & 3. He however assented to a vote proposed by Servilius, to thank Lepidus for his desire to restore peace among his countrymen, *Phil.* 13, 21. and wrote Lepidus a letter to that effect, *Fam.* 10, 27. Cicero, at the same time, read over in the senate, a letter, which Antony had written to Hirtius and Octavius, with a view to detach them from the interest of the senate. But they, instead of answering the letter, sent it to Cicero, to make what use of it he thought proper. Cicero read it to the senate, paragraph by paragraph, with pertinent remarks on each, *Phil.* 13, 10,—21.

The news of Antony's defeat at Mutina reached Rome on the 20th April, where it raised an incredible joy. The people presently assembled at Cicero's house, carried him in a kind of triumph to the capitol, and from thence home, *Cic. Phil.* 14, 5. *ad Brut.* 5. Cicero received a particular account of this battle from Galba, one of the conspirators, who bore a principal command in it, *Fam.* 10, 30. There came also public dispatches from the consuls and Caesar; which Cornutus, the city praetor, next day laid before the senate. Servilius gave it as his opinion, "That the citizens should lay aside the *sagum*, and resume the *toga*, and that a public thanksgiving should be decreed in honour of the consuls and Octavius." Cicero, in his FOURTEENTH and last PHILIPPIC, gave it as his opinion, "that the *sagum* should not be laid aside till they were sure that the siege of Mutina was raised, and Brutus freed from danger," *Phil.* 14, 1.; but agreed with Servilius, in decreeing a thanksgiving for fifty days; as also rewards to the officers and soldiers who had distinguished themselves in battle, and that the same rewards should be given to the relations of those who had fallen, as to themselves, if alive, *ib.* 14. Soon after, Hirtius and Octavius attacked

Antony's entrenchments before Mutina, and being aided by a sally of Brutus from the town, forced the camp of Antony, who fled precipitately with all his cavalry towards the Alps. Hirtius was killed in the action; and Panfa, the day following, died at Bologna, of the wounds he had received in the former battle, *Cic. Ep. ad Brut.* 4. *Fam.* 10, 33. *et* 11, 13. *Appian.* 3, p. 372. Thus Octavius became master of the three armies. Whereupon, instead of improving his victory, he determined to form an union with Antony and Lepidus, against the party of the senate, and the conspirators, for whom he had hitherto fought, (See OCTAVIUS.)

Cicero was soon aware of the dangerous turn which the death of the two consuls was likely to give to public affairs, *Fam.* 12, 25 *et* 11, 9, & 13. He therefore implored Brutus to bring his legions into Italy, as the only thing which could save the republic, *ad Brut.* 10. He attempted also to secure every other resource in his power, by writing to Lepidus, Plancus, and Pollio, to preserve their attachment to the republic; and they, for some time, struck with the defeat of Antony, gave Cicero the strongest assurances of their fidelity, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 11, 12, 15,—33, & 34. He even had some hopes of prevailing on Octavius to continue steadfast to the senate, *ad Brut.* 3. Nor did Octavius at first discover his real intentions till he got every thing he wished decreed to his army, and himself made consul, with Q. Pedius, in the room of Hirtius and Panfa, *Suet. Aug.* 26.; *Dio*, 46, 45. Plutarch says, that Cicero, old as he was, suffered himself to be duped by so young a man as Octavius, (who was not yet twenty), by the offer of the consulship to himself; and that Cicero, on this account, brought over the senate to favour the views of Octavius. Brutus, in a letter to Cicero, says, that he had heard that Cicero actually was made consul, *ad Brut.*

*Brut.* 4. But Cicero, writing to Brutus, gives a very different account of the matter from that of Plutarch, *ib.* 10.—The first thing Octavius did, after being made consul, was to seize all the public money, and divide it among his soldiers; complaining of several affronts, which he alleged had been put upon him by the senate; particularly of their calling him a boy, *Dio*, 46, 41.; *Suet. Aug.* 12. For on account of his youth, he was commonly distinguished by the name of "THE YOUNG MAN, OR THE BOY," *Appian.* p. 537, 545, 554, & 557.; *Dio*, 46, 30.; *Cic. Phil.* 13, 11. He also complained of Cicero's having used an ambiguous expression concerning him, *Laudandum adolescentem, ornandum, TOLLENDUM*; which last word signifies either, "that he ought to be advanced to honour, or cut off." Octavius added, "that he would take care not to put it in any man's power to cut him off," *Cic. Fam.* 11, 20.; *Vell.* 2, 62.; *Suet. Aug.* 12. Octavius now was independent of the senate, and had no further use for Cicero. He therefore was glad to lay hold of any pretext to break with them.

Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, having concluded an alliance, agreed on a proscription of their enemies. Octavius is said at first to have opposed this measure, *Suet. Aug.* 27. and to have struggled for two days to preserve Cicero; but at last gave him up to please Antony, *Plutarch. in Cic.*; *Vell.* 2, 66. Cicero being informed of the proscription, attempted to make his escape, and might have succeeded, if he had used sufficient dispatch; but being overtaken by a party of soldiers, under the command of Popilius Laenas, a centurion, whom Cicero had formerly defended in a trial for parricide, (whence Seneca calls him the client of Cicero, *Tranquil. an.* 15.), he submitted to his fate with great fortitude. Popilius cut off his head, and right hand, which had written the Philippics, and carried them to Anto-

ny, who then happened to be sitting in the forum. Antony greatly rejoiced at the death of Cicero, liberally rewarded the centurion, and ordered the head and hand to be fixed on the rostra, *Appian.* B. C. p. 600. & 601.

Plutarch relates several circumstances concerning the death of Cicero differently. He says, that the soldiers were commanded by Herennius, a centurion, and Popilius, a tribune; that Herennius cut off Cicero's head by Antony's command, and his hands also, with which his Philippics had been written; and that Antony, when these members were brought to him, said, "Now, let there be an end of our proscriptions," in *Cic. p.* 885.; but in another place, Plutarch says, that Antony ordered only the head and right hand to be cut off, in *Anton. p.* 894. So the epitomiser of Livy, who calls Popilius a legionary soldier, and writes thus: *Ciceronis—caput quod cum dextrâ manu in rostris positum est*, *Epit.* 120. So also Valerius Maximus, 5, 3, 4. But in a fragment of Livy, preserved by the elder Seneca, the head of Cicero is said to have been fixed on the rostra, between his two hands, *Senec. Suasor.* 6. Cremutius Cordus however, as quoted by the same author, mentions only the right hand, *ib.* So Juvenal, alluding to this fact, *Ingenio manus est et cervix caesa*, 10, 120.—Fulvia, the wife of Antony, is said to have insulted the head of Cicero in a shocking manner, pulling out the tongue, and piercing it with a hair bodkin, *Dio*, 47, 8.—Cicero was killed in his villa near Cajêta, on the 7th December, in the 64th year of his age. His death is said to have been foreboded in a remarkable manner by crows, *Appian. et Plutarch. ib. Val. Max.* 1, 4, 5.

The ancient authors seem to labour for expressions to deplore the fate of Cicero, and most of them to detest the cruelty of Antony; thus, *Abstulit una dies ævi decus, istaque luctu Conciuit*

*ticum Latiae tristis facundia linguae, — Publica vox saevius (al. civis) aeternum obmutuit armis*, Corn. Sever. apud Senec. Suafor. 6. *Civitas lacrimas tenere non potuit, quum recisum Ciceronis caput in illis suis rostris videretur*, Flor. 4, 6. *Cacterorum luctus privatos luctus excitaverunt, illa una communem*, Cordus apud Senec. ib. Velleius Paterculus, after narrating the murder of Cicero, addresses a pathetic apostrophè to Antony; *Nihil tamen egisti, M. Antoni, mercedem caelestissimi oris, et clarissimi abfissi numerando*, (sc. Popilio Laenati,) &c. *Vivit, vivetque per omnium saeculorum memoriam: Omnisque posteritas illius in te scripta mirabitur, tuum in eum factum execrabitur, citiusque in mundo genus hominum, quam huius nomen cadet*, 2, 66. Livy says of Cicero, *Vir magnus, acer, memorabilis fuit, et in cuius laudes sequendas Cicerone laudatore opus fuerit*, apud Senec. ibid. Add. Plin. 10, 30, f. 31. Valerius above all justly execrates the ingratitude of Popilius, 5, 34. Cicero perhaps defended Popilius, though he knew him to be guilty. If so, the return he met with is remarkable. It is more worthy of notice, that Cicero, speaking of Antony's grandfather, whose fate was very similar to his own, says to Antony, (though absent), *Acerbissimum ejus diem supremum malim, quam L. Cinnae dominatum, a quo ille crudelissimè est interfectus*, Phil. 1, 14.

Cicero, as to his person, was tall and slender, with a long and small neck, (*procërum et tenue collum*), Cic. Br. 91. but his appearance was graceful, (*decora facies*), Senec. Suafor. 6. He was naturally of a weak constitution, but strengthened it so much by care and temperance, that he enjoyed health and vigour to the last, 26. When attacked by any slight indisposition, his usual remedy was abstinence, Cic. Fam. 7, 26.

Cicero had a great number of fine houses in different parts of Italy, some reckon up eighteen, all built or purchased by himself, except the family

seat at Arpinum. These, on account of their elegant structure and pleasant situation, he calls the *eyes* or the *beauties* of Italy, (*ocellos Italiae*), Cic. Att. 16, 3, & 6. His favourite villas were those of Tusculum, Antium, Astura, Formiae, Cumae, Puteöli, and Pompeii, all of them large enough for the reception, not only of his own family, but of his friends and guests. Besides these, he had several small inns (*diversiöla*) or resting places, in passing from one villa to another, Cic. Att. 14, 8. Cicero's revenues must have been very considerable to enable him to build and support so many great houses. As his paternal fortune was but small, the sources from which he derived his funds were, the emoluments of his public offices, the presents of his clients, and the legacies left him by his friends; which last, he himself informs us, amounted to near 200,000 l. (*amplius H. S. ducenties*), Phil. 2, 16. The furniture of Cicero's houses was suitable to their elegance. There was a cedar table of his remaining in Pliny's time, said to have been the first of the kind in Rome, and to have cost about L. 80 (H. S. X.), Plin. 13, 15, & 16. By these expences Cicero was often involved in pecuniary difficulties, *Vid. Ep. ad Att. passim*.

Cicero's moral character, though censured by his enemies, *Quintil. 12, 1, 14*. was on the whole irreproachable. His ruling passion was the love of glory, Cic. Att. 1, 15. et 2, 17. Fam. 9, 14. Arch. 11. Mil. 35. He was blamed for his vanity, and for boasting too frequently of the actions which he performed in his consulship, *Dio, 38, 12*. But, as Quintilian observes, he seldom did this without reason; either to repel calumny, or to vindicate his conduct when attacked, 11, 1, 17. So he himself says, *Dom. 35, & 36. Har. Resp. 8*. He was also accused of timidity, which charge he allows to be just, *Fam. 6, 14. Att. 13, 37*. but, by way of explanation, adds, that he was not timid in encountering dangers, but in foreseeing



foreseeing them; which, as Quintilian justly observes, he confirmed by many parts of his conduct, and chiefly by his death, 12, 1, 17. But Quintilian carries his eulogium too far, when he represents Cicero as a perfect patriot, (*Nec Marco Tullio defuisse video in ulla parte civis optimi voluntatem*), ib. 16. Unfortunately there are too many instances on record of his mean compliance to those in power, which ought to be ascribed chiefly to his timidity. Hence the sharp repartee of Laberius, the writer of farces, (*mimographus*), to Cicero; who one day observing Laberius seeking for a seat in the theatre, said to him while passing by, "I should give you a seat, if I were not straitened for room," (*nisi augustè sederem*). "It is a wonder you are straitened for room, says Laberius, when you use to sit on two stools," (*mirum si augustè sedes, qui soles duabus sellis sedere*), alluding to Cicero's professions of friendship both to Pompey and Caesar, while he was sincerely attached to neither, *Senec. Contr. 3, 18; Macrob. Sat. 2, 3*.—Cicero was apt to be too much elated in prosperity, and dejected in adversity, *Senec. Suas. 6; Brut. ad Cic. 4*.

But Cicero is chiefly to be admired, not merely as a statesman, but as an orator, a man of genius, and a scholar, in all which, taken together, he has perhaps never been equalled. His industry in study amidst so many public and private engagements is astonishing. Catullus, his contemporary, in thanking him for some favour, addresses him thus, *Disertissime Romuli nepotum, Quot sunt, quotque fuere, Quotque post aliis erunt in annis*, &c. 47.; and Julius Caesar said, that Cicero had acquired a laurel superior to that of all triumphs, in as much as it was more glorious to have extended the fame of Roman genius, than to have enlarged the limits of the empire, (*quanto plus est ingenii Romani terminos in tantum promovisse, quam imperii*), *Plin. 7, 30*. During the domination of the *Triumviri* and of Augustus, it was fashionable among the flatterers

of power to disparage the merit of Cicero, (*adulatores præsentis potentiae non responsum invaserunt*), *Quintil. 12, 10, 13*. The only writer of that period who speaks of Cicero with respect, is Livy. Virgil and Horace do not so much as mention his name. Virgil is supposed to have him in view when he yields the superiority of eloquence to the Greeks, (*Orabunt causas melius, sc. alii, nempe Graeci*), *Aen. 6, 849*. But succeeding authors do Cicero ample justice. Quintilian compares him with Demosthenes, and seems, on the whole, to give Cicero the preference, 10, 1, 105, &c. He calls him *Optimus auctor ac magister eloquentiae*, 5, 11, 17. *Latinae eloquentiae princeps*, 6, 3, 1. *Caelestis in dicendo vir*, 10, 2, 18. *In omnibus eminentissimus*, 12, 10, 12. *Nam mihi videtur M. Tullius effinxisse vim Demosthenis, copiam Platonis, jucunditatem Isocratis*, 10, 1, 108. *Quare non immeritè ab hominibus aetatis suae REGNARE IN JUDICIIS dictus est; apud posteros verò id consecutus; ut jam non hominis nomen, sed eloquentiae habeatur. Hunc igitur spectemus, hoc propositum nobis sit exemplum; ille se profecisse sciat, cui Cicero valde placebit*, ib. 112. Lucan calls him, *Romani maximus auctor eloqui*, 7, 62. There were, however, many who censured Cicero's diction, as loose and languid, tumid and exuberant, *Quintil. 9, 4, 1. 12, 1, 22. et 12, 10, 12; Dial. de Orat. 18, & 22*. Hence CICEROMASTIX, -*igit*, the name of a book written by one Largus Lacinus, against the style of Cicero, *Gell. 17, 1*.

None of Cicero's historical compositions remain, nor of his poems, but detached passages in different parts of his works, which are far from being destitute of merit. Hence Plutarch ranks him among the most eminent of the Roman poets, in *Cic*. But as he was greatly inferior to the poets of the succeeding age, and did not polish his poems with sufficient care, a few bad lines being picked out and turned into ridicule, served to discredit all the rest; whence Quintilian says, *In carminibus*

*utinam pepercisset, quae non desierunt carpere maligni*, 11, 1, 24. Thus Martial, speaking of a bad poet, *Carmina quod scribis, Musis et Apolline nullo* (i. e. invito)—*hoc* (sc. vitium) *Ciceronis habes*, 2, 89, 3.

But of all Cicero's works his philosophical writings are the most useful; in which, though he explains and supports the opinions of all the different sects, yet he in private approved the doctrine of the ACADEMICS, who affirmed nothing for certain, but satisfied themselves with embracing, after a careful investigation, what appeared most probable, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 3, & 4. *Tusc.* 1, 9. *Orat. fin.* The practice of the Academics of disputing for and against every opinion, (*de omnibus rebus in contrarias partes differendi*), was particularly useful to an orator, in teaching him to speak readily on all subjects, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 3. Cicero therefore called it the "Parent of elegance and copiousness," and often declared, "that he owed whatever eloquence he had, not so much to the schools of rhetoricians, as to the walks of the Academy," (*Ego autem fateor, me oratorem, si modo sim, aut etiam quicumque sim, non ex Rhetorum officinis, sed ex Academiae spatii exstitisse*, *Cic. Orat.* 3. *Non tantum se debere scholis rhetorum, quantum Academiae spatii, frequenter ipse testatus est*, *Quintil.* 12, 2, 23. *Ex philosophis plurimum se traxisse eloquentiae*, *Id.* 10, 1, 81. *Dicendi facultatem ex intimis sapientiae fontibus fluere*, 12, 2, 6.) From the scepticism of the Academic philosophy Cicero perhaps partly derived that want of decision which was discoverable in several parts of his conduct.

Cicero was as distinguished for his wit as for his eloquence. Several spurious collections of his sayings were handed about in his own lifetime, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32. et 9. 16. till his friend Trebonius, after he had been consul, thought it worth while to publish a genuine edition of them, in a volume which he addressed to Cicero himself, *ib.* 15, 21. Caesar also, after he be-

came master of the state, gave orders to his friends to report to him the witty sayings which happened to drop from Cicero in their company, that he might insert them among his *Apothegms*, *ib.* 9, 16. But the most complete collection of Cicero's sayings was published after his death by Tiro, his freedman, or by some other person, in three books; who, it seems, shewed more solicitude to compile all that occurred, than judgment to make a proper selection, *Quintil.* 6, 3, 5. None of these books are now extant.

*M. Tullius CICERO*, *M. F.* the son of the orator by Terentia; born in the year before his father was consul, a. 689. (*L. Caesare et C. Figulo Cos.*) *Cic. Att.* 1, 2. commanded a wing of Pompey's horse in the battle of Pharsalia, where he was greatly applauded for his courage, *Cic. Off.* 2, 13. He wished to attend Caesar in his expedition to Spain, but his father would not agree to that proposal, *Cic. Att.* 12, 7. and sent him to Athens, with proper attendants, to study philosophy under Cratippus, *ib.* 32, 52, & 53, *Off.* 1, 1. Here he remained till after the death of Caesar, when he joined Brutus, who made him one of his lieutenants, and wrote his father a very flattering account of his abilities and conduct, *ad Brut.* 2, 3. which was confirmed by Lentulus, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 14. and Trebonius, *ib.* 16. and by the son's own letters to his father, *Cic. Att.* 14, 7, 15, 16, & 17. but none of these now remain. Young Cicero, with the troops which he commanded in Macedonia, completely defeated C. Antonius, and took him prisoner, *Plutarch. in Brut. et Cic. ad Brut.* 2, 7. After the battle of Philippi and the death of Brutus, he made his escape to Sex. Pompeius; and after Pompey's treaty with the triumvirate, returned to Rome, *Appian. p.* 619, 672, & 713. Cicero now, having nothing to do, sunk into a life of indolence and pleasure, and the intemperate love of wine, *Plin.* 14, 22. He afterwards, however, was made augur, *Appian. p.* 619. and consul,



consul, (*Vid.* OCTAVIUS,) and at last proconsul of Asia, or, as Appian says, of Syria, *ib.* after which we read nothing more concerning him. He is said to have had nothing of his father's genius, but his wit and politeness, (*urbanitatem*,) Senec. Suafor. 6. There are still extant two letters of his to Tiro, when he was about nineteen years old, the former of which gives us a very favourable specimen both of his dispositions and abilities, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 21, & 25.

Q. Tullius CICERO, the brother of the orator; after his praetorship, a. 692. succeeded Flaccus as governor of Asia, *Cic. Flac.* 14. *Fam.* 1, 28.; where he continued for three years, but did not gain great reputation by his conduct. In the third year of his government, he received from his brother an admirable letter of advice, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 1, 1. He afterwards distinguished himself as one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul, *Vid.* CAESAR, p. 59. He left Caesar to accompany his brother to Cilicia, as one of his lieutenants, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. In the civil war he joined Pompey, contrary to his brother's advice, *Cic. Att.* 9, 1, & 6. But after the battle of Pharsalia, he and his son, in order to make their peace with Caesar, basely threw all the blame on Cicero, *Cic. Att.* 11, 8, 9, &c. who on the contrary acted with great generosity to them, *ib.* They were both with Cicero at his Tusculan villa, when they received the accounts of their being proscribed by the Triumvirate. They might have escaped, had they instantly fled; but Quintus and his son returned to Rome, to furnish themselves with money and other necessities. Here they were overtaken by Antony's emissaries. The son was found out first; who, desirous to preserve his father, nobly refused to discover the place of his concealment. But the soldiers instantly putting him to the rack, the father, to rescue his son from torture, burst from his hiding place, and voluntarily

surrendered himself, making no other request to his executioners, than to be dispatched first. The son urged the same petition; so that the assassins, to satisfy both, taking them apart, killed them according to agreement at the same time, *Dio*, 47, 10.; *Appian.* p. 601.; *Plutarch. in Cic. fin.*

CICERONES *pueri*, young Marcus and Quintus, the sons of Cicero and of his brother, whom Cicero carried with him to Cilicia, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 17.

CICERRUS, a buffoon described by Horace, *Sat.* 1, 5, 51.

CICŪTA, an usurer, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 175.

CILNIUM *genus*, an opulent family or clan in Etruria, *Liv.* 10, 3.

CIMON, -ōnis, the son of Miltiades, an illustrious Athenian general, who defeated the Persians in several engagements, (G. 466.), no less distinguished for his liberality than valour, *Nep.* 5, 4.; *Cic. Off.* 2, 18.

M. CINCIUS *Alimento*, a tribune of the commons at Rome, who got a law passed, a. u. 549, called *Lex Cincia*, prohibiting any one to receive from a client money or presents of any kind, *Cic. Sen.* 4.; *Tacit. Ann.* 11, 5.

CINCINNATUS, a surname of the *Gens Quintia* vel *Quindia*; *vid.* QUINTIES.

CINEAS, -ae, the minister and favourite general of Pyrrhus, (G. 231.)

CINNA, a surname of several Roman *gentes* or clans, particularly of the *gens Cornelia*.

L. Cornelius CINNA, first distinguished himself as a lieutenant-general in the Social or Italic war, after his praetorship, *Cic. Font.* 15. He was consul with Cn. Octavius, a. u. 664, the year after Sulla and Q. Pompeius were consuls. Sulla, knowing Cinna to be inimical to him, before he set out to the war against Mithridates, obliged him to swear that he would do nothing against his interest in his absence. But no sooner was Sulla gone, than Cinna openly avowed his enmity to Sulla,



He proposed a law, "That the Italians, who had lately been made citizens, should be distributed through all the thirty-five tribes," instead of voting in eight separate tribes by themselves, *Vell.* 2, 20.; being bribed, as was supposed, with 300 talents, *Appian.* *B. C.* 1, p. 389. This was violently opposed by Octavius and the Patricians, who expelled Cinna from the city, after a bloody contest, to which Cicero alludes, *Sext.* 36. deprived him of his office, and elected Merula consul in his room. But Cinna, being joined by Sertorius and Carbo, raised forces in different parts of Italy; and having recalled Marius and the other exiles, advanced against the city with a great army in four divisions. Several bloody contests took place before the walls, *ib. et Liv. Epit.* 79. At last Octavius and the senate were forced to submit, and receive Cinna into the city. Marius stopped at the gates, on pretext, that being an exile, he could not enter the city, till the decree of his banishment was reversed. Cinna instantly summoned an assembly for this purpose; but Marius waiting only till three or four tribes gave their votes, entered the city, as if taken by storm, *Plutarch. in Mar.* p. 431. Cinna and Marius made a horrible massacre of their enemies, *vid.* *MARIUS.* *Liv. Epit.* 80.; *Vell.* 2, 22.; *Cic. Phil.* 1; 14.; *Tusc.* 5, 19.; *Flor.* 3, 21, 13.; *Appian.* p. 391, &c. Cinna, without any formality of election, (*nullo comitiis habitis*), declared himself and Marius consuls for the next year. Marius having died in the first month, Cinna nominated in his stead Valerius Flaccus; whom he sent into Asia with two legions, to supersede Sulla in the command of the war against Mithridates. But Flaccus being killed by Fimbria, (*q. v.*) his quaestor, Cinna chose Carbo as his colleague in the consulate for the two next years, *Liv. Epit.* 83. Cinna, when consul for the fourth time, gave his daughter Cornelia in marriage to Julius Caesar, *Suet.*

*Caes.* 1. During the dominion of Cinna in Italy, most of the nobility fled to Sulla; who having now completely vanquished Mithridates, and having forced the two legions under Fimbria to join him, was preparing to return with his victorious army into Italy, against his enemies. Cinna and Carbo made the most vigorous efforts to oppose him, *Liv. Epit.* 83. But before the arrival of Sulla, Cinna was cut off in a mutiny of his soldiers at Ancona; (*vir dignior, qui arbitrio victorum moreretur, quam iracundiâ militum, de quo verè dici potest, ausum eum, quae nemo auderet bonus, perfecisse quae a nullo nisi a fortissimo perfici possent*), *Vell.* 2, 24. Thus Lucan, *Sylla potens, Mariusque ferox, et Cinna cruentus*, 4, 822. *Ad Cinnae Mariosque venis*, you come to be ranked with Cinna and Marius, *ib.* 2, 546. *Cinna nimio potens*, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 42. Hence *Cinnae sacrovia*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 32. — *CINNANUM tempus*, *Cic. Red. in Senat.* 4. *Cinnani temporis iniquitas*, *ib.* 31. *Cum per triennium, Cinnanae Marianaëque partes Italiam obsiderent*, the party of Cinna and Marius, *Vell.* 2, 24.

CINNA, an excellent poet, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 35. who took nine years to write a poem, called *SMYRNA*, *Catull.* 89. (al. 92.) to which Horace is supposed to allude in his advice to authors, to keep their works by them for nine years, (*nonumque prematur in annum*), *Art. P.* 388. *et ibi Scholiast.* Cinna is said to have been rather obscure, *Martial.* 10, 21, 4.; and in some places also obscene, *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 435. None of his works now remain. Some take him to have been the same with C. Helvius Cinna, a tribune, who was torn in pieces by the mob, through mistake, at the funeral of Caesar, *Suet. Caes.* 85.; *Val. Max.* 9, 2.; *Appian. B. C.* 2, 521.; because Plutarch calls him a poet, in *Brut.* p. 993. *et in Caes.* 740. But they seem to have been different persons.

CINNÄMUS, a barber at Rome, made an *eques* by the favour of his mistress;

mistress; but having dissipated his fortune, became bankrupt, and an exile, *Martial*. 7, 63.

CINŶRAS, -ae, a king of Cyprus, who built a temple to Venus at Paphos, where was an oracle, the first priest of which was Thamŷris, a Cician; but his posterity resigned that office, and one of the royal family was always elected. Hence CINŶRĀDES, -ae, a son or descendant of Cinŷras, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 3.

CIPĪUS, vel Capius, a complaisant husband, who would affect to nod while his wife indulged her amours. But a slave coming into the room while he was in one of these obliging slumbers, and attempting to carry off a flaggon that stood on the table, Sirrah, says he, NON OMNIBUS DORMIO, I do not sleep to all, *Festus* in NON. et *Cic. Fam.* 7, 24.

CIPUS, a Roman, on whose forehead two horns are said to have grown, which an Haruspex declared was an emblem of sovereignty, and that if he entered the city, he should become king of it; on which account he never went within the walls, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 565,—622.

CIRCE, -es, the daughter of Sol, or Titan, (*Tītānis*, -īdis, voc. *Tītānī*, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 14.) a famous sorceress. (G. 375.)

CIRIS, -is, f. a name given to Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, when changed into a bird, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 150.

CISPIUS, a tribune, who coming to assist his colleague Fabricius, on the day on which the law about recalling Cicero from banishment was to be proposed, was attacked by Clodius, and driven from the forum with great slaughter, *Cic. Sext.* 35. *post red. in Sen.* 8. Cicero afterwards defended him in a trial with much earnestness, (*cum multis lacrimis*), but without success, *Cic. Planc.* 31.

CISSEUS, (in two syllables), -eos, a king of Thrace; the father of Hecuba, who is hence called *Cissēis*, -īdis,

the daughter of Cisseus, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 320. et 10, 705.

CLARĀNUS, an illustrious grammarian, *Senec. Ep.* 66.; *Martial.* 10, 21.

CLAUDIA vel CLODIA gens, an ancient and noble clan at Rome, divided into several branches or families, some of which were of patrician rank, as the *Nerōnes*, *Pulchri*, &c. others plebeian, as the MARCELLI, *Suet. Tib.* 1.; *Cic. Or.* 1, 38.; *Ascon.* in *Cic. pro Scaur.* The Gens Claudia originated from one Atta CLAUSUS, a chief of the Sabines; who being obliged to leave his country by a domestic sedition, came to Rome from *Regillum*, with a great body of his clients, *Liv.* 2, 16. (Servius says 5000, in *Virg. Aen.* 7. 706.) about five years after the expulsion of the kings. They were admitted into the freedom of the state, and lands assigned to them beyond the Anio. Their number being afterwards increased by new accessions from the same country, they were called *The old Claudian Tribe*. Atta Claudius got the name of APPIUS CLAUDIUS, and being chosen into the senate, became one of the chief men in the state, *Liv. ib.* Virgil ascribes the origin of both the Claudian tribe and Gens to Clausus, a Sabine chief, who came to the assistance of Turnus against Aeneas, (*Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens*), *Aen.* 7, 708. Suetonius says, that the patrician branch of the gens Claudia came originally from *Regilli*, (v. -us, v. -um), a city of the Sabines; but is uncertain about the time of its removal to Rome, whether in the time of Romulus, by the advice of Titus Tatius, or of Atta Claudius, the chief of the clan, about six years after the expulsion of the kings, *Tib.* 1. Dionysius agrees with Livy as to the time when the *Claudii* came to Rome, (*Valerio quartum et Lucretio iterum Coss.* a. u. 250), and makes their number amount to 5000 men that could bear arms, l. 5, p. 308. So Plutarch, in Poplicola,



Poplicola, p. 108. The patrician branch of this clan, (*Patricia gens Claudia*), from which the Emperor Tiberius was descended, is said to have obtained twenty-eight consulships, five dictatorships, seven censorships, seven triumphs, and two ovations, *Suet. ib.* This family is said to have rejected by joint consent, the surname of Lucius, because two distinguished by that surname had been condemned for capital crimes, *ib.* But this must be understood only of the patrician branch. For we find a L. Claudius mentioned, *Cic. Har. R. 6.*; and *Liv. 41, 21.*—The *gens Claudia* was always remarkable for supporting the privileges of the patricians, (*majestatis patrum propugnatrix*), *Liv. 6, 41.* and inimical to the rights of the plebeians, (*inimica plebi*), *Id. 9, 34.* with the single exception of P. Claudius or Clodius, the enemy of Cicero, *Suet. Tib. 2.* whence Tacitus says of Tiberius, that he possessed the pride always inherent in the Claudian family, (*vetere atque infatâ Claudiae familiae superbiâ*), *Ann. 1, 4.*—adj. CLAUDIUS et CLAUDIĀNUS; thus, *Claudiae manus*, the hands, i. e. the strength or force of the Claudian family, put for the CLAUDII, alluding to the stepsons of Augustus, *Hor. Od. 4, 4, 73. vid. NERO. Claudiana castra*, the camp of Claudius, *Liv. 23, 31, 39, & 48,* first fortified by Claudius Marcellus, *ib. 17.*; and kept up for several years; whence it retained his name, *Liv. 25, 22.*

*Appius* CLAUDIUS being made consul, a. 259, shewed himself a keen supporter of the power of the senate, and inimical to the plebeians, *Liv. 2, 21,—28.* He advised the patricians to baffle the power of the tribunes by procuring one or more of their number to interpose their negative against the rest, *ib. 44.*

*Ap.* CLAUDIUS, the son of the former, consul a. 282, was as hostile to the plebeians as his father, and still more hated by them, *Liv. 2, 56.* He had a violent contest with the tri-

bunes Volero and Laetorius, to prevent the passing of a law, that the plebeian magistrates should be created at the *Comitia Tributa*; but without success, *ib. et 57.* Being sent against the Volsci with an army, he treated his soldiers with great severity, *ib. 58.*; on which account they showed the utmost stubbornness, and even suffered themselves to be defeated by the enemy, *ib. 59.* Appius punished them with extreme rigour, *ib.* Next year two of the tribunes raised a criminal prosecution against him before the people, (*diem ei dixere.*) Appius once pleaded his cause, not in the tone of a criminal, but with the haughtiness of an accuser, (*accusatorio spiritu*), and so struck the tribunes and people by his firmness, that they voluntarily adjourned his trial to another day. Appius, however, died of a disease before the day of adjournment (*prodicta dies*) arrived, *ib. 61.*

C. CLAUDIUS, the son of Appius, consul a. 294, was as steady as his father in supporting the cause of the nobility, but more moderate, *Liv. 3, 15, & 35.* Having lost his colleague P. Valerius, who was killed in quelling an insurrection of the slaves under Herdonius, *ib. 18.* he got L. Quintius Cincinnatus chosen in his stead, *ib. 19.* He stood candidate for the Decemvirate, the second year after the institution of that office, but was disappointed by the intrigues of his nephew (*fratris filii*) Appius, *ib. 35.* Afterwards, however, when Appius was impeached, he interested himself warmly in his favour, though without success, *ib. 58.* When the tribunes urged the passing of a law, that “one of the consuls should be chosen from the plebeians,” Caius gave his opinion, “that the consuls should use force of arms against them, (*consules armabat in tribunos*); but this was prevented by the expedient of creating, instead of consuls, military tribunes with consular power, *Liv. 4, 6.*

*Appius* CLAUDIUS, the chief of the



the decemvirs, (called REGILLĀNUS, *Suet. Tib.* 2. from *Regillum*, the ancient country of the Claudii, *Liv.* 3, 58.) He was consul elect, a. 301, (al. 303,) when the *decemviri* were first created, *Liv.* 3, 33. After it was determined that decemvirs, instead of consuls, should be created for a second year, several of the chief men in the state declared themselves candidates. Appius Claudius took uncommon pains to ingratiate himself with the people. Though the youngest of his colleagues, he was appointed to preside at the elections, that he might not return himself; which no one had ever done, except the tribunes of the commons, and that by a very hurtful precedent. But Appius having, by his address, set aside the most respectable candidates, among the rest his own uncle, got persons of a very inferior character, (*nequaquam splendore vitæ pares*), to be chosen, and himself among the first, *ib.* 35. Appius having procured the concurrence of his new colleagues, henceforth did every thing according to his own pleasure, *ib.* 36. But his criminal passion for Virginia soon put a period to his power and his life. Being divested of his office, and thrown into prison, he killed himself, *ib.* 57, & 58. (G. 215, & 216.)

*Appius CLAUDIUS Græssus*, the son of the decemvir, one of the military tribunes with consular authority, a. 331, *Liv.* 4, 35, and præfect of the city, *ib.* 36. He shewed the same hatred against the tribunes and plebeians that his ancestors had done, *ib.* 36.

*Appius CLAUDIUS*, the decemvir's grandson, and the youngest senator, a. 339, advised the senate to follow the counsel of his ancestor, the first Appius Claudius, to baffle the power of the tribunes by the protests of their colleagues, *Liv.* 4, 48. When military tribune, a. 352, *Liv.* 5, 1. he made a noble speech, to persuade the people not to discontinue the siege of Veji in winter, *ib.* 3,—7. with success, *ib.* When Veji was about to be taken,

he gave it as his opinion in the senate, "That the money arising from the plunder of that city should be reduced into the public treasury;" but this advice was not followed, *ib.* 20. Appius keenly opposed the law for electing one of the consuls from among the plebeians, *Liv.* 6, 40. but without effect, *ib.* 42. He was made dictator, a. 393, *Liv.* 7, 6. and consul with Camillus, a. 405, *ib.* 24. in which office he died, *ib.* 25.

*Ap. CLAUDIUS*, censor with C. Plautius, a. 442, who paved the road named from him *Via Appia*, *Cic. Mil.* 7. and first brought an aqueduct into the city, hence called *Aqua Claudia*, *Liv.* 9, 29. His colleague having resigned his office on account of the scandal and odium incurred from their improper choice of senators, *ib. et* 39. Appius, from an inflexibility of temper long inherent in his family, retained the censorship alone. Appius is said first to have disgraced the senate, by chusing into it the sons of freed men, (*libertinorum filiis lectis*), *Liv.* 9, 46. (Vid. R. A. p. 6.) The tribunes attempted to force Appius to lay down the censorship, *ib.* 33. but without effect, *ib.* 34. — He was made consul a. 446, *ib.* 42, interrex, a. 453, to preside at the election of consuls, *Liv.* 10, 11. when he would not admit plebeian candidates, *Cic. Br.* 14. Being made consul a second time, a. 456, *Liv.* 10, 15. he was sent against the Tuscans and Samnites. At first he was unsuccessful, *ib.* 18. but afterwards gained a signal victory, by the assistance of his colleague Volumnius, *ib.* 19. The year after, being made prætor, *ib.* 22. he fought a second battle against the Samnites with equal success, in the territory of Stella, (*in agro, v. campo Stel-lati*), where also he was assisted by Volumnius, now proconsul, *ib. et* 31. Appius in his old age lost his sight; whence he is often called Appius CÆCUS, the Blind. His blindness was considered as a punishment from heaven, for his ha-ving,

ving, when censor, advised the Pinarian family to delegate their performance of the sacred rites of Hercules to public slaves, *Liv.* 9, 39. (*R. A.* 314.) In consequence of this misfortune, he withdrew himself from all concern in public affairs; till hearing that a majority of the senators, gained by the eloquence and presents of Cineas, were inclined to make peace with Pyrrhus, he came into the senate, and spoke with such energy, that a decree was instantly passed, according to his opinion, "That the Romans would never make peace with Pyrrhus while he remained in Italy," (*G.* 232.), *Liv. Epit.* 13.; *Sen.* 6.; *Flor.* 1, 18. Cicero says, that this happened only seven years after his second consulship, *Sen.* 6. But Cicero speaks of Appius having borne public offices after being deprived of his sight, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 38. and that he possessed such vigour of mind, that neither old age nor blindness prevented him from attending both to private and public business, *ib. et Sen.* 11. Appius Claudius appears to have been a man of great abilities, but more distinguished for the arts of peace than of war, *Liv.* 9, 42. *et* 10, 22.; *Cic. Br.* 14.; *Cael.* 14.

*Ap.* CLAUDIUS, the brother of Ap. Claudius Caecus, *Gell.* 17, 21.; *Victor. de Illust. vir.* c. 37. consul a. 489, in which year the first Punic war began, *Liv.* 31, 1.; *Plin.* 33, 3.; *Solin.* 1. Appius was surnamed CAUDEX, because he first persuaded the Romans to fit out a fleet, (*Romanis primus persuasit navem conscendere*; CAUDEX ob hoc ipsum appellatus, quia plurimum tabularum contextus caudex apud antiquos appellabatur), *Senec. de Brev. vit.* 13. The Romans at that time were ignorant of ship-building. They had nothing but open boats, made of rough planks, (*ex tabulis crassioribus*, Festus), called *Naves caudicariae*, and in their first expedition to Sicily borrowed ships from the people of Tarentum, Locri, Elea, and Naples, *Polyb.* 1, 20. Appius having, by a bold stratagem, transported his troops

to Sicily, though the Carthaginians were masters at sea, first defeated Hiero, the tyrant of Syracuse, and then forced the Carthaginians to raise the siege of Messana, *Polyb.* 1, 11, & 12. Suetonius says, that Appius expelled them from Sicily, *Tib.* 2. which was not the case. Aurelius Victor expresses it more properly, *Carthaginienses Messanā expulsi*, c. 37. Hiero was obliged to sue for peace, which was granted to him, *Polyb.* 1, 16. Claudius was the first Roman that triumphed over a transmarine people, *Sil.* 6, 660.; *Eutrop.* 2, 18.

*P.* CLAUDIUS Pulcher, the son or grandson of Ap. Caecus, *Cic. Div.* 1, 16.; *Gell.* 10, 6. consul a. u. 505. Being sent against the Carthaginians, before he engaged in battle, he ordered the omens to be consulted by the feeding of chickens. When he was told that they would not eat, "Then, says he, let them drink," and immediately ordered them to be thrown into the sea. Having thus engaged contrary to the auspices, his fleet was defeated by the Carthaginians with great slaughter, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 3.; *Div.* 1, 16. *et* 2, 8.; *Liv. Epit.* 19.; *Polyb.* 1, 51.; *Flor.* 2, 2, 29. After this, being recalled by the senate, and ordered to name a dictator, he in derision named M. Claudius Glicia, or Glycias, his secretary or viator, certainly a man of mean rank, *Liv. Epit.* 19.; *Suet. Tib.* 2. Polybius says, that, after his return, he was tried, and a heavy fine imposed on him, 1, 52.

*App.* CLAUDIUS Pulcher, consul a. 542, who laid siege to Capua, *Liv.* 25, 3. and being wounded, *Id.* 26, 6. died after the surrender of that city, *ib.* 16.

*C.* CLAUDIUS Pulcher, the son of the former, when consul, a. 577, *Liv.* 41, 8. triumphed over the Istrians and Ligurians, *ib.* 13. Being created censor with Tib. Sempronius Gracchus, a. 585, *Liv.* 43, 14. on account of the vigorous discharge of his duty, he was brought to a trial before the



the people by Rutilius, a tribune, and with difficulty escaped being condemned, *ib.* 16.

*App.* **CLAUDIUS Pulcher**, consul a. 609, (*al.* 611,) was first defeated by the *Salusti*, a Gallic nation, inhabiting the Alps; but afterwards conquered them. On this account, upon his return to Rome, he triumphed by his own authority, contrary to the will of the senate and people; which he is said to have effected by means of his daughter, (or sister, *Suet. Tib.* 2.), a Vestal virgin, *Cic. Coel.* 14. who having mounted the triumphal chariot, attended him to the capitol, and thus, by the respect paid to her sacred character, prevented any of the tribunes from interposing and hindering the triumph, *ib. et Val. Max.* 5, 4, 6.; *Dio*, 34. 79.; *Oros.* 5, 4.

*App.* **CLAUDIUS Pulcher**, *App. F. C. N.* consul with Domitius, a. 700; the predecessor of Cicero in the government of Cilicia, *vid. CICERO*, p. 116. accused by Dolabella of improper conduct in his province; but acquitted by the influence of Pompey and Hortensius, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. *et* 3, 12. and afterwards made censor, *ib.* 12. *et* 14. which office he exercised with great strictness, though himself by no means of an irreproachable character; degrading many of the senators and *Equites* for their immoral conduct, *ib.* among the rest Sallust the historian: and thus, without intending it, he strengthened the party of Caesar, *Dio*, 40, 63. He perished in the civil war. One of his daughters was married to Cneius, the son of Pompey, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 4.; and another to M. Brutus, *Cic. Br.* 77. He was a learned orator, skilled in the Civil law, and in the law of augurs, *ib.* On the subject of augury he wrote a book, (*librum auguralem*,) which he dedicated to Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 4, *et* 11. Appius is said to have been the only augur who maintained the truth of divination; for which he was ridiculed by his colleagues, *Cic. Div.* 1, 47. *et* 58.; *Tusc.* 1, 6.

**CLAUDIUS Quadrigarius**, an historian contemporary with Sulla, *Vell.* 2, 9. supposed to have been the same who is said to have translated the annals of Acilius, *Liv.* 25, 39; and is quoted by Livy in other places, 8, 19. 9; 5. 33, 10. *et* 35, 14.

*Tiberius* **CLAUDIUS Drusus**, the son of Drusus and Antonia; the 5th emperor of Rome, *Suet. Cl.* 1. in his youth afflicted with various distempers, which were supposed to have rendered him dull, *ib.* 2. and therefore despised by his relations, *ib.* 4, 5, &c. He however applied with uncommon attention to the liberal sciences, and made considerable proficiency in them, *ib.* 3. *Tac. Ann.* 6, 46. Having obtained the empire by a wonderful accident, *Suet. Cl.* 10. he at first behaved so as to render himself very popular, *ib.* 12. but afterwards became the mere tool of his wives and freedmen, who in his name committed acts of the most shocking rapacity and cruelty, *c.* 29. He was at last poisoned by his wife Agrippina, as was generally believed, with a mushroom, of which kind of food he was very fond, *ib.* 44. *Tac. Ann.* 12, 67. Hence *Boletum, qualem Claudius edidit, edas*, *Martial.* 1, 20, 4. So *Juvenal.* 5, 146. *et* 6, 420.

**CLAUDIALE flaminium**, a certain number of *flamines* or priests, instituted in honour of Claudius, as a divinity, after his death, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 2.

Many other illustrious men of the *Gens Claudia* are mentioned in the Classics: See **NERO** and **MARCELLUS**. Several women of this family also are celebrated; particularly,

**CLAUDIA**, the daughter of Appius Caecus, who being incommoded by the crowd of people in the streets, so that her carriage, while returning from the games, could with difficulty proceed, is said to have uttered loudly a wish, "That her brother Pulcher were alive again, to lose another fleet, that there might be a less throng at Rome." On which account she was brought to a trial and fined, *Suet. Tib.*



2.; *Val. Max.* 8, 1, *de Damnatis*, 4; *Gell.* 10, 6.

CLAUDIA, the grand-daughter of Appius Caecus, (*Appii Caeci progenies*,) *Cic. Coel.* 14. called QUINTA, as it is thought, because she was the fifth daughter of her family, *ib. et Liv.* 29, 14. Being appointed with other matrons of the first rank, (*inter matronas primores civitatis*,) to receive the image of Cybèle, (poet. *Cybellè* v. *Cybellè*,) the mother of the Gods, brought from Pessinus in Phrygia, (*Caecolum Phrygiâ genitricem sede petitam*, *Sil.* 17, 4.) when the ship, which carried the image, stuck on a shallow place in the Tiber, and, as it is said, could not be moved by any force, Claudia having prayed to the goddesses, "that she would follow her, if her virtue were untainted," (*si sibi pudicitia constaret*), easily drew off the ship with her girdle or with a rope; and thus retrieved her character for chastity, which before had been suspected, on account of the levity of her dress and behaviour, *Suet.* *Tib.* 2.; *Appian.* *Bell. Hannibal*, p. 345.; *Plin.* 7, 35.; *Cic. Coel.* 14.; *Har.* 13.; *Dionys.* 2, 8. This story is told at great length by Ovid, *Fast.* 4, 305, — 344, who alludes to it, *Pont.* 1, 2, 144.; also by Silius Italicus, 17, 2—45.; and by Herodian, who makes Claudia a Vestal virgin, 1, 11, *f.* 35.; as Statius does, *Silv.* 1, 2, 146. But she is generally said to have been a matron.—A statue was erected to Claudia in the vestibule of the temple of Cybèle, which, when that temple was twice burnt down, stood untouched by the flames, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, 11.

CLAUDIANUS, an excellent Latin poet, in the time of Theodosius and Honorius, whose works are still extant.

CLEANTHES, -is, v.-ae, a Stoic philosopher, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 13. the master of Chrysippus, *Id. Fat.* 7.—CLEANTHËA turba, the sect of the Stoics, *Claudian. Conf. Mall.* 88.

CLEARCHUS, a general of the Lacedaemonians, who comprehended mi-

litary discipline in the following maxim, which he often inculcated on his army, "That a commander ought to be more feared by his soldiers than the enemy," *Val. Max.* 2, 7. ext. 2.

CLEOBIS, *Vid.* BITON.

CLEOBÛLUS, one of the seven wise men of Greece, (*G.* 464.)

CLEOMBRÛTUS, a general of the Lacedaemonians, who engaged rashly with Epaminondas at Leuctra, and was defeated, *Cic. Off.* 1, 24. (*G.* 469.)

—¶ 2. A native of Ambracia, (*Ambraciôta*,) who threw himself into the sea, after having read the Phædo of Plato, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 34.; *Ovid. in Ibin.* 493.

CLEOMËNES, -is, the name of several kings of Sparta, (*G.* 474, &c.)

CLEONYMUS, a general of the Lacedaemonians, who invaded Italy, *Liv.* 10, 2.

CLEOPATRA, a queen of Egypt, who captivated Julius Caesar by her charms, and ruined Antony. *Vid.* CAESAR *et* OCTAVIUS.—Cleopatra was a name common to several queens of Egypt, *Liv.* 27, 4. 37, 3. 45, 13. &c.

CLIO, -us one of the nine Muses, who are hence called *Clîus sorores*, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 1, 27.

CLISTHÈNES, -is, the chief of the family of Alcmaeon, who having obtained the assistance of the Lacedaemonians by means of the Pythia or priestess of Delphi, forced Hippias to abdicate the tyranny at Athens, and to leave the city, *Herodot.* 5, 62,—66.

CLITUS, an intimate friend of Alexander the Great, whom that king slew in a fit of drunkenness, *Curt.* 8, 12, 18.

CLODIA gens, the same with *Gens Claudia*, *Cic. Dom.* 44.

CLODIUS, a Latin historian, *Cic. Leg.* 1, 2. *Liv.* 29, 12.

P. CLODIUS, a patrician of noble birth, the brother of App. Claudius Pulcher, possessed of uncommon abilities, but extremely profligate; disregarding all laws, both human and divine, to such a degree, that he was accused

cused of incest with his own sisters, *Vell.* 2, 45. *Cic. Har. R.* 20. *Sext.* 7, 17, & 54. *Pis.* 12. *Dom.* 34. *Plutarch.* in *Lucull.* p. 515, & 517. Lucullus was married to one of them. Clodius having gone into Asia to serve in the army of Lucullus, but not obtaining the rank to which he thought himself entitled, fomented a mutiny in the army of Lucullus, which, joined to other circumstances, occasioned that illustrious commander to be recalled from Asia, and the charge of the Mithridatic war. to be transferred on Pompey, *Plutarch.* *ib.* *Dio.* 35, 14. Clodius being obliged, on this account, to leave the army of Lucullus, retired to Marcus Rex, the governor of Cilicia, who was married to another of Clodius's sisters, and was inimical to Lucullus, *Dio.* 35, 17. Marcus gave Clodius the charge of naval affairs, *ib.* Clodius having fallen into the hands of the pirates, sent to Ptolemy, king of Cyprus, requesting money to pay his ransom; Ptolemy sent him two talents, a sum so small, that the pirates scorned to accept it, and let Clodius go without ransom, *Strab.* 14. p. 684. ; *Appian.* p. 441. as it is said, for fear of Pompey, *Dio.* *ib.* Clodius then repaired to Antioch in Syria, where, attempting to excite some sedition, he was near being killed, *ib.* He fled from thence to Rome, where he used every art to ingratiate himself with the people, who were now so corrupt, that the irreligion and immorality of Clodius seem to have been no obstruction to his obtaining the first place in their favour. Hence he is called *Illapopuli* *APULEIA*, (i.e. *alter Apuleia Saturninus, seditiosus tribunus; et APULEIA, propter libidinum infamiam,*) *Cic.* *Att.* 4, 11. Being elected quaestor, before he entered on his office, he contrived to get admission into Caesar's house during the celebration of the sacred rites of the *BONA DEA*, in order to procure an interview with Pompeia, Caesar's wife. But being detected, he quickly made his escape, *Cic. Att.* 1, 12. *Vide* *CAESAR*, p. 55. Hence Clodius

is put for any adulterer; thus, *Clodius accuset mæchos*, *Juvenal.* 2, 27.; *Sed nunc ad quas non CLODIUS aras*, Before what altars is there not now a Clodius? *Id.* 6, 344. It was a vulgar opinion, that whatever man should pry into these mysteries, would be instantly struck blind. Cicero says that it was impossible before to know the truth of this, because no man but Clodius had ventured on the experiment, *Cic. Har. R.* 18. He observes, that in his case, the blindness of the eyes was converted to that of the mind, *Cic. Dom.* 40. The senators who hated Clodius wished to improve this opportunity to banish him from the state; but Caesar, who was chiefly interested, knowing the popularity of Clodius, did not in the least resent the affront offered him, *Dio.* 37, 45, & 46. Various consultations of the senate were held concerning the manner in which he should be tried, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14. At last it was determined, that he should be tried by the praetor and a select number of judges, *ib.* 16. By means of the most scandalous bribery Clodius was acquitted, *ib.* (*Illafuria muliebrium religionum, qui non pluris fecerat Bonam Deam, quam tres sorores, impunitatem—est consecutus,* *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9, 34.) Clodius henceforth always harboured the bitterest enmity to the senate, and chiefly to Cicero, who had appeared in court as an evidence against him, *Cic. ib.* *Plutarch.* in *Cic. Val. Max.* 8, 5, 5. That he might execute his purposes of revenge, with the assistance of Caesar, then consul, he caused himself to be adopted by C. Herennius a plebeian, though younger than himself, *Cic. Dom.* 13. *Att.* 2, 7, & 12. and was elected tribune. Clodius having secured the concurrence of the consuls Piso and Gabinus, and of a majority of his colleagues, first passed several laws calculated to gain the favour of the people; next by artifice and violence, he forced Cicero into banishment, (*Vid.* *CICERO*, p. 112.) and then, in order to punish Ptolemy king of Cyprus, for sending him so small a sum for his ransom when taken



by the pirates, he appointed Cato to reduce Cyprus into the form of a Roman province, *Strab.* 14, p. 684. (*Vid. Cato*, p. 88.)

Clodius, elated with this success, carried his presumption so far as to insult Pompey, *Cic. Dom.* 25, and even, as was said, to attempt his life, *Cic. Sext.* 32. *Pis.* 12. On which account Pompey, to mortify Clodius, determined to restore Cicero, *Cic. Att.* 3, 8, & 18. This Clodius endeavoured to prevent by the utmost violence, and in the struggle occasioned great slaughter of the citizens, *Cic. post red. ad Quir.* 5. *in Senat.* 3, &c. *Sext.* 35. *Dio*, 39, 7, & 8. The chief opponent of Clodius was Milo, who resisted him in his own way, by force of arms, and at the same time brought him to a trial for public violence and breach of the laws, *Dio*, 39, 7, & 8.; *Cic. Mil.* 13, & 15. Clodius, however, not only escaped punishment, but was even created curule aedile without opposition, a. 697, *Dio*, 39, 18, & 19.; *Cic. Sext.* 44.; *Har. Resp.* 11, & 13. Milo was now in his turn brought to a trial for the same crime by Clodius, but after several warm disputes and bloody contests, the matter was dropt, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 2, 3. *Sext.* 44.; *Dio*, 39, 18, &c. The hostility, however, betwixt Clodius and Milo continued, till at last it terminated fatally, while Clodius was candidate for the office of praetor and Milo for the consulship. They met accidentally near Bovillae, on the Appian road, not far from Rome, about three o'clock in the afternoon. Clodius was coming from Aricia, on horseback, with three companions and about thirty slaves, well armed. Milo was going to Lanuvium in a chariot with his wife and one friend, but with a much greater retinue, and among them some gladiators. A fray took place betwixt the slaves on both sides, in which Clodius interfering, was wounded, and carried to a neighbouring inn. Milo being informed of what had happened, resolved not to leave the matter unfinished. He there-

fore ordered the inn to be stormed, and Clodius to be dragged out and killed, *Appian. B. C.* 2, 439.; *Dio*, 40, 39.; *Ascon. in Cic. Argum. Mil.* Cicero says that this was done without the knowledge of Milo, *Mil.* 10. Several of the slaves of Clodius being slain, and the rest having fled for safety, his body was left on the road, till one S. Tedi- us, a senator, happening to come by, took it up into his carriage, and brought it to Rome, *Ascon. ib.*—*CLODIANI vel CLODIANAE operae*, the mercenaries of Clodius, *Cic. Vat.* 17. *2. Fr.* 2, 3. So *Clodiana manus*, *Cic. Sex.* 37. *Clodianum imperium*, *Cic. Dom.* 10.

*P. CLODIUS*, the son of the former by Fulvia, and the step-son of Antony, who married Fulvia, *Cic. Att.* 14, 13.

*Sex. CLODIUS*, a kinsman of P. Clodius, who, the day after Clodius was killed, carried his body naked, so as all the wounds might be seen, into the forum, and placed it in the rostra; whence the mob, inflamed by a speech from one of the tribunes, and headed by Sex. Clodius, conveyed it into the senate-house, and there tearing up the benches, tables, and every thing combustible, erected a funeral pile on the spot, and, together with the body, burnt the house itself, with a public hall adjoining, called *Porcia Basilica*. They then attempted to storm the house of Milo, and of Lepidus, at that time *Interrex*, but were repulsed in both attacks with loss, *Ascon. in Cic. Arg. Mil.* On account of these excesses S. Clodius was banished, *ib.* but was afterwards restored by Antony, *Cic. Att.* 14, 13.

*CLODIA*, the sister of P. Clodius, and wife of Metellus, as wicked and profligate as her brother, *Cic. Coel.* 13, 14, 20, & 32. Cicero alleges that she poisoned her husband, *ib.* 24.—¶ 2. *CLODIA*, the wife of Lucullus, was divorced for improper conduct, *Plutarch in Lucullo*.—Concerning the other sister of Clodius, who was married to Marcius, there is nothing particular mentioned.



CLODIUS *Licinius*, a Roman historian, *Liv.* 29, 22.

CLOELIA, one of the hostages given to king Porsēna, who having deceived her keepers, swam over the Tiber amidst the darts of the enemy, and escaped to Rome, *Liv.* 2, 13.; *Virg. Aen.* 8, 651.; *Juvenal.* 8, 265.

CLOELII, one of the chief families of the Albans, chosen into the number of senators at Rome, *Liv.* 1, 30.

CLOELIUS *Tullus*, a Roman ambassador, killed by the order of Tolumnius king of the Veientes, on which account a statue was erected to him in the rostra, *Liv.* 4, 17.

T. CLOELIUS *Siculus*, one of the first tribunes with consular power, *Liv.* 4, 7.

CLOTHO, -*ūs*, one of the three Fates, (*G.* 389.)—¶ 2. A daughter of Nereus, a goddess of the sea, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 101. But here the best editions read Doto, as in *Val. Flac.* 1, 134.

CLUENTIUS, the name of a Roman gens, said to have been derived from a Trojan, Cloanthus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 123.

A. CLUENTIUS *Avitus*, a native of Larinum, (*Larinas*, -*atis*), accused by his mother Sallia of having poisoned his father-in-law Oppianicus; defended by Cicero in an oration still extant.

CLUSIUS, a name given to Janus, when the gates of his temple were shut, (*clausae*), *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 130.

CLUVIA, a Campanian courtesan, rewarded by the Romans for her kindness to their captives, *Liv.* 26, 33, & 34.

CLYMĒNE, -*es*, the daughter of Oceanus and Thetys, the mother of Phaëthon, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 765.; adj. CLYMENĒUS, v. -*ēius*; *proles Clymenēia*, i. e. *Phaëthon*, ib. 2, 19. *Clymenēides altae*, the sisters of Phaëthon, metamorphosed into tall poplars, *Auctor ad Liv.* 111.; hence *Clymenaea germina*, i. e. amber, supposed to be formed by the tears shed by the sisters of Phaëthon, *Stat. Silv.* 1, 2, 123.

CLYMĒNOS, a name of Pluto, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 757.; but most editors read Pluto, some Lachēsis.

CLYMĒNUS, a king of Arcadia, *Hygin.* 206. who is said to have given name to an herb, *Plin.* 25, 7 f. 33.

CLYTIA, v. -*e*, -*es*, a nymph beloved by Sol, (*G.* 373.)

CLYTAEMNESTRA, the daughter of Tyndārus by Leda, the wife of Agamemnon, and mother of Orestes. She caused Agamemnon to be killed by her paramour Aegisthus, and was herself slain by Orestes, (*G.* 407.)

CLYTIUS, a young man, beloved by Cydon, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 325.

CŌCĀLUS, a king of Sicily, to whom Daedalus fled from Crete, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 261.; (*G.* 421.). *Cocalides*, -*um*, the daughters of Cocālus, *Sil.* 14, 42.

COCCEIUS, one who owed Cicero money, *Cic. Att.* 12, 13, & 18. probably the same who was afterwards the quaestor and lieutenant of Antony, and the author of peace between him and Augustus, *Appian. B. C.* 5, 1122. mentioned by Horace, *Sat.* 1, 5, 28. thought to have been the great-grandfather of the emperor Cocceius Nerva.

COCLES, -*itis*, m. a surname given to P. Horatius, who alone sustained the attack of Porsēna's army on the Sublician bridge, (*G.* 208.); *Cic. Off.* 1, 18. *Paradox.* 1. *Leg.* 2, 4.; *Liv.* 2, 10.; *Plin.* 36, 15. from the loss of one of his eyes, (*Coclitēs diēi, qui nascerentur altero lumine orbi*), *Plin.* 11, 37.

CODRUS, the last king of Attica, who devoted his life to save his country, *Cic. Fin.* 5, 22. *Tusc.* 1, 48. *N. D.* 3, 19. (*G.* 425.).—The name of a man noted for his poverty, *Juvenal.* 3, 208.—Of a bad poet, *Id.* 1, 2.—And of a good one, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 30.

COELIUS, an ancient Roman historian, *Liv.* 21, 38. 22, 31. 23, 6. &c.

C. COELIUS *Caldus*, Cicero's quaestor in Cilicia, to whom he entrusted the charge of the province when he left it, *Cic. Att.* 6, 5, & 6. *Fam.* 2, 15.

**M.COELIUS Rufus**, a young nobleman, who accused C. Antonius, who had been Cicero's colleague in the consulship, of misconduct in his province of Macedonia, and got him condemned, *Cic. Coel.* 31. He also accused L. Atratinus of bribery, on which account Coelius was accused by the son of Atratinus of public violence, and of an attempt to poison Clodia, in which cause he was defended by Cicero, *Cic. Coel.* 1. and acquitted. Coelius possessed considerable talents as an orator, *Cic. Br.* 79.

**Tarquinius COLLATINUS**, the husband of Lucretia, *Liv.* 1, 57. created consul with Brutus, *ib.* 60. but obliged to abdicate that office, and go into banishment, on account of his being of the family of Tarquinius, *Liv.* 2, 2.

**COLUMELLA**, (*L. Jun. Moderatus*), a native of Gades, the author of an excellent book on husbandry and gardening, still extant.

**COMBE**, *-es*, the daughter of Ophi-us, (*Ophias*, *-adis*), *Ovid. Met.* 7, 382.

**COMĒTES**, *-ae*, m. the father of Asterion, who was one of the Argonauts, *Val. Flac.* 1, 536.

**P. COMINIUS**, a Roman *eques*, who accused C. Cornelius, in opposition to Cicero, who defended him, *Cic. Cornel.* 1.

**COMMÖDUS**, the son of M. Antoninus, a Roman emperor. (*G.* 246.)

**COMUS**, the god of nocturnal revels; whence *comissor*, *-ari*, to revel.

**CONCORDIA**, the goddess of concord, *Liv.* 9, 46.; *Cic. Dom.* 51.; *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 639.

**CONNUS**, a musician, the master of Socrates, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22.

**CÖNON**, *-önis*, a general of the Athenians, *Nep.* — 2. An illustrious astronomer, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 40.; *Catull. de Coma Berenices*, ep. 65.

**CONSIDIUS**, governor of Africa the year before the commencement of the civil war, *Cic. Ligar.* 1.

**CONSUS**, the god of counsel, *Festus. et Serv. in Virg. Aen.* 3, 636. whose festival was called **CONSUALIA**, *-ium*,

*v. -iorum*, *ib.* et Varr. *L. L.* 5, 3. first instituted by Romulus, *Liv.* 1, 9.; *Ovid. Fast.* 3. 119.

**C. COPONIUS**, a prudent and learned man, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 31. praetor in the consulship of C. Marcellus and Lentulus, *Cic. Att.* 8, 12.

**CORAS**, *-ae*, a leader of the troops of Tibur, who came to the assistance of Turnus, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 672. the brother of Catillus, *ib.* et 11, 465, & 604.

**CORAX**, *-äcis*, a Sicilian, who first wrote on rhetoric, *Cic. Or.* 1, 20. et 3, 21. *Brut.* 12.

**CORBÜLO**, *-önis*, a Roman general in the time of Nero, *Tacit. Annal.* 13, 8, &c.

**CORFIDIUS**, vel *Curfidius*, a Roman *eques*, who is mentioned among the friends of Ligarius, as having appeared in court to support him, (*advocatus*), *Cic. Ligar.* 11. by mistake, as it should seem; because Cicero discovered, after the speech for Ligarius was published, that Curfidius was dead before that time, and therefore desired the name to be erased, *Att.* 13, 44. But too many copies had got abroad for that to be done. This is supposed to be the person who is said to have come to life again after his funeral had been ordered, and to have buried the undertaker of his funeral, (*locatorum funeris*), *Plin.* 7, 52.

**CORINNA**, a native of Tanagra in Boeotia, the most beautiful woman of her time; so excellent a poetess, that she is said to have got the better of Pindar himself, in a contest of skill at Thebes; on which account the people of Tanagra erected a statue to her in the most conspicuous part of the city, and placed her picture in their gymnasium, *Pausan.* 9, 22. Aelian says, that Corinna gained the victory over Pindar seven times, 13, 25. But both these authors ascribe the decision to the unskilfulness of the judges, *ib.* Perhaps it was owing more to their partiality. Corinna seems to have been older than Pindar; and therefore Plutarch speaks of her giving advice to Pindar when a young



young man, on his inattention to music and the use of fable, and afterwards ridiculing him for his having introduced in the beginning of a poem too much fable, *de Glor. Atheniens.* p. 347. Corinna thought music a divine invention. She said that Apollo had been taught to play on the flute by Minerva, *Plutarch. de Musica*, p. 1136. The poems of Corinna are celebrated by Propertius, 2, 3, 21. and by Statius, *Silv.* 5, 3, 158.—¶ 2. The name which Ovid gave to his mistress, *Am.* 2, 6, 48, &c. *Art. Am.* 3, 538. *Trist.* 4, 10, 60; *Martial.* 5, 10, 10. et 12, 44, 6.

CORIOLANUS, a celebrated general of the Romans, so called from his bravery at the taking of Corioli, *Liv.* 2, 33. (*G.* 212.)

CORNELIA *gens*, a great clan at Rome, containing many noble families; as, the *Scipiones*, *Lentuli*, *Syllae*, &c.

CORNELIA, the daughter of Scipio Africanus, *Cic. Inv.* 1, 49. the mother of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, remarkable for the purity of her language, *Cic. Brut.* 58. who educated her sons with the greatest care, *ib.* 27.

2. CORNIFICIUS, the competitor of Cicero for the consulship, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1.

COROEBUS, an Athenian, who first invented the art of pottery, (*figlinae* sc. *artes invenit*), *Plin.* 7, 56.—

¶ 2. The son of Mygdon, (*Mygdonides*), the lover of Callandra, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 341.

CORONAE, a name given to two young men, who are said to have sprung from the ashes of two virgins, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 698. *Vid.* ORION.

CORONIS, -idis, a nymph of Larissa, (*Larissaea*), in Thessaly, the mother of Aesculapius by Apollo, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 543. whence Aesculapius is called her son, (*Coronides*, -ae), *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 746.

¶ 3. CORUNCANIUS, the first plebeian Pontifex Maximus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 2. and the first who gave his advice freely as a lawyer to any citizen that applied to him, *Cic. Or.* 3, 33.

G. CORNUTUS, a tribune, an imitator of Cato, hence called Pseudo-Cato, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14. praetor in the consulship of P. Lentulus Spinther, *Cic. Red. in Senat.* 9.

M. CORNUTUS, praetor in the consulship of Hirtius and Pansa, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 12. *Phil.* 14, 14.

CORNUTUS, a Stoic philosopher, the praeceptor of Perius, to whom that poet dedicated his fifth satire, *Perf.* 5, 23, &c. He is said to have been consulted by Nero concerning an historical composition which that emperor proposed to undertake, and to have been banished, because he mentioned his objections too freely against it, *Dio*, 62, 29.

CORVUS, a surname given to M. Valerius, from a raven perching on his helmet while engaged in single combat with a Gaul, *Liv.* 7, 26. whence his posterity were called CORVINI.

CORÛBAS, -antis, the son of Jason or Jasus and Cybèle, from whom the priests of Cybèle were called CORVBANTES, -tium, *Horat.* 1, 16, 8. adj. *Corybantius*; *Corybantia aera*, the brazen cymbals used by the priests of Cybele in performing her sacred rites, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 111.

CORÛCIDES, -um, a name of the Muses, who were so called from CorÛcus, a ridge, or rather a cave, of Mount Parnassus, near Delphi, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 320.

CORÛDON, -onis, the name of a shepherd frequently mentioned by Theocritus and Virgil, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, & 7.

CORYNÊTES, v. -as, -ae, the son of Vulcan, *Hygin.* 158. (*Vulcani proles*), a robber, that infested the territory of Epidaurus, slain by Theseus, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 437.

CORÛTHUS, an ancient king of Etruria, who founded Cortona; whence that town is called *CorÛthus*, v. -um, by the poets, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 10.; *Sil.* 4, 721.

A. Cornelius COSSUS, a Roman general, who was the second that gained the *spolia opima*, by slaying in battle Lar Tolumnius king of the Veientes, a. u. 318, *Liv.* 4, 20, & 32.

COSSUTII,



COSSUTII, or *Coffetii*, an equestrian family at Rome, from which Cossutia, Caesar's first wife was descended, *Suet. Caes.* 1. whence *Tabernae Cossutianae*, shops or taverns belonging to one Cossutius, *Cic. Ep.* 16, 27. perhaps to him who is mentioned *Cic. Verr.* 3, 27, & 78.

COTISON, -ōnis, v. -ontis, a king of the Getae, *Suet. Aug.* 63. or of the Dacians, *Horat. Od.* 3, 8, 18.; for the Getae were called *Daci* by the Romans, *Plin.* 4, 12 f. 25.; *Dio*, 51, 22.

COTTA, a surname of the *Gens Aurelia*.

Lucius COTTA, the colleague of Torquatus in the consulship, a. 688, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 8. *Rull.* 2, 17. He thought that there was no need of proposing a law for Cicero's restoration, because the law for his banishment was not legally passed, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 2. et 2, 21. *Att.* 12, 23.

COTTIUS, a king of a country lying among the Alps, *Suet. Tib.* 37.; *Ner.* 18. whence that part of those mountains was called *Alpes Cottiae*, or *Cottianae*, *Tacit. Hist.* 1, 61.; *Ammian.* 15, 10.

COTYS, -yis, or -yos, a king of Thrace, who sided with Pompey in the civil wars, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 4.—The Cotys mentioned by Tacitus, who was murdered by his uncle in the time of Tiberius, seems to have been a different person, *Annal.* 2, 64, &c. To him Ovid appears to have written one of his epistles from Pontus, 2, 9.

COTYTTO, -ūs, the goddess of lewdness, *Juvenal.* 2, 92. whence the nocturnal sacred rites performed to her by her priests (*Baptae*) were called *Cotyttia sacra*, *Horat. Epod.* 17, 56.

CRANTOR, -ōris, a celebrated philosopher, born at *Soli*, a town of Cilicia, a scholar of Plato, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 10. (*vetus Academicus*), *ib.* 4, 44. He wrote a book on grief, called *CONSO-LATIO*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 48. which Cicero calls *libellus aureolus*, and says, after Panaetius, that every word of it should be got by heart, (*ad verbum ediscendus*),

*Acad.* 4, 44. Horace places him in the same rank with Chrysippus, *Ep.* 1, 2, 4.

CRASSĪPES, -ēdis, a surname of the gens *Furia*, *Liv.* 38, 42. One of this family married Tullia, the daughter of Cicero, *Cic. Att.* 4, 5.; *Q. Fr.* 2, 5, 6. but soon after divorced her.

CRASSUS, a surname of the *LICI-NII*, adj. *CRASSIANUS*.

*P. Licinius CRASSUS*, one of the most distinguished citizens of his time for every accomplishment, *Liv.* 30, 1. called *DIVES*, on account of his wealth, *ib.* et 27, 21. This is the first of the *CRASSI* distinguished by that surname. Pliny alludes to some other one; but what person he means is uncertain, 33, 10 f. 47.—Crassus obtained the office of *Pontifex Maximus*, before he had been aedile, in opposition to two competitors, who had each of them been twice consul and censor, *Liv.* 25, 5. He was appointed master of horse by *Q. Fulvius*, the dictator, a. 542.; *Liv.* 27, 5. Soon after he was chosen censor before he had been either praetor or consul, *ib.* 6, et 21. But his colleague *Veturius* having died before they performed any public function of their office, Crassus also abdicated the censorship, *ib.* 6. according to custom, *Liv.* 5, 31. He was made consul with Scipio, the conqueror of Annibal, a. u. 547.; *Liv.* 28, 38. (*cum superiore Africano*, *Cic. Br.* 19.); and the province of *Bruttii* assigned to him, *Liv. ib.* But he and his army being seized with a grievous distemper, were forced to remain inactive, *Liv.* 29, 10. Next year, being continued in his command, *ib.* 13.; and having joined his forces with Sempronius the consul, he defeated Annibal near Croton, *ib.* 36. He died, a. 571. After his death a distribution of flesh was made to the people, (*visceratio data*), a show of 120 gladiators exhibited, and funeral games celebrated for three days, *Liv.* 39, 46.

*P. Licinius CRASSUS*, a praetor, who

who excused himself from going into his province of Hither Spain, on account of a solemn sacrifice, *Liv.* 41, 15. Being elected consul, he was sent into Macedonia against Perseus, by whom he was defeated, *Liv.* 42, 28, 32, 58, & 59.; but in a second battle proved victorious, *ib.* 66. He behaved with great rapacity and cruelty in Greece, *Liv.* 43, 4.

*L. Licinius CRASSUS*, the chief orator of his time, *Cic. Brut.* 38, &c. The only one to be compared with him was Antonius, *ib.* 47.; *Paterc.* 2, 9.; whence Cicero introduces these two as the principal speakers in his book *de Oratore*. Crassus was colleague with Scaevola in all the public offices, (*omnibus in magistratibus*), except those of tribune and censor, *ib.* 43. When a very young man, (*Adolescentulus*, *Cic. Or.* 1, 10. *Annos natus unum et viginti, al. undeviginti*, *ib.* 3, 20. *nono-decimo aetatis anno*, *Dial. de Orat.* c. 34.) he accused C. Carbo, the year after he was consul, a. 634, of various capital crimes, *Cic. Or.* 2, 40, & 43.; *Off.* 2, 13. with so great eloquence, that Carbo, fearing the issue of the trial, put an end to his own life by poison, *Cic. Brut.* 27.; *Fam.* 9, 21. Valerius Maximus says, that he was banished, 3, 7, 6. During the trial a slave of Carbo's brought to Crassus a box, containing several papers which would have served to convict Carbo; but Crassus detesting such villany, ordered the slave to be carried back in chains to his master, *Id.* 6, 5, 6.—Next year Crassus was appointed one of three commissioners to settle a colony at Narbonne in Gaul, *Cic. Br.* 43.; by a law he had recommended in a popular oration, which he published, *Cic. Cluent.* 51. *Or.* 2, 55. But he afterwards published another oration in support of the aristocratic party; which contrariety of opinion having been cast up to him in a trial by Brutus, drew from Crassus a sharp reply, which Cicero extols, *ib.* So Quinctilian, 6, 3, 43, & 44. Crassus delivered this oration

when thirty-four years old, a. u. 647, the year in which Cicero was born, *Cic. Br.* 43. Crassus discharged the office of aedile with Q. Mucius Scaevola very magnificently, *Cic. Off.* 1, 16.—When consul with the same Mucius, a. u. 659, he passed a law, (called from them *Lex Licinia Mucia de civibus regundis*), “that no one should pass for a citizen that was not so,” *Cic. Off.* 3, 11.; *Balb.* 21.; which was one principal cause of the Italic or Marfic war, that took place three years after, *Ascon. in Cic. pro Cornel.* Crassus, after his consulship, obtained the province of Gaul, which he ruled with great justice, and freed from robbers, whom he was at great pains to detect and destroy. On this account, upon his return, he asked a triumph, which the senate was disposed to grant him; but his former colleague, Scaevola, thinking that he had not deserved that honour, prevented it, *Cic. Inv.* 2, 37.; *Pis.* 26, et *ibi Ascon.* The son of Carbo went with Crassus to his province, to be a spy on his conduct, whom Crassus was so far from excluding from his presence, that he assigned him a place on the tribunal, and never determined any thing without having him for one of his counsel, *Val. Max.* 3, 7, 6. Crassus, however, when he saw himself so watched, is reported to have said, “that he never repented any thing so much as his accusation of Carbo,” *Cic. Verr.* 3, 1.—Crassus being made censor with Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, ordered some Latins, who professed to teach rhetoric, to shut up their school, (*cludere ludum*, i. e. *scholam impudentiae*, as it was then called), on account of their ignorance, *Dial. de Orat.* c. 35.; *Cic. Or.* 3, 24.; *Suet. Clar. Rhet.* 1.; *Gell.* 15, 11.; (*Vid. CICERO*, p. 102.). Crassus did not agree with Domitius, whom he rallied with great humour for his austeriety and dullness, *Cic. Or.* 2, 56.; *Br.* 44.; *Suet. Ner.* 2. while Domitius blamed him for his luxury, *Plin.* 17, 1. et 33, 11. et 34, 3. et 36, 3.; *Val.*



*Max.* 9, 1, 4.; *Macrob.* 2, 11.; *Aelian. Hist. Animal.* 8, 4.—Crassus having engaged in a violent altercation with Philippus, the consul, in the senate, was suddenly seized with a pain in his side, of which he died in seven days after, a. u. 661, happy, as Cicero thinks, in being thus prevented from seeing so many dreadful calamities as soon after befel the state, *Cic. Or.* 3, 1, & 2.; *Val. Max.* 6, 2, 2.

*P. Licinius CRASSUS, Mucianus Dives*, the adopted son of *P. Crassus Dives*, who fought against Annibal, the natural son of Mucius, and brother of *P. Scaevola*, an orator of some repute, *Cic. Br.* 26.; *Or.* 1, 37.; *Pontifex Maximus*, and colleague of *L. Valerius Flaccus* in the consulship, a. 622, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 8. He perished in the war against *Aristoniscus*, *Vell.* 2, 4.; *Liv. Epit.* 59.

*M. CRASSUS*, supposed to be the son of the former, prætor a. 648, *Cic. Or.* 1, 36. called *αυλαστος*, because he was said to have laughed but once in his life, *Cic. Fin.* 5, 30. Pliny says never, (*Ferunt Crassum, avum Crassi in Parthis interempti, nunquam risisse*), 7, 19.

*P. CRASSUS*, the son of the former, lieutenant to *L. Caesar* in the Italic war, *Cic. Font.* 15.; *Appian.* p. 446.; consul with *Cn. Lentulus*, a. 657.; in which year human sacrifices are said to have been first prohibited by a decree of the senate, *Id. Plin.* 10, 2, et 30, 1 f. 3.; (*Plutarch. Quæst. Rom.* 83.) and censor with *L. Julius Caesar*, a. 664, *Cic. Arch.* 5. He slew himself to avoid the cruelty of *Marinus*, *Cic. Or.* 3, 3. *Plutarch* says, that he and his brother were slain by *Cinna* and *Marius*, in *Crasso*. *Florus* says, that *Crassus* and his son were slain in the fight of each other, (*Crassi, pater et filius, sc. trucidantur, in mutuo alter alterius aspectu*, 3, 21.) according to *Lucan*, by *Fimbria*, (*truncos laceravit Fimbria Crassos*), 2, 124.

*M. Licinius CRASSUS Dives, Triumvir*, the son of the former, who ha-

ving escaped from the cruelty of *Marius* and *Cinna*, fled with three friends and ten slaves into Spain, where he had been some years before with his father, when governor of that province. Here he lay concealed in a cave for eight months; till hearing of the death of *Cinna*, he left his concealment, raised 2500 men, and having procured shipping, passed over with them into Africa and joined *Metellus Pius*. But differing with him, he went over to *Sulla*, with whom he returned into Italy; and having raised a considerable number of forces, was of great service to *Sulla* in the civil war. But finding himself less respected by *Sulla* than *Pompey*, a much younger man, he was greatly piqued at the preference; which laid the foundation of a violent jealousy between *Crassus* and *Pompey* for a long time after, *Plutarch. in Crass.*; *Sallust. Cat.* 17. In the dreadful battle, and the last which *Sulla* fought, at the *Porta Collina*, under the walls of the city, *Crassus* commanded the right wing, and was victorious, when the left wing was obliged to give way, *Plutarch. ib.*; *Appian.* p. 407. *Crassus*, by purchasing the estates of the proscribed, which *Cicero* calls the harvest of that time, (*Sullani temporis messem*, *Paradox.* 6, 2.) and by other unjustifiable methods, accumulated an immense fortune, amounting in lands to *Sextertium bis millies*, i. e. *L.* 1,614,583 : 6 : 8, besides money, slaves, and household-furniture, *Plin.* 33, 10 f. 47. which may be estimated at as much more. *Plutarch* says, that, after consecrating the tenth of all he had to *Hercules*, feasting the people at 10,000 tables, and giving to every citizen corn sufficient to serve him for three months, his estate amounted to 7100 talents.—*Crassus* used to say, "That no one ought to be called rich, who could not with his income maintain an army," *ib.* 1. *Off.* 1, 8.; *Plutarch. in Crasso*; or, according to *Pliny*, a legion, *ib.* (στατοπεδον, *Dio*, 40, 27.; *Plutarch. in Crass.* 544). The number



number of his slaves is said to have been equal to that of an army. These he employed in such a manner, as not only to support themselves, but also to enrich their master. He had above 500 masons and architects constantly employed in building or repairing the houses of the city, the greatest part of which had become his property, *Plutarch. ib.* Crassus however was very hospitable to strangers, and often lent money to his friends without interest; but was punctual in exacting payment, *ib.* As he was inferior to his rival Pompey in military exploits, he applied himself to eloquence, *Cic. Br. 66.* and tried by every art to gain the favour of the people; in which he was very successful, *Plutarch.* Being created praetor, he was appointed to conduct the war 'against the fugitive slaves under Spartacus, *Cic. Ver. 5, 2.* whom he crushed with great slaughter, *Flor. 3, 20.*; and on that account obtained the honour of an ovation, in which, by a decree of the senate, he was permitted to wear a laurel crown, the proper ornament of a triumph, instead of a myrtle crown, which used to be worn in an ovation. *Gell. 5, 6.*; *Plin. 15, 29.*; *Cic. Pis. 24.*

Crassus in this war decimated 500 of his soldiers for cowardice; a kind of punishment which had long been discontinued, *Plutarch. in Crass. p. 548,* on which account Crassus was called rigid and severe, *Dio, 48, 42.* Having become reconciled to Pompey, he was made consul with him, a. 684. But their agreement was of short continuance. In the exercise of their office they differed almost in every thing. They were made friends again just before the expiration of their office, at the request of the people. The most important thing that took place in their consulship was the restoration of the power of the tribunes, *Plutarch.*; *Sallust. Cat. 38.* Crassus was elected censor with Catulus; but they too happening to disagree, resigned their

office without doing any thing, (*Vid. CATULUS*). Crassus is said to have been engaged with Caesar, Piso, and others, in a dreadful conspiracy against the state, which was fortunately prevented, *Suet. Caes. 9.*; *Sallust. Cat. 18, & 19.* He was suspected of being concerned in Catiline's conspiracy; and one Tarquinius, an informer, named him as an accomplice. But the power of Crassus quashed all enquiry about the matter. Crassus ascribed this affront to the contrivance of Cicero, which increased their former enmity. They were however afterwards reconciled, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 57. et 5, 8.*; *Sallust. Cat. 48.*—Pompey and Crassus were soon again at variance, but were at last firmly united, by the art of Caesar, in the famous triumvirate, (*Vid. CAESAR, p. 56.*)

Crassus, in his second consulship, (*Vid. CAESAR, p. 58.*; and *CATO, p. 89.*) having obtained the province of Syria for five years, was so impatient to take possession of it, that he left Rome two months before his consulship was expired. He openly declared his intention of making war against the Parthians, though they had given the Romans no provocation, nor was Crassus commissioned to attack them, *Dio, 40, 12.*; *Appian. Parth. 135.*; *Plutarch. in Crass. p. 553.* But Crassus had conceived the most extravagant expectations from this expedition, and both Caesar and Pompey encouraged him to prosecute it, *Plutarch.* His design however was generally disapproved. The tribunes therefore attempted to hinder his departure, by denouncing to him, while sacrificing as usual in the Capitol, that the omens were unfavourable: and when Crassus disregarded this, Atejus, one of the tribunes, (*Florus calls him Metellus, 3, 11.*) attempted to carry him to prison; but being prevented by his colleagues, he went to the gate of the city, and having dressed up a little altar, with certain ceremonies, devoted Crassus, as he passed, to destruction, (*ho-*  
*stilibus*

*filibus diris* DEVOIT,) *Flor.* 3. 11.; *Plutarch. in Crasso*, p. 553.; *Dio*, 39, 39.; *Appian. in Parth.* p. 135.; *Cic. Div.* 1, 16.

Velleius ascribes this act to all the tribunes, (*Crassum, proficiscentem in Syriam, diris omnibus tribuni plebis frustra retinere conati*,) 2, 46. So *Lucan, Crassumque in bella secutae Saeva tribunum tiae voverunt praelia dirae*, 3, 126. *Crassus* was in so great haste to set out, that he embarked at Brundisium in the middle of winter, and lost a number of his ships in the passage.

While *Crassus* was putting his troops on board at Brundisium, one happened to be crying figs from Caunus in Caria to sell, (*CAUNEAS* sc. *figus clauditabat*;) which was thought a bad omen, as if the word *Cauneas* were a contraction for *CAVE NE EAS*, *Cic. Div.* 2, 40.

*Crassus*, after his arrival in Syria, was more attentive to the exaction of money than to military affairs. He is said to have plundered the temple of Jerusalem of a large sum, *Joseph. Antiq.* 14, 12. *et Bell. Jud.* 1, 6. In his expedition against the Parthians he acted with great imprudence. Several bad omens are said to have happened while he crossed the Euphrates, *Dio*, 40, 18.; *Plutarch. in Crasso*, p. 554. and at other times, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 11. Some of his friends advised him not to advance into the enemy's country. But he slighted their advice, and, deceived by the art of one Agbärus, an Arabian, (*Plutarch* calls him Ariamnes, *ib.* p. 555. *Florus* calls him Mazares, 3, 11.), led his army to a distance from the river into a vast plain without trees or water, where he was surrounded, by the Parthians under Surēna, (v. -as.) the chief general of king Orōdes, and the greatest part of his army cut to pieces. *Crassus* with a small number escaped to Carrae, a town of Mesopotamia; where being decoyed by Surēna into a conference, as if to treat about peace, he was killed, his head cut off, and sent, together with his right hand, to Orōdes, *Dio*, 40, 20,—28. Hence

*Lucan,—miserando funere Crassus Assyrias Latio maculavit sanguine Carras*, 1, 104. It is said that the Parthians, by way of derision, poured melted gold into his mouth, *Dio*, 40, 27. (*Ut cujus animus arserat auri cupiditate, ejus etiam mortuum et exsanguis corpus auro uretur*, *Flor.* 3, 11.) *Plutarch* and *Appian* take no notice of this circumstance, though they mention a similar thing done to Aquilius by Mithridates, *Plutarch. p.* 564, *et Appian. in Mithridatic. p.* 184. But *Plutarch* mentions a different kind of insult offered to the head of *Crassus* by Surena and Orōdes, p. 564, &c. So *Appian. in Parthicis, p.* 154, 155.—After the destruction of *Crassus* most of his soldiers escaped through the mountains; some were taken by the Parthians, *Dio*, 40, 27. and conformed to the customs of the country; which *Horace* speaks of with great disapprobation, *Milesne Crassi*, &c. *Od.* 3, 5, 5. *Cassius*, the quaestor of *Crassus*, having collected such as survived, escaped to Antioch, *Vell.* 2, 46. (*Vid. CASSIUS.*)—The overthrow of *Crassus*, (*strages Crassiana*, *Val. Max.* 3, 4, 5.) was one of the greatest disasters that ever befel the Romans. Concerning the number of men that were lost, authors differ. They are commonly reckoned at 20,000 slain and 10,000 taken. *Appian. Parth.* 154. *Justin* says that the whole army of *Crassus* was destroyed, 42, 4. So nearly *Florus*, 3, 11. and *Pliny*, 2, 56.

The death of *Crassus* was calamitous to the republic, not merely from the loss of so great an army, but chiefly because it removed the only bond of union which, after the death of *Julius*, remained between *Pompey* and *Caesar*, or rather the only check to their ambition, (*Sola futuri Crassus erat belli medius mora,—saeva arma ducum dirimens.*) The intervention of *Crassus* was the only thing which kept *Pompey* and *Caesar* from quarrelling, as he would naturally join the weaker, *Lucan*, 1, 100, & 104. (*Exinde, quoniam mutuo metu tenebantur,—statim aemulatio erupit*, *Flor.* 4, 2.) Hence *Lucan* justly says, that the



the destruction of Crassus by the Parthians, (*Parthia damna*, i. e. *clades a Parthis illata*,) gave cause to the civil war, *ib.* 106. Cicero, while he shews how happy it is for men that they are ignorant of what is to befall them, describes in a few words the miserable fate which justly befel not only Crassus, but also Pompey and Caesar, in consequence of their criminal ambition, and to which Cicero himself not a little contributed by supporting their unjust measures, contrary to the conviction of his own mind, *Cic. Div.* 2, 9. (*Vid* CICERO, p. 114.)

Plutarch observes, "that divine justice failed not to punish both Orôdes for his cruelty and Surēna for his perfidy; for Surena was not long after put to death by Orodes, who envied his glory; and Orodes at last was murdered by his son Phraâtes," in *Crass. fin.*—The poets contemporary with Augustus take particular notice of the defeat of Crassus, while they celebrate the greatness of Augustus, who by the terror of his arms recovered the standards which Crassus had lost; thus Ovid, *Fast.* 5, 583. *et* 6, 465.; *Art. Am.* 1, 179.; *Propert.* 2, 10, 13. *et* 4, 6, 83.

P. CRASSUS, the son of the triumvir, a young man of an amiable character, of a quick genius, and highly cultivated by learning; but perverted by ambition and an immoderate passion for military glory, *Cic. Brut.* 81. *Fam.* 5, 8. *et* 13, 16. He gained much honour by his bravery and conduct as one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 52. *et* 2, 34. *et* 3, 7, 11, 20,—28. When his father and Pompey sued for the consulship a second time, young Crassus came to Rome to vote for them with a number of soldiers, *Dio*, 39, 31, whom Caesar had promised to lend for that purpose, *Plutarch. in Crass.* p. 551. in *Pomp.* p. 646. Next year he joined his father in Syria with a thousand chosen horse from Gaul, given him by Caesar, *Appian. Parth.* 136. and in the fatal battle against the Parthians, commanded the left wing. Having, in the beginning

of the fight, advanced too far in pursuit of a body of the enemy, who pretended to fly, he was surrounded, and scorning to save his life, which he might have done, by deserting his men, he was, at his own desire, killed by his armour-bearer, being disabled by a wound to do it himself. The Parthians returned to the combat in triumph with his head fixed on a spear. The father bore the sight with uncommon fortitude, but it greatly depressed the courage of the army, *Plutarch. in Crass.* 559.; *Appian. ib.* 147.

CRATĒRUS, a general much trusted by Alexander the Great; after whose death he was slain in a battle against Eumenes, *Nep. Eum.* 4.—¶ 2. An eminent physician in the time of Cicero, *Cic. Att.* 12, 13, & 14. supposed to have been the same mentioned by Horace, *Sat.* 2, 3, 161. and by Persius, 3, 65.

CRATES, -ētis, a native of Mallos, (*Mallôtes*, -ae,) who being sent as an ambassador to the senate from Attalus, king of Pergamus, first introduced the study of grammar at Rome, between the second and third Punic war, *Suet. Gram.* 2.—¶ 2. An academician philosopher, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 9.

CRATĪNUS, a celebrated ancient comic writer at Athens, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4. 1. rather too fond of drinking, *Id. Ep.* 1, 20, 1. uncommonly satirical, and therefore termed *Audax*, daring, because he spared no body, *Pers.* 1, 123.

CRATIPPUS, a philosopher, born at Mitylēnae, an intimate acquaintance of Cicero's, *Cic. Div.* 1, 3. whose lectures on philosophy Cicero's son attended at Athens, *Cic. Off.* 1, 1.

CRENIS, -idis, the name of a nymph, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 313.

CREON, -ntis, a king of Thebes, the father of Jocasta the wife Oedipus, (Apollodorus says, her brother, 3, 5, 7.) who, after Polynices and Eteocles, the sons of Oedipus, were slain, resumed the government, (*G.* 430.) He gave his daughter Megāra in marriage to Hercules, (*G.* p. 400.)

CREON, the son of Sisyphus king of Corinth,



Corinth, (*G.* 416.) whose daughter, Creusa, Jason married, after divorcing Medea, (*G.* p. 443.)

CRESPHONTES, a king of Messenia, *Cic. Her.* 2, 24. from whose story Euripides wrote a tragedy called CRESPHONTES, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 48.

CRETHEUS, -eos, v. -ei, the son of Aeolus, and father of Aeson, by Tyro, the daughter of Salinoneus, *Apollodor.* 1, 7. whence Jason, the son of Aeson, is called *Crēthides*, -ae, Val. Flacc. 6, 609.; *Crēthēia proles*, Id. 8, 112.; and Helle, the daughter of Aeson, *Virgo Crēthēia*, Id. 2, 612.

CRĒŪSA, the daughter of Priam, and wife of Aenēas, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 651. who, while she followed her husband, in his flight from the burning of Troy, by some unfortunate accident was lost, *ib.* 737, &c.—¶ 2. The daughter of Creon king of Corinth, whom Jason married, after having divorced Medea, (*G.* 443.)

CRISPINUS, a Stoic philosopher, *Hēr. Sat.* 2, 7, 45.

CRISPUS, a surname of the *Sallustii*. In the works of Sallust, the *cognomen* Crispus is put before the *nomen* Sallustius, which is not usually the case. So Horace, addressing the grandnephew and adopted son of the historian, has *Crispe Sallusti*, *Od.* 2, 2, 3. But in the inscription to this ode the names are in their regular order, *Ad C. Sallustium Crispum*.

CRITIAS, -ae, one of the thirty tyrants set over Athens by the Spartans, who caused Theramenes to be put to death, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 40. noted for his eloquence, *Cic. Or.* 3, 34. Some of the writings of Critias were extant in the time of Cicero, *ib.* 2, 22.

CRITO, -ōnis, the scholar and intimate friend of Socrates, *Cic. Div.* 1, 25. who attended his preceptor in his last moments, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 43.

CRITOBULUS, a skilful physician, who extracted an arrow from the eye of Philip king of Macedonia, when wounded by Aster, (*G.* 325.), without disfiguring his face, *Plin.* 7, 37. He attended Alexander into India, and

extracted a dart from his body when dangerously wounded, *Curt.* 9, 5, 25.

CRITOLAUS, a general of the Achaeans, who, by his imprudence, involved his country in a war with the Romans, which occasioned the destruction of Corinth; and hence he is said to have overturned that city, *Cic. Tusc. N. D.* 3, 38.—¶ 2. An Aristotelic philosopher, *Cic. Fin.* 5, 5. who came to Rome on an embassy from Athens, *Cic. Or.* 1, 11.

CROCÆLE, -es, the daughter of the river Ismēnus, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 169.

CROCUS, a beautiful youth, who, having fallen in love with Smilax, was, together with her, turned into small flowers of the same name, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 283.

CROESUS, king of Lydia, conquered by Cyrus, (*G.* 601), put for a rich man, *Ovid. Trist.* 3, 7, 42. and so in the plur. *Croesi*, rich men, *Mar-tial.* 11, 6.

CRŌTŌPUS, the son of Agenor, a king of Argos, *Pausan.* 2, 16. the father of Psamathè, and grandfather of Linus, who is hence called CROTŌPIADES, -ae, *Ovid.* in *Ibin.* 482. Psamathè having secretly brought forth a son by Apollo, gave him to be brought up by the keeper of the king's flock; but the child being carelessly left by him in the woods, was devoured by dogs. Psamathè, deploring the loss of her child, whom she called LINUS, in the transports of her grief, disclosed the whole truth; on which account her mercilefs father ordered her to be put to death. Apollo, in revenge, sent a monster into the country of Argos, which tore the children from the bosoms of their mothers, and devoured them. The monster at last was slain by Choroebus. Apollo next brought a pestilence on the country, which destroyed a number of people; till Choroebus having gone to the temple of Delphi, and voluntarily offered himself as a victim, by this act pacified Apollo, and procured a respite from the plague, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 557. *ad fin.* Pausanias tells the story somewhat differently.

rently, 1, 43. It should seem that Crotopus himself perished by the plague; for he is said to have been driven to Tartarus by Apollo, *Ovid. in Ibin.* 575.

CTESIAS, -ar, a native of Cnidus, the physician of Artaxerxes Mnemon, *Plutarch. in Artax.* p. 1012, &c. who wrote the history of Persia, in twenty-three books, *Diodor.* 2, 2, & 23.; *Plin.* 2, 106.

CTESIBIUS, a native of Alexandria in Egypt, the inventor of the pump and other hydraulic machines, *Plin.* 7, 37.; *Vitruv.* 9, 9. whence the pump is called *Machina Ctesibica*, *Id.* 10, 12.

CTESILÖCHUS, a noted painter, *Plin.* 35, 11.

CTESIPHON, -ontis, an Athenian, who proposed in an assembly of the people, that Demosthenes should be presented with a golden crown for his public services, particularly for his having rebuilt the walls of Athens at his own expence; which was opposed by Aeschines, the rival of Demosthenes, who brought a formal accusation against Ctesiphon. Demosthenes undertook his defence, or more properly his own, in that admirable oration, (*περί στέφανου, de corona*), which is still extant. Ctesiphon was acquitted, and Aeschines banished for his false accusation, *Cic. Or.* 3, 56.

CUPIDO, -inis, Cupid, the god of love; plur. CUPIDINES, Cupids.—*Cupidinea tela*, the darts of Cupid, *Ovid. Trist.* 4, 10, 65. (*G.* 364.)

CURIO, a surname of one of the families of the GENS SCRIBONIA. There were three orators of this family in succession, which Pliny mentions as an instance of singular felicity, (*Una familia Curionum in qua tres continuâ serie oratores exstiterunt*), 7, 41 f. 42.—1. C. CURIO, the grandfather, *Cic. Br.* 32.—2. C. Scribonius CURIO, the son, consul a. 677, *Cic. Br.* 16, & 60. *Fam.* 1, 4. Next year having obtained the province of Macedonia, he made war on the Dardani, a neighbouring nation, whom in three years he subdued, and extended his conquests to the Danube.

Upon his return to Rome he was honoured with a triumph, *Liv. Epit.* 92, 95, & 97.; *Flor.* 3, 4.; *Eutrop.* 6, 2.; *Cic. Pis.* 19, & 24. As an orator, Cicero commends him for the splendour and copiousness of his diction, *Br.* 59. but he was remarkable for a weak memory, and for the violent agitation of his body from one side to another while speaking; so that one Junius ridiculed him, by asking, who it was that spoke from a boat, (*Quis loqueretur e lintre?* *ib.* 60, & 61.), or in a boat, (*Quis in lintre loqueretur?* *Quintil.* 11, 3, 129.) On this account Sicinius, a tribune, one day said to Octavius, the colleague of Curio in the consulate, who, while Curio was delivering a tedious harangue, sat silently by him, wrapt round with bandages, and besmeared with ointments, to ease the pain of the gout, “You are greatly obliged to your colleague, Octavius, for if he had not tossed himself from side to side in his usual way, the flies would have this day devoured you,” *Cic. et Quintil. ib.* Hence Curio got the surname of BURBULEIUS, from a play-actor of that name who had a similar impropriety of gesture, *Plin.* 7, 12 f. 10.; *Val. Max.* 9, 14, 5.—3. C. CURIO, the son of the former, a young man of great natural abilities, but not sufficiently cultivated by study, (*a magistris parum institutus, naturam habuit admirabilem ad dicendum*), *Cic. Br.* 81. He was early recommended by his father to the attention of Cicero, who endeavoured to inspire him with the desire of true glory, *ib.*; but Curio, seduced by the love of pleasure, became exceedingly profligate and extravagant, whence, on account of his effeminacy, Cicero calls him *filiola Curionis*, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14. Curio formed a detestable connection with Antony, from which he was withdrawn by the interposition of Cicero, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 18. who, knowing the shining talents of Curio, still strove to engage him to support the interests of the republic. The six first letters of Cicero’s second book of Familiar Epistles are addressed to Curio,



Curio, while he was (as is supposed, quaestor to Caius Claudius) in Asia, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 6. During this period Curio lost his father, *ib.* 2. in honour of whom he proposed exhibiting a splendid shew of gladiators, from which Cicero tried to dissuade him, but in vain, *ib.* 3. On this exhibition (*funebri patris munere*) Curio expended an immense sum, and exceeded all that had gone before him in the ingenuity of his contrivances to amuse the people, *Plin.* 36, 15 f. 24. By such profusion he contracted so much debt, that, as Pliny expresses it, he had no estate left, but in the hope of a civil war, (*ut nihil in censu habuerit, praeter discordiam principum*), 36, 15. and was at last reduced to the necessity of selling himself to Caesar. The debt of Curio is said to have amounted to no less a sum than *sexcenties sestertium*, near 500,000 l. *Val. Max.* 9, 1, 6. and this sum he is supposed to have received from Caesar, who attached him to his interest by paying all his debts, *Dio*, 40, 60. Vell. Paterculus makes the sum only *centies HS.* 2, 48. But it is thought that here we should read *sexcenties*, because Appian says that Caesar induced Curio to co-operate with him for more than 1500 talents, the sum which he gave to Paulus the consul, *B. C.* 2. p. 443. So Plutarch in *Caesare*, p. 722. et *Pomp.* p. 650. Suetonius does not mention the sum, but simply says, *Aemilium Paulum* (consulem) *Gaiumque Curionem violentissimum tribunorum ingenti mercede defensores paravit*, *Caes.* 29. (*Vid. CAESAR*, p. 62.). Virgil is thought to allude to Curio, *Vendidit hic auro patriam*, *Æc.* Aen. 6, 621.; and Lucan, after observing that all those who had oppressed the liberty of their country effected their purpose by money, (*emere omnes*), adds, *Hic* (Curio) *vendidit urbem*, 4, 824.

Curio had been a keen supporter of the power of the senate and of Pompey, (*Hic primò pro Pompeii partibus, id est, ut tunc habebatur, pro republica*, Vell. *ib.*), by whose influence he was made tribune, a. 703, *Dio*, 40, 59. On this

occasion Cicero wrote him from Cilicia, an admirable letter of advice, in which, however, he insinuates some apprehension of his unsteadiness, *Fam.* 2, 7. The cause of Curio's opposition to Caesar is said to have been the contempt with which Caesar treated him, and the opposition made by Caesar's friends to his election, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 4. Curio, after he had sold himself to Caesar, acted with exquisite art. He did not immediately discover his having changed sides, but appeared still to go along with his former friends, that thus he might become more thoroughly acquainted with their secret views, *Dio*, 40, 61. He seemed for some time to be wholly inactive, (*Curioni tribunatus congelat vel friget*), *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. Sometimes he pretended to be equally against Pompey and Caesar, (*mixta simulatione, contra Pompeium et Caesarem*), Vell. 2, 48. At last, however, he threw off the mask, and, that he might have a pretext for breaking with the senate, made several extravagant demands, which he knew would not be granted, *Dio*, 40, 61.; *Appian.* p. 443. Then he joined the popular party, and openly avowed his attachment to Caesar, (*transfugit ad populum, et pro Caesare loqui coepit*), *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. which change did not surprise Cicero, (*Quis hoc putaret praeter me? nam, ita vivam, putavi*), *ib.* 2, 13. Curio supported the cause of Caesar in the senate with great address during his tribuneship, and, after laying down his office, went directly to Caesar, *Dio*, 40, 66 f. speedily returned with a letter, *Id.* 41, 1. and after the final decree was passed, fled with Coelius and the tribunes Antony and Cassius, *ib.* 3. (*Audax venali comitatur Curio lingua*, *Lucan.* 1, 269.), to Caesar, whom he instigated to war, *Appian.* p. 447.; *Lucan.* 1, 273,—293. Hence Curio is said to have been the person that first kindled the civil war, and even prevented an accommodation, when Pompey and Caesar were inclined to it, (*Bello civili—subjecit facem;—et coalescentis conditiones pacis discussit ac rupit*), Vell. 2, 48. (*Momentumque*



*mentumque fuit mutatus Curio rerum, Gal-  
lorum captus spoliis et Caesaris auro, Lu-  
can. 4, 819.)*

Curio was sent by Caesar with an army to Sicily, *Lucan. 3, 59* which he got possession of without a battle, *Caes. Bell. C. 1, 30, & 31*. Cato having left it upon hearing of Curio's arrival, *ib. (See CATO, 91.)*, *Dio, 41, 41*. Curio passed over from Sicily to Africa, where he defeated Varus, who commanded in that country for Pompey, and laid siege to Utica, *Dio, ib.*; *Caes. B. C. 2, 34, &c.*; *Lucan. 4, 583, 661. & 713*. But Juba king of Mauritania, whom Curio, while tribune, had tried to deprive of his kingdom, *Caes. B. C. 2, 25. (Lege tribuniâ solio depellere avorum Curio tentârat, Lybiamque auferre tyranno, Lucan. 4, 694.)*, having speedily come to the assistance of Varus, artfully deceived Curio, who seeing himself surrounded, and scorning to flee, though he might have escaped, fell fighting bravely, (*Caes. ib. 36,—43.*), amidst heaps of his men, (*ceciditque in strage suorum, Impiger ad lethum, et fortis virtute coactâ. Quid nunc rostra tibi profunt turbata, forumque, Unde tribuniâ plebeius signifer arce Arma dabas populis? quid prodita jura senatûs, Et gener atque socer bello concurrere jussi?—Lybicas en nobile corpus Pasceat aves, nullo contentus Curio busto, Lucan. 4, 797,—809. et 5, 39.*

CURIUS, the name of a Roman gens; the most illustrious of which was *M. CURIUS Dentatus*, who conquered the Samnites, and forced Pyrrhus to leave Italy. He was a man as remarkable for his contempt of riches and frugality, as for his bravery in war, (*G. p. 230, & 231.*). He is said to have had his hair undressed, because in his time there were no barbers in Rome, *Horat. 1, 12, 41. Qui Curios simulant Bacchanalia vivunt*, pretend to live as soberly as Curius, *Juvenal. 2, 3*. who used to dine on pot herbs, which he dressed himself, *Id. 11. 78.—Adj. CURIANUS, Quinâil. 7, 6, 9; Cic. Or. 1, 39.*

*Mettius CURTIUS*, a Sabine chief, *Liv. 1, 12*. who is said to have given name to the *Curian lake* in Rome, *ib. 13.*

*M. CURTIUS*, a brave young man, who threw himself into a great opening in the forum, produced by an earthquake, or some other cause, in order, as he supposed, to appease the divine wrath, *Liv. 7, 6*. The Curtian lake is supposed to have been named rather from this Curtius, *ib.*

CYANE, -es, a nymph of Sicily, who attempting to hinder Pluto in carrying off Proserpine, was by him changed into a fountain, *Ovid. Met. 5, 409.*

CYANÉE, v. -ëa, the daughter of the river Maeander, the mother of Byblis and Caunos, by Milētus, the son of Apollo, *Ovid. 9, 451.*

CYBĒLE, CYBELLE, v. CYBĒBE, -es, the mother of the gods, (*G. 355.*) Hence *Cybelēius Attis*, the son of Cybèle, *Ovid. Met. 10, 104.*

CYCNUM, or CYGNUS, the son of Neptune, invulnerable by a dart; crushed to death by Achilles, and metamorphosed into a swan, *Ovid. Met. 12, 72,—145.* — ¶ 2. A Boeotian youth, the son of Apollo and HYRIE, beloved by Phyllius; who having refused to give him a bull, which at the desire of Cycnus he had tamed, Cycnus, in a fit of passion, threw himself from a lofty rock on mount Teumēsus in Boeotia, and was turned into a swan; whence a beautiful vale near that place was called *Cygnēia Tempe*, plur. *Ovid. Met. 7, 371, &c. (vid. G. 319.)*

CYDIAS, -ae, a skilful painter, *Plin. 35, 11.*

CYDIPPE, -es, a virgin beloved by Acontius; vid. ACONTIUS.

CYLLĀRUS, a beautiful centaur, *Ovid. Met. 12, 393*. slain in the battle of the centaurs with the Lapithae, *ib. 420.* — ¶ 2. The horse of Pollux, *Virg. G. 3, 89.*

CYMODŌCE, -es, or *Cymodocēa*, a  
U sea-

sea-nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 225.; *Stat. Silv.* 2, 2, 20.

CYMOΘHΩE, -es, another daughter of Nereus, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 1, 148.

CYNÆGĪRUS, an Athenian, the son of Euphorion, and brother to the poet Aeschylus; who, after the defeat of the Persians at Marathon, took hold of one of their ships with his hand, and it being cut off, fell, *Herodot.* 6, 114. Justin relates, that, after both his hands were cut off, he seized the ship with his teeth, 2, 9, (G. 300.)

CYNICI, a sect of philosophers, remarkable for the rusticity and indelicacy of their manners, (G. 295.)

CYNOSŪRA, the constellation called *Ursa Minor*, the lesser bear, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 107; *Sil.* 3, 665.

CYNTHIUS, a name given to Apollo, from Cynthos, a mountain in Delos, where he was born, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 3.—CYNTHIA, a name given to Diana, or *Luna*, the moon, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 91.—¶ 2. The name which Prope-tius gave his mistress, 1, 1. *et alibi passim.* *Martial* 14, 187.

CYPARISSUS, a beautiful youth, beloved by Apollo; who having accidentally killed a stag he was fond of, and being inconsolable in his grief, was turned into a cypress-tree, which was always used at funerals, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 106,—142.

CYPSELUS, a tyrant of Corinth, whose government Demarātus, the father of Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king of Rome, being unwilling to bear, retired to Tarquinii in Tuscany, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 37.

CYRĒNE, -es, the daughter of the river Penēus, and mother of Aristaeus by Apollo, (G. 371.)

CYRENÆICI, the followers of the philosopher Aristippus, a native of Cyrēne in Africa, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 12.; *Acad.* 4, 7, & 46.

CYRSILUS, an Athenian, who having advised his countrymen to remain in the city, and submit to Xer-

xes, was stoned to death, *Cic. Off.* 3, 11.

CYRUS, the founder of the Persian empire, (G<sup>o</sup> 600.)—*Redditum Cyri folio Phraaten*, &c. Phraates restored to the throne of Cyrus, i. e. of Parthia, the Parthians being masters of Persia in the time of Horace, *Horat. Od.* 2, 2, 17. vid. OCTAVIUS.

CYRUS *minor*, Cyrus the younger, who attempting to expel his brother Artaxerxes from the throne by the assistance of Graecian mercenaries, was slain in battle through his own rashness, in the moment of victory, (G. 468.) *Cic. Div.* 1, 23, & 25.

CYRUS, an architect, *Cic. Att.* 2, 3.; *Mil.* 17. hence CYREA, sc. *opera*, the works of Cyrus, *Cic. Att.* 4, 10.

CYTHĒRIS, -idis, an actress, the favourite mistress of Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 24, & 25.; *Fam.* 9, 26; *Att.* 10, 10, & 16.; properly called Volumnia, as being the freed-woman of Volumnius Eutrapēlus, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 24.—Servius on Virgil makes Cythēris the same with Lycōris, beloved by Gallus; but several circumstances mentioned by Virgil concerning Lycōris, *Ecl.* 10, 2, &c. appear to be inconsistent with the account given concerning Cythēris in history.

## D.

DAEDALION, -ōnis, the son of Lucifer, and brother of Ceyx, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 295. who was so affected with the death of his daughter Chionē, slain by Diana, that he threw himself from the top of Parnassus; but Apollo pitying him, made him a bird, called a falcon or hawk, (*accipiter*), *ib.* 345.

DAEDALUS, a native of Athens, a famous architect, the constructor of the labyrinth in Crete, where being shut up with his son Icarus, he contrived to make his escape by means of waxen wings; but Icarus soaring too high, had his wings melted by the heat of the sun, and fell into the sea, called from him the Icarcan sea, (G. 421.) Hence, *Et mare percussum puero*, (i. e. *Icaro*), *fabrumque*, (i. e. *Daedalum*) *volantem*, *Juvenal.* 1, 54. *Proponimus*



*ponimus illuc Ire fatigatas ubi Daedalus exiit alas, i. e. Cumas, Id. 3, 25.; Virg. Aen. 6, 14.; Hor. Od. 1, 3, 44.; Ille ceratis ope Daedala nititur pennis, vitreo daturus nomina ponto, soars on waxen wings by the assistance or art of Daedalus, about to fall like Icarus, and give name to the azure sea, i. e. he will fail in his attempt to equal Pindar, Ib. 4, 2, 2. Daedalæo ocior Icaro, swifter than Icarus, the son of Daedalus, i. e. not retarded like him in my flight, Ib. 2, 20, 13. Daedalum iter resit, directed his road through the windings of the labyrinth made by Daedalus, Propert. 2, 14, 8. DAEDALA tella, the cells of the bees, curiously made, Virg. G. 4, 179. So Daedala tellus, Lucr. 1, 7, & 229. carmina, Id. 2, 504.; signa (i. e. statuas) polire, Id. 5, 1450.; Verborum Daedala lingua, which curiously forms the sounds of words, Id. 4, 555.; Vid. Cic. N. D. 2, 59. Natura Daedala rerum, the curious former or framer of things, Lucr. 5, 235.; Daedala Circe, ingenious, Virg. Aen. 7, 282.*

DAMALIS, -is, the name of a drunken woman, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 13.

DAMASIPPUS, a surname of the Licinii.

DAMASIPPUS, a nobleman fond of statues, Cic. Fam. 7, 23.; whence *Pseudodamasippus*, an admirer of statues like Damalippus, *ib.*—Supposed to be the same with the Damalippus mentioned by Horace, *Sat. 2, 3, 64.*—¶ 2. One who having spent his fortune, hired himself as a player, *Juvenal 8, 185.*

*L. Junius Brutus DAMASIPPUS*, city praetor in the third consulship of Carbo, and the younger Marius; who having assembled the senate, by the order of Marius, cruelly put to death a number of the chief senators, under pretext of their being the favourites of Sulla; among the rest Scaevola, the High Priest, *Vell. 2, 26.; Cic. Fam. 9. 21.; Appian. B. C. 1. p. 403, & 404.; Liv. Epit. 86.* Damasippus was afterwards slain by the order of Sulla, *Sallyst. Cat. 51.*

DAMOCLES, -is, a flatterer of Dionysius, who used often to extol the happiness of that prince. Upon which Dionysius asked if he would make trial of it. When he readily assented, the tyrant ordered him to be placed on a golden couch, and the most delicious dishes to be set before him, with every thing else that could regale his senses. But in the midst of the entertainment he caused a sword to be let down from the ceiling, suspended by a horse-hair over his head; which so terrified Damocles, that he was unable to taste any of the delicacies, and begged that he might be allowed to depart. Thus Dionysius showed, that no one can be happy over whom some terror always hangs, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 21.*—To this story Horace alludes, *Distichus ensis cui super impia Cervice pendet, &c. Od. 3, 1, 17.*

DAMO, v. -on, and Phintias, or Pythias, Pythagoreans, who gave a rare example of friendship at Syracuse in the time of Dionysius. One of them being condemned to die by the tyrant, asked a few days respite to settle his affairs, and the other became surety for his return, so that he must have died if he failed. But he came on the day appointed. Dionysius admiring such fidelity, not only pardoned him, but requested to be admitted as a third person in their friendship, *Cic. Off. 3, 10.; Val. Max. 4, 7, ext. 1.*

DAMON, a musician, *Cic. Or. 3, 33.*

DAMOPHILUS, a statuary and painter, *Plin. 35, 12.*

DANAË, -es, the daughter of Acrisius, king of the Argives, and the mother of Perseus by Jupiter, (*G. 395.*) who is hence called *DANAËIUS heros*, *Ovid. Met. 5, 1.*

DANAUS, a king of Argos, the son of Belus, and brother of Aegyptus, whose fifty daughters, (*Danaïdes, -um*), slew their husbands on the marriage night, except Hypermnestra, who preserved her husband Lynceus. For this crime the Danaids were supposed to be condemned to pour water for ever into a tub full of holes, (*G.*



392.) From Danaus the Greeks were called DANAI.

DAPHNE, *-es*, the daughter of the river Penëus, beloved by Apollo, changed into a laurel, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 490.

DAPHNIS, *-is*, v. *īdis*, a beautiful boy, the son of Mercury, *Aelian.* 10, 18.—¶ 2. The name of a shepherd, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 5, & 8.

DARDĀNUS, the son of Electra and Jupiter, the founder of the Trojan nation, (*G.* 187.) *Iliacae primus pater urbis et audor*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 34. put for any Trojan, (*q. Dardanius*), *Crudelis Dardānus*, i. e. Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 661.—DARDĀNIDES, *-dae*, a son or descendant of Dardanus, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 545. plur. DARDANĪDAE, *-ārum*, the Trojans, *ib.* 3, 94. 5, 45.

—DARDĀNIS, *īdis*, a Trojan woman, *Matres Dardanides*, the Trojan matrons, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 412.—DARDANIUS, adj. Trojan; *Virg. Aen.* 5, 711.—DARDANIA, *-ae*, sc. *urbis*, Troy, *ib.* 2, 324. or sc. *regio*, Troas, the country of Troy.

DARES, *ētis*, an historian that wrote the history of the Trojan war, *Isidor.* —¶ 2. The name of a noted boxer or combatant at the caestus, *Virg. A.* 5, 375.

DARIUS, the name of three kings of Persia, namely, the son of *Hystaspis*, *Nothus*, and *Codomannus*, (*G.* 608,—614; 616; 620.) —DARĪCUS, *-i*, m. a daric, a coin marked with the image of Darius, *Auson. Ep.* 5, 21.

DATIS, *-is*, the general of Darius, whom Miltiades defeated at the battle of Marathon, *Nep.* 1, 4.

DAUNUS, the son of Pilumnus and Danæ, who reigned in the north of Apulia; whence that country was called DAUNIA, (*G. p.* 158,) —The father of Turnus, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 616, et 12, 90.; whence *Daunius heros*, i. e. Turnus *ib.* 12, 723. *Daunia dea*, i. e. Juturna, the sister of Turnus, *ib.* 12, 785.

DAVUS, the name of a slave, which often occurs in Terence; said to have been derived from *Dahae*, v. *Daae*, a people of Scythia, *Donat. in Terent. Andr. Princ.*

DECIUS, the name of a Roman gens; ennobled by the three DECII, who devoted themselves for their country, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 37. Livy mentions only two, the father, 8, 9, & 10.; and the son, 10, 28, & 29, *Vid. Virgil, A.* 6, 825.; *Juvenal.* 8, 254, & 258. 14, 239.

DEJANĪRA, the most illustrious of the wives of Hercules, (*G.* 401,) the daughter-in-law of Alcmenæ, the mother of Hercules, hence called *Alcmenæ nurus*, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 542.

DĒĪDĀMĪA, or *Dēīāmīa*, the daughter of Lycomêdes, king of Scyros, and the mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles, (*G.* 446.)

DEJŌCES, *-is*, the first king of the Medes, (*G.* 599.)

DĒĪŌNE, *-es*, the mother of Milētus by Apollo; whence Milētus is called *Dēīōnides*, *-ae*, the son of Dēīōnē, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 442.

DEJŌTĀRUS, the king of Galatia, who sided with Pompey in the civil war; but after the battle of Pharsalia, having submitted to Caesar, was left in the possession of his kingdom. He was afterwards accused by his son Dejotarus and one Philippus, of having plotted the death of Caesar; but being defended by the eloquence of Cicero, he was acquitted, *Cic. Dejot.* 1, &c.

DĒĪŌPĒIA, v. *pēa*, v. *pīa*, one of the nymphs of Juno, whom she promised in marriage to Acölus, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 72.—¶ 2. A water-nymph that frequented the lake Asia in Lydia; hence called *Asia Dēīōpēa*, *Virg. G.* 4, 343.

DĒĪPHŌBUS, the son of Priam and Hecūba, who, after the death of Paris, married Helēna, by whom he was betrayed to the Greeks, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 494, &c.

DĒĪPHŌBE, *-es*, the daughter of Glaucus, the priestess of the temple of Apollo at Cumæ, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 35.; hence called the Cumæan Sibyl (*Cumæa Sibylla*), *ib.* 98. who attended Aeneas to the infernal regions, *ib.* 262, &c.

DEMĀDES, -is, an Athenian orator, contemporary with Demosthenes, *Cic. Brut.* 9. *Or.* 26. originally a sailor; whence Quintilian says of him, *Ex remige orator factus*, 2, 17, 12.

DEMĀRĀTUS, a king of Lacedæmon, who being banished from his country, fled to Persia, and lived in exile at the court of Xerxes. Perceiving that Xerxes meditated war against Greece, he gave the Lacedæmonians notice of his design, *Justin.* 2, 10. & 13.—¶ 2. The father of Tarquinius Priscus, who, on account of the tyranny of Cypselus, retired from Corinth to Tarquinii in Etruriā, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 37.; *Liv.* 1, 34.

DEMĒA, the name of an old man in Terence, *Adelph.* 1, 2, 1, &c.

DEMETRIUS, the son of Antigonus, called POLIORCĒTES (*ic. Off.* 2, 7. (*G. p.* 341. & 471.))—DEMETRIUS PHALERĒUS, the scholar of Theophrastus, *Cic. Fin.* 5, 9.; *Br.* 9. and governor of Athens under Cassander, (*G.* 472.)

DEMETRIUS, the son of Philip, king of Macedonia, given by his father as a hostage to the Romans, *Liv.* 33, 30. and led in triumph by T. Quintius Flaminius, *Id.* 34, 52. He was afterwards restored to his father, *Id.* 36.; and being sent by him on an embassy to Rome, was treated with great respect by the senate, *Id.* 39, 47. which soon after became a ground of odium against him, *ib.* 48. For being invidiously accused by his brother Perseus of detigens against his life, and of undue attachment to the Romans, he was put to death by the order of his father, *Liv.* 40, 5.—24. who having discovered the guilt of Perseus, and the innocence of Demetrius, was so racked with remorse, that it put a period to his life, *ib.* 54, 55. & 56.

DEMOCHĀRIS, -is, an Athenian orator, the sister's son of Demosthenes, called *Parrhesiastes*, on account of his too great freedom of speech, *Cic. Or.* 2, 23.; *Br.* 83. Being sent among others on an embassy to Philip, when that Prince asked what he could do

most agreeable to the Athenians; "To hang yourself," replied Demochares. "Tell your countrymen," says Philip to the other ambassadors, "that those are more haughty, who say such things, than those who hear them with impunity," *Senec. de Ir.* 3, 23.

DEMOCRĀTES, -is, a physician, *Plin.* 24, 7.

DEMOCRITUS, of Abdēra, (*Abderites, -ac.*) the parent of experimental philosophy, called the *Laughing philosopher*, (*G.* 16.) because he laughed at the follies of mankind; whence Juvenal says of him, *Perpetuo risu pulmonem agitare solebat*, 10, 34. From a desire of learning he gave up his patrimony, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 39. and traversed the most remote countries in quest of knowledge, *Cic. Fin.* 5, 29. He is said to have deprived himself of sight, that his mind might not be withdrawn from the contemplation of truth by external objects, *ib. et Gell.* 10, 17. But Cicero doubts the truth of this, *ib.* and Plutarch expressly denies it, *De Curios.* Cicero thinks him one of the greatest men, (*vir magnus in primis*,) *N. D.* 1, 43.—Hence DEMOCRITICI, the followers of Democritus, *Cic. Or.* 1, 10. *Democritea sc. dicta, v. dogmata*, the sayings or opinions of Democritus, *Cic. Div.* 2, 13.

DEMODOCUS, a musician at the court of Alcinoüs, *Homer. Odys.* 8, 44.—¶ 2. A Trojan chief, *Virg. A.* 10, 413.

DEMOLĒUS, -i, a Greek slain by Aeneas at Troy, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 260.

DEMOLION, -onis, a centaur, killed by Theseus, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 356.

DEMOPHOON, -ntis, the son of Theseus and Phædra, one of the leaders of the Greeks in the Trojan war, (*G.* 425.)

DEMOSTHĒNES, -is, an Athenian, the prince of the Greek orators, *Quintil.* 10, 1, 76. *et* 12, 2, 22. (*longè perfectissimus Græcorum*, *Id.* 10, 2, 24.) said to have been the son of a blacksmith, (*Quem pater ardentis massæ fuligine lippus A carbone, &c. ad rhetoræ misti*,) Juvenal. 10, 130. But Plutarch says



says that the father of Demosthenes was a man of birth and probity, and died when his son was only seven years of age, in *Demosth.* Demosthenes first applied to philosophy under Plato, whom he greatly admired, *Cic. Or.* 4.; *Quintil.* 12, 2, 22, et 12, 10, 24. He afterwards studied eloquence under Isaeus and other masters. He at first could not pronounce the letter R, but by attention and industry, got so much the better of this and other defects, that no one spoke more distinctly, *Cic. Div.* 2, 46. *Or.* 1, 61. and acquired an excellence in his art that has scarcely ever been equalled; (*Demosthenis commemorato nomine, maximae eloquentiae consummatio audientis animo oboritur*, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 1.) But his eloquence at last proved fatal to him; for Antipater, having vanquished the Athenians, demanded that their orators should be given up to him. Upon which Demosthenes fled, and to prevent his falling into the hands of his enemies, put an end to his life by poison, in the island of Calauria, *Strab.* 8, 374.; *Plutarch. in Demosth.*

DENTATUS, a surname given to M. Curius, because he is said to have been born with teeth, *Plin.* 7, 16 f. 15.

DEŌIS, -idis, i. e. Proserpine the daughter of Ceres, who is called *Deo*, by the Greeks, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 114.

DERCETO, -ūs, or *Dercetis*, -is, voc. *Derceti*, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 45. (or CETO, -ūs, *Plin.* 5, 13.) the name of a Syrian goddess called by the Syrians ATARGĀTIS, *Plin.* 5, 23.; *Strab.* 16, p. 748. or *Athara*, vel *Ashara*, ib. 785. supposed to be the same with *Ashtaroth*, mentioned in the sacred scriptures,—in the upper part resembling a woman, and in the lower a fish, *Ovid. ib. et Lucian. de Dea Syria*; hence called *prodigiosa*, *Plin. ib.*

DEUCALION, -onis, the son of Prometheus, and husband of Pyrrha, king of Thessaly; in whose time happened the deluge, (*G.* 436.)—DEUCALIONĒUS adj. *Deucalionēas effugit inobrutus undas*, escaped Deucalion's flood, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 356. So *Deucalionēi imbres*, ex-

cessive showers, such as fell before Deucalion's flood, *Lucan.* 1, 653.

DIAGONDAS, -ae, a Theban, who abolished all nocturnal sacred rites, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 15.

DIAGORAS, -ae, a native of Melos, (*Melius*,) a scholar of Democritus, called *Atheos*, v. -us, the Atheist, because he denied the existence of the gods, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 1, & 23. et 3, 37.—¶ 2. A combatant, famous for his victories at the Olympic games (*Olympionices nobilis*,) who had three sons (*Cicero* says two, *Tusc.* 1, 46.) that gained the prize of victory in different contests on the same day. When they, embracing their father, placed their crowns on his head, and the people with congratulations threw flowers upon him, the old man, transported with joy, expired amidst the kisses of his sons, *Gell.* 3, 15.

DIANA, the goddess of hunting, (*G.* 377.) whence dogs are called *Turba DIANIA*, *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 141. *Dianium*, sc. *templum*, the temple of Diana, *Liv.* 1, 48.

DICAEARCHUS, a Peripatetick philosopher, the scholar of Aristotle, whose writings Cicero much admired, *Cic. Att.* 2, 2, and particularly commends his maps, (*tabulas geographicas*,) ib. 6, 2.—¶ 2. A chief of the Aetolians, *Liv.* 35, 12. 36, 28. et 38, 10.

DICTYNNA, a name of Diana, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 441.; *Stat. Theb.* 9, 632.

DICTYS, -yis, -yi, -ym v. -yn, &c. a fisher that educated Perseus, *Stat. Silv.* 2, 95.—¶ 2. One of the centaurs, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 334.—¶ 3. Dictys of Crete, *Cretensis*, to whom is ascribed a history of the Trojan war.

DIDAS, -ae, a Macedonian, the governor of Paconia under Philip, employed by Perseus to effect the destruction of his brother Demetrius, *Liv.* 40, 23, & 24. and afterwards as one of his principal generals, *Liv.* 42, 51, & 58.

DIDIUS, the name of a Roman gens. P. DIDIVS, the lieutenant of L. Caesar in the Italic war, *Cic. Font.* 15. *Att.* 13, 32.; *Vell.* 2, 16.

T. DIDIVS,



**T. DIDIUS**, consul with Q. Cæcilius Metellus, who passed a law called *Lex Cæcilia Didia*, about the manner of proposing and passing laws, *Cic. Att.* 2, 9.; *Phil.* 5, 3. Didius, being made governor of Macedonia, obtained a triumph over the Scordisci, *Cic. Planc.* 25.; *Pis.* 25.

**DIDO**, -*as* v. -*onis*, the daughter of Belus, and sister of Pygmalion, king of Tyre and Sidon, and of Phœnicia; whence she is called *Phœnissa Dido*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 670. and *Sidonia*, *ib.* 446. Sichaëus, the husband of Dido, being slain by Pygmalion, on account of his riches, she fled into Africa, and there founded the city Carthage on a spot of ground which she purchased, (*urbem exiguum pretio posuit*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 211.) about 300 years after the destruction of Troy; (*G. p.* 189, & 678.) Elisa was her proper name; she was called Dido from her masculine courage; which word in the Phœnician language signified the same as *Virago* in Latin, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 4, 36.

**DIDYMÆON**, -*ōnis*, a noted maker of arms, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 359.

**DIESPITER**, (i. e. *dei* vel. *lucis pater*,) a name given to Jupiter, *Hor. Od.* 1, 34, 5. et 3, 2, 29.

**Sex. DIGITIUS**, a marine, (*socius navalis* vel *classicus*,) who, after the taking of New Carthage in Spain, claimed the prize of valour (*decus virtutis*,) in opposition to Q. Trebellius, a centurion. When their comrades warmly espoused the cause of each, Scipio, the commander in chief, to prevent the disagreeable consequences of a dispute between the army and navy, conferred a mural crown on them both, as having scaled the wall or entered the town together, (*quod pariter murum ascendissent vel in urbem transcendissent*,) *Liv.* 26, 48.

**DINDYMENE** or *Dindyme*, -*es*, a name of Cybèle, the mother of the Gods, from Dindymus a mountain of Phrygia, where she was worshipped, (*G. p.* 355.)

**DINO** vel **DINON**, -*ōnis*, a Greek historian, who wrote an account of Persia, *Cic. Div.* 1, 23. *Nep.* 9, 5. —

¶ **2. A prince of the Rhodians**, *Liv.* 44, 23.

**DINOCRATES**, -*is*, praetor of the Messenians, *Liv.* 39, 49.

**DINOMENES**, -*is*, one of the guards of Hieronimus, who conspired against him. *Liv.* 24, 7. and afterwards was made praetor of Syracuse, *ib.* 23.

**DIOCLE**s, a chief of the Aetolians, *Liv.* 35, 34.

**DIO**, vel **DION**, -*ōnis*, a Syracusan who freed his country from the tyranny of Dionysius, (*G.* 274.) *Nep. in vita ejus*.

**DIO**, an academic philosopher, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 4. who having come to Rome as an ambassador from the people of Alexandria to accuse Ptolemy Aulètes, was murdered by the contrivance of that king, *Cic. Coel.* 10.; *Strabo*, 17, p. 1147.—Several others of this name are mentioned by Cicero, *Leg.* 3, 5. *Fam.* 9, 26. *Verr.* 1, 10. *Flacc.* 30. *Verr.* 2, 7.

**DIO Cassius** vel *Dion*, a native of Nice in Bithynia, of noble descent, who flourished under Severus and his sons, and was raised to the highest dignities of the state. He wrote in Greek the Roman history in eighty books, from the arrival of Aeneas in Italy, to the eighth year of Alexander Severus, in which year Dio Cassius was consul for the second time, a. u. 982.; A. D. 229. The first thirty-four books are lost. Part of the thirty-fifth and the eighteen following books, from the thirty-sixth to the fifty-fourth, remain entire. The four next are very imperfect. There is an abridgement of Dio from the thirty-fifth to the eightieth book, compiled by Xiphilin (*Joannes Xiphilinus*,) a native of Trebisonde, (*Trapezuntius*,) brother to the Patriarch of Constantinople in the eleventh century. The history of Dio is very valuable, as it contains an account of many important facts which are to be found nowhere else.

**DIOCHÆRES**, a favourite freedman of Caesar's, *Cic. Att.* 11, 6. *Illae Diochærinæ*, sc. *literæ*, the letter from Diochares, *ib.* 13, 45.

**DIOCLETIANUS**,

**DIOCLETIANUS**, a Roman emperor, called **DIOCLES** till he assumed the empire, *Eutrop.* 9, 19. from **Dioclea**, a city of Dalmatia, *Plin.* 3, 23. After a vigorous reign of twenty-two years, he resigned the empire, and lived in retirement till his death, *Aurel. Victor, Epit.* 39. ; *Eutrop.* 9, 22.

**DIODORUS**, a Greek historian, who flourished under Augustus, called **SICULUS**, from Sicily, his native country. His works are still extant.—¶ 2. A peripatetic philosopher, *Cic. Tuscul.* 5, 3.—¶ 3. A praefect of Amphipolis, *Liv.* 44, 44.

**DIODOTUS**, a Stoic philosopher, the master of Cicero in logic, (*in dialēcticis*,) *Cic. Br.* 90. *Fam.* 13, 16.

**DIOGENES**, -is, a Cynic philosopher, in the time of Alexander the Great, (*G.* 295.)

**DIOGENES**, called **LAERTIUS**, (*Laertienſis*, v. *Laertes*,) from his birth-place *Laerte*, v. -a, a town of Cilicia, who lived under Severus, and wrote the lives of the Greek philosophers; which work is still extant.

**DIOMEDES**, -is, the son of **Tydeus** (*Tydidēs*, -ae,) king of Aetolia, hence called *Aetolius heros*, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 461. one of the Graecian chiefs in the war against Troy. His wife *Aegiale* having proved unfaithful to him in his absence, he did not return to his native country, but went into Italy, and having married the daughter of **Daunus**, king of that part of Apulia, afterwards called from him *Daunia*, shared the sovereignty with **Daunus**, and built several cities, (*G.* 186, & 458.) Some of his companions are said to have been changed into birds, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 484, &c. called the birds of **Diomedes**, (*aves Diomedis* vel *Diomedēae*,) *Plin.* 10, 44 f. 61. Hence **Diomedes** says, *Et socii* (sc. mei) *admissis* (i. e. celeribus) *petierunt aethera pennis*, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 272. *Diomedis urbs*, *ib.* 8, 9. i. e. *Arpi* seu *Argyripa*, *ib.* 11, 246. *Diomedis campus*, a plain near *Cannae*, *Liv.* 25, 12. *Diomedēae insulae*, small islands on the coast of Apulia,

near mount **Garganus**, frequented by these birds, *Plin.* 3, 26 f. 30.

**DIOMEDES**, a king of Thrace, who fed his horses on human flesh. He was slain by **Hercules**, (*G. p.* 339.)

**DIONE**, -es, the mother of **Venus**, put for **Venus** herself, (*G.* 363.) whence **Caesar** is called *Dionaeus*, as being descended from **Venus** and **Anchises**, *Virg. E.* 9, 47. ; *Columbae Dionaeae*, pigeons sacred to **Venus**, *Stat. Silv.* 3, 5, 80. So *Dionaeae aves*, *Id. Theb.* 7, 261.

**DIONYSUS**, a name of **Bacchus**, (*G.* 382.) whence **DIONYSIA**, -orum, the feasts of **Bacchus**, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 110.

**DIONYSIUS**, the name of two tyrants of **Syracuse**, father and son, (*G.* 274.)

**DIONYSIUS**, a native of **Halicarnassus**, the capital of **Caria**; hence called **HALICARNASSĒUS**, or *Halicarnassensis*, who came to Rome after Augustus put an end to the civil wars, in the middle of the 187th Olympiad, about thirty years before the birth of Christ. After having staid at Rome for twenty-two years, he wrote an account of the origin, customs, and transactions of the Romans till the beginning of the first Punic war, in twenty books, of which only the first eleven remain, ending with the 312th year of the city; and some fragments. **Dionysius** also composed several books concerning rhetoric, some of which are still extant.

**DIONYSIUS** of **Heraclea**, (*Heracleotes*, -ae), first a Stoic, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 22. but afterwards an Epicurean, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 31.—¶ 2. A native of **Magnesia**, (*Magnes*, -ēis,) a rhetorician, intimate with Cicero, *Cic. Br.* 91.—¶ 3. A slave of Cicero's, his reader, (*anagnostes*), *Cic. Fam.* 5, 10. and librarian, *ib.* 13, 77. But having stolen many of his master's books, he fled for fear of punishment, *ib.* He seems to have returned, and to have been taken into favour; for Cicero complains of his having deserted him in



in the beginning of the civil war, *Att.* 9, 12.—¶ 4. A slave or freedman of Atticus, whom Cicero employed in arranging his library, *Cic. Att.* 4, 7, 11, 15. *Fam.* 12, 24.—There were many others of this name, *Fabric. Bibl. Graec. tom.* 2, p. 794, &c.

DIONYSUS, a name of Bacchus, (*G.* 382.) whence DIONYSIA, -orum, the feasts of Bacchus, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 110. There were many of this name, (*multos Dionysos habemus*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23.)

DIOPHĀMES, -is, a native of Mitylēnae, an eloquent Greek orator, the praeceptor of the Gracchi, *Cic. Brut.* 27.

DIOSCORIDES, -is, a native of Anazarba, (*Anazarbeus*, 4 syll.) in Cilicia; a physician in the time of Nero, whose works are still extant.—¶ 2. An eminent engraver in the time of Augustus, *Plin.* 37, 1.; *Suet. Aug.* 50.—There were many others of this name, *vid. Fabricii Biblioth. Graec. vol.* 3.

DIOSCŪRI, -orum, i. e. *Jovis liberi*, a name given to Castor and Pollux, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21. (*vid. G.* 411.)

DIOXIPPUS, a noted wrestler, *Plin.* 35, 11.—¶ 2. A Trojan slain by Turnus, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 574.

DIPMĪLUS, an architect, slow in performing his work; whence *Diphilo tardior*, uncommonly slow, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 3, 1, 1.

DIPSAS, -adis, a drunken old woman, *Ovid. Am.* 1, 8, 2.

DIRAE, the furies, Tisiphōnē, Alecto and Megaera, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 473. 8, 701. *et* 12, 845.

DIRCE, -es, the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes; who jealous of Antiōpē, treated her with great cruelty. On which account Zethus and Amphion, the sons of Antiōpē, when they grew up, having slain Lycus, tied Dirce by the hair to the tail of a fierce bull, (*Propertius* says, to the mouth or neck, *Vinxerunt Dirce sub truci ora bovis*, 3, 15, 38.) and thus she perished by a miserable death, *Ovid.*

*in Ibin.* 537.; *Plaut. Ps.* 1, 2, 65.; *Lastant. in Stat. Theb.* 4, 570. (*vid. ANTIOPH.*) Dirce is said to have been changed into a fountain near Thebes, which was called after her name, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 205. (*Ex cuius corpore fons in Cithaerone natus est, qui Dircaeus est appellatus*, *Hygin. fab.* 7.) Apollodorus says, that Zethus and Amphion threw her body into a fountain, called from her DIRCE, 3, 5, 5.—Hence *Dircaeus Amphion*, i. e. Thebanus, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 24. So *Dircaea cohors*, *Lucan.* 4, 550. *Dircaeus cygnus*, the Dircaean swan, i. e. Pindar, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 25.

DIS, *ditis*, the god of riches, *Pluto*, (*qui dives* sc. *est*), *Cic. N. D.* 2, 26. (*Quia minimè dives sit*), *Quintil.* 1, 6, 34. *Domina ditis*, Proserpine, the wife of Pluto, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 397. *Atri janua Ditis*, the entrance to the infernal regions, *ib.* 127.

DISCORDIA, the goddess of discord, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 702.; *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 60.

DITHYRAMBUS, a name of Bacchus; whence a poem in honour of Bacchus, filled with bold and sublime expressions, was called by that name, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 10. So also a kind of poetic measure, *Cic. Or.* 3, 48.—DITHYRAMBICI, sc. *poetae*, poets who wrote Dithyrambics, *Cic. Opt. gen. dic.* 1.

DIVITIĀCUS, a chief of the Aedui, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 3. friendly to the Romans, and on that account in great favour with Caesar, *ib.* 19, &c. one of the Druids, *Cic. Div.* 1, 41. The Aedui being hard pressed by Ariovistus, before Caesar commanded in Gaul, Divitiacus went to Rome to ask assistance, *Caes.* 6, 11. when he seems to have formed a friendship with Cicero, *Cic. ib.*

DOLABELLA, the surname of a branch of the gens *Cornelia*.

Cn. DOLABELLA, consul with M. Tullius Decula, a. 672.; *Appian. B. C.* 1, 412. after which he obtained the province of Macedonia, and was hon-



noured with a triumph over the Thracians, *Cic. Pis.* 19. He was accused by Caesar, then a young man, of extortion, *Suet. Caes.* 4. He was defended by Cotta and Hortensius, and acquitted, *Cic. Br.* 92. *Adiones Dolabellæ*, the speeches of Dolabella against Caesar, when accused by him, which he seems to have published, *Suet. Caes.* 49.

*Gn. DOLABELLA*, city praetor, a. 672; before whom the cause of Quintus was tried, *Cic. Quin.* 8. He afterwards was governor of Cilicia, where Verres was his quaestor; who appeared against him, when he was brought to his trial for extortion by Scaurus, and condemned, *Cic.* 1, 15, &c. 32, 38, &c.

*P. Cornelius Lentulus DOLABELLA*, the third husband of Tullia, the daughter of Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 15, et 8, 13, & 16.; *Att.* 6, 6, et 7, 3.; who accused Appius, Cicero's predecessor in the government of Cilicia, of crimes against the state, and bribery, (*majestatis et ambitus*), without Cicero's knowledge, and without success, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 10, 11, & 12.

Dolabella was a keen partisan and great favourite of Caesar's. He was present at all his battles during the civil war, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 30. Though a very young man, he commanded a fleet in the Adriatic sea, where he was defeated by the generals of Pompey. a. u. 705. *Suet. Aug.* 36.; *Flor.* 4, 2, 31.; *Dio*, 41, 40. After the battle of Pharsalia he returned to Rome, and having caused himself to be adopted by a plebeian, that he might be elected tribune, a. u. 707. he proposed a law concerning the abolition of debts, (*de novis tabulis*), which occasioned great disturbances in the city, *Dio*, 42, 29, 30, &c.; *Cic. Att.* 11, 12, 13, 14, & 23.; *Liv. Epit.* 113. but these were suppressed by the unexpected arrival of Caesar, after the overthrow of Pharnaces, *Dio*, 42, 33.; *Appian. B. C.* 2, p. 485.; *Hirt. de Bell. Alex. c. ult.* Dolabella was apprehensive of

Caesar's displeasure, *Dio, ib.* 32. but Caesar, mindful of his services, made no enquiry about his conduct, and afterwards raised him to the highest preferment, *ib.* 33. A. U. 708, a divorce took place between Dolabella and Tullia, probably with mutual consent; for it made no apparent interruption in the friendship between him and Cicero, *Cic. Att.* 11, 23. *Fam.* 14. 13.; He owed great obligations to Cicero, who had defended him in two capital trials, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 10, 14. et 6, 11. and Cicero was unwilling to break with Dolabella, on account of his influence with Caesar, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 13. Tullia soon after died in childbirth at her husband's house, *Plutarch. in Cic.* leaving a son by Dolabella, called Lentulus, which name the father seems to have acquired by adoption, *Att.* 12, 28, & 30. It is uncertain whether this Lentulus was born by Tullia at her last delivery, or at a former one mentioned, *ib.* 10, 18.

Caesar had promised to make Dolabella consul with Antony, a. u. 710, though greatly below the consular age, being only twenty-five years old, *Appian. B. C.* 2. p. 509. but was prevented by the art of Antony, *Plutarch. Anton. p.* 921.; who, jealous of Dolabella, as a rival in Caesar's favour, had prejudiced Caesar against him, so that Caesar took the consulate to himself. On which account Dolabella, on the first of Jan. a. 710, inveighed bitterly against Antony in the senate-house, in presence of Caesar; who, to pacify him, said, that before he set out to the Parthian war, he would order that Dolabella should succeed him in the consulship, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 32.; *Dio*, 43, 51. Accordingly after the death of Caesar, Dolabella immediately seized the ensigns of the consular office, *Vell.* 2, 28.; and was acknowledged by Antony, as his colleague, *Dio*, 44, 53.; *Cic. Phil.* 1, 13. He at first went up to the conspirators in the Capitol, and by his words and actions gave them the greatest reason to hope that

that he would concur with them in restoring the liberty of their country, *Dio*, 44, 22.; *Appian*, 2, p. 505. He confirmed these hopes by his conduct in the absence of Antony, particularly by cutting off the impostor Marius and his associates, and by demolishing a pillar, which they had raised in honour of Caesar in the forum, on the spot where his body was burnt, *Suet. Caes.* 85.; *Dio*, 44, 51.; for which Cicero extols Dolabella with the greatest praises, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 2, & 12. *Att.* 14, 15, & 16. *Fam.* 9, 14. But being overwhelmed with debt, Dolabella was soon corrupted by the bribes of Antony; so that, as Cicero expresses it, he not only deserted, but overturned the republic, *Cic. Att.* 16, 15. Before the expiration of his consulship he set out for Syria, which province had been assigned to him by the contrivance of Antony; though it had formerly been destined to Cassius by Caesar, *Appian*, 3, 527, & 533. Having arrived before Smyrna, where Trebonius then resided, without any appearance of hostility, he desired only a free passage through that country to his province. Trebonius refused to admit him into the town, but consented to supply him with refreshments without the gates; where Dolabella made great professions of amity and friendship to Trebonius, and set out as with an intention to proceed on his journey. But returning suddenly in the night-time, he took the city without opposition, and seized Trebonius in his bed, before he knew any thing of his danger, *Dio*, 47, 29. Dolabella treated him with the utmost cruelty; kept him two days under torture to extort a discovery of all the money in his custody; then ordered his head to be cut off, and carried about on a spear, and his body to be dragged about the streets, and thrown into the sea, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 2, & 3. When the news of this reached Rome, Dolabella was unanimously declared a public enemy by the senate, and his estate confiscated,

*ib.* 12. &c. In the mean time Cassius having made himself master of Syria, and having defeated Dolabella, shut him up in Laodicea, where he killed himself, to prevent his falling into the hands of Cassius, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 13, & 15.; *Appian* 4, 625.; *Dio*, 47, 30.; *Liv. Epit.* 121.

DOLON, -onis, a Trojan, sent to spy the camp of the Greeks; slain by Diomedes and Ulysses, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 12, 347.; *Ovid. Met.* 13, 98.

DOMITIUS, the name of an illustrious gens at Rome, distinguished by various surnames, as *Aenobarbus*, *Calvinus*, *Afer*, *Labeo*, *Marsus*, &c. — a tj. DOMITIANUS. The two chief branches (*familiae*), were the *Calvini* and *Ahenobarbi*. The latter used no other *praenomen* but Cneius and Lucius, *Suet. Ner.* 1.

Cn. DOMITIUS, a consul, a. 422, *Liv.* 8, 17.

Cn. DOMITIUS *Ahenobarbus*, aedile of the commons, *Liv.* 33, 42. praetor, 34, 42. When consul, a. u. 562, he was sent against the Boji, *ib.* 22. who surrendered to him, *ib.* 40. and was succeeded in that province by P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, *Liv.* 36, 37. — ¶ 2. A *Pontifex*, chosen when very young, (*oppidò adolescens*), *Liv.* 42, 28. sent as ambassador into Macedonia, to inspect the army of L. Aemilius Paulus, *Id.* 44, 18. and afterwards as one of the ten commissioners who were appointed to assist that general in settling the affairs of Macedonia, after the overthrow of Perseus, *Id.* 45, 17. — ¶ 3. A consul with C. Fannius, a. 631, *Cic. Br.* 26. who conquered the *Arverni* and *Allobroges*, *Cic. Font.* 12.; *Liv. Epit.* 61.; *Oros.* 5, 13. This Suetonius by mistake ascribes to his son, *Ner.* 2. and Eutropius to Sex. Domitius Calvinus, 4, 16. Domitius made a road through the country, called from him *Via Domitia*, *Cic. Font.* 4. He erected a trophy of his victory, a thing formerly not used by the Romans, and adorned it with the spoils of the enemy, *Flor.* 3, 2. He made a



progress through his province, mounted on an elephant, with a number of his soldiers following him in a kind of triumphal procession, (*quasi inter solennia triumphi*), Suet. Ner. 2.

Cn. DOMITIUS *Ahenobarbus*, the son of the former, and grandfather to the great grandfather of the emperor Nero, (*atavus ejus*.) When tribune, he got a law passed for transferring the election of priests from their own colleges to the people, Suet. Ner. 2, a. u. 649.; *Ascon. in Cic. Cornel. p. 142*, or a. 650.; *Vell. 2, 12*; *Cic. Rull. 2, 7*. He accused D. (al. M.) Junius Silanus, a man of consular dignity, because, when governor of Gaul, he had injured Egritomarus, a friend of his father's, *Cic. Caecil. 20*; *Verr. 2, 47*. Soon after his acquittal he accused M. Scaurus, then prince of the senate, of certain offences against religion, and was near getting him condemned, *Ascon. in Cic. pro Scaur. p. 171*. Domitius was incensed at Scaurus, for having prevented him from being chosen augur in his father's room, *ib.*; which Suetonius says, was the cause of his passing the law concerning the election of priests, Ner. 2. During the trial of Scaurus, one of the slaves of Scaurus came to Domitius, offering to furnish him with grounds of accusation against his master; but Domitius, scorning to take advantage of this information, ordered the slave to be seized and carried back to Scaurus, *Cic. Deiot. 11*; *Val. Max. 6, 5, 5*. Domitius was afterwards made consul, censor, and *Pontifex Maximus*, *Cic. ib.* He was censor with Crassus the orator, with whom he had many sharp altercations, *Cic. Or. 2, 56. Br. 44*; *Plin. 17, 1*; *Val. Max. 9, 1, 4*.—In one of these Crassus said to him, “there was no wonder that he had a beard of brass, (*vid. AHENOBARBUS*), who had a face of iron, and a heart of lead,” Suet. Ner. 2. (*vid. CRASSUS*.) Cicero speaks of Domitius as a man of great gravity and authority, *Or. 2, 56*. Though not an orator, he had suffi-

cient eloquence to support his dignity as a magistrate, *Cic. Br. 45*.

L. DOMITIUS *Ahenobarbus*, the son of the former, curule aedile a. 691.; when he exhibited in the circus 100 Numidian bears, and as many Aethiopians to contend with them, (*venatores*, *Plin. 8, 36 f. 54, i. e. qui cominus urfos figebant*, *Juvenal. 4, 99*.) When praetor, a. u. 695, the year after Caesar was consul, he made a motion in the senate about annulling Caesar's acts; but the senate not chusing to undertake the business, it was dropt, *Suet. Caes. 23. (vid. CAESAR, p. 58)*. Domitius is said, in his praetorship, to have prevented a pernicious law from being passed, “That freedmen (*libertini*) should vote promiscuously in all the tribes;” to which Cicero alludes, *Mil. 8. f. et ibi Ascon.* He was the only one who appeared as competitor with Pompey and Crassus, when they sued for the consulship a second time; but was obliged by violence to desist, (*vid. CARO 89*.) Suetonius says, that Caesar obliged Pompey and Crassus to seek a second consulship, in order to disappoint Domitius, who threatened, that when consul he would do what he could not effect when praetor, and would take his armies from Caesar, *Suet. Caes. 24*. Domitius, however, next year, a. 699, obtained the consulship with App. Claudius, *Dio, 39, 60*. but did nothing of importance in that office. Both he and his colleague disgraced themselves by an infamous bargain with two of those who were candidates to succeed them in the consulship, *Cic. Att. 4, 18*. In consequence of the violent ferment which this occasioned, there was in the beginning of next year an *interregnum* for six months, the tribunes, by their interposition, always hindering the comitia, *Cic. 2, Fr. 3, 5. Att. 4, 16. Fam. 7, 11*; *Dio, 40, 45*.

Domitius was appointed by the suffrages of the people to preside at the trial of Milo, (*suffragio populi quaesitor creatus est*, *Ascon. in Cic. Mil. praef. p. 190.*)



190.) according to the law passed by Pompey; whence he is said to have been appointed by Pompey, (*huic quaestioni praeesse*), Cic. Mil. 8.

When Pompey and Caesar came to an open breach, Domitius was appointed to succeed Caesar in the province of Transalpine Gaul, Cic. Fam. 16, 12.; Suet. 34.; Appian. p. 448. Domitius, unable to oppose Caesar in the field, instead of retreating and joining Pompey, as he ought to have done, imprudently threw himself into Corsinium, with a considerable force, and some of the principal senators, expecting to be relieved by Pompey; but he was obliged to surrender himself to Caesar, who treated him with great clemency, (*vid. CAESAR, 64.*) Appian p. 451. Domitius fearing the resentment of Caesar, had ordered his physician, who was also his slave, to give him a dose of poison. But hearing of Caesar's lenity, he lamented his having taken it. Whereupon the slave told him, that he had given him only a soporiferous potion. Domitius, overjoyed at this, immediately rose and went to Caesar, Plutarch. in Caes. p. 724.; Senec. de Benef. 3, 24. Suetonius says, "that from the fear of death he took a vomit to enable him to throw up the poison, and manumitted his slave, for having given him a very gentle dose," Ner. 2. Pliny says, "that having drunk the poison, he did every thing he could to save his life," 7, 53. But Lucan, probably to flatter Nero, represents Domitius as always acting with the greatest fortitude, 2, 478.—526.—Domitius remained for a short time in his villa near Cosa, (*in Cosa-no*), Cic. Att. 9, 6, & 9. till having collected and manned seven ships, he sailed to Marseilles, Caes. B. 1, 34. took upon himself the command of that city, *ib.* 36.; Dio, 41, 21. which he defended with great vigour against Caesar's lieutenants, *ib. et* 2, 3, &c. But the Massilians being forced to surrender, Domitius made his escape with a number of his friends to Pompey, *ib.*

22. being privately let go by the people of Marseilles in the night-time, Dio, 41, 25.

In the battle of Pharsalia, Domitius commanded the left wing of Pompey's army, Appian. p. 475. According to Lucan, the right wing, 7, 220. After the defeat, Domitius, in his flight from the camp to the mountains, becoming faint through fatigue, was overtaken and killed by some horsemen. Domitius is the only Pompeian whose death Caesar mentions, B. C. 3, 99. Cicero says that he was killed by Antony, Phil. 2, 29. Lucan supposes Domitius to have fallen in the field of battle, and, as usual, highly extols his courage, *Mors tamen eminuît clarorum in strage virorum Pugnacis Domiti, &c.* 7, 579. He represents him as happy in dying before his country was enslaved, (*salvâ Libertate perit*, *ib.* 603.) and without needing a second pardon from Caesar, alluding to the first at Corsinium, (*Labitur ac veniâ gaudet caruisse secundâ*), *ib.* 604. Lucan deviates still farther from the truth of history, in making Caesar to upbraid Domitius, while weltering in his blood, (*Fam Magni, (i. e. Pompeii), deseris arma, Successor Domiti*, *ib.* 607.) and Domitius to return a bold answer, *ib.* 610.

Cicero seems to have had but a poor opinion of the understanding of Domitius; for writing to Atticus, he says, *Nemo stultior est quam L. Domitius*, 8, 1. In another place, however, he expresses himself quite differently, *Fortes illi viri et sapientes Domitii, et Lentuli, &c.* Fam. 6, 21. So Vat. 10. speaking of Domitius as an orator, he says, "that, though unacquainted with the rules of art, yet he spoke his native language with purity, and had much freedom of address," Br. 77. Suetonius says, "that Domitius was inconstant and cruel." When Pompey consulted with his friends, how those who remained neuter ought to be treated, Domitius alone gave it as his opinion, "that they should be reckoned as enemies," Suet. Ner. 2. add. Cic. Att. 11, 6.

**Cn. DOMITIUS**, the son of the former by Marcia, the sister of Cato Uticensis, was present with his father in the battle of Pharsalia, but seems to have taken no further concern in the war, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 22. He was one of the conspirators against Caesar, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 11. and on that account proscribed by Augustus, *Appian.* p. 703, & 707. though innocent, according to Suetonius, who extols him as incomparably the most virtuous man of his family, (*gentis*), *Ner.* 3. But that he was concerned in the conspiracy against Caesar, the authority of Cicero is express, and to be preferred to that of Suetonius, *ib.* or of Cocceius, *Appian.* p. 707. Domitius was the only one of those condemned by the *Pedian* law, (*vid.* OCTAVIUS), that was afterwards restored to his country, *Suet. ib.* He had left Rome before the triumvirate was formed, or the proscription took place, and joined Brutus in Macedonia; where he had the address to bring over to the side of Brutus and Cassius a body of cavalry, which Piso was leading into Syria to join Dolabella, *Cic. Phil.* 10, 6. Domitius was sent by Brutus and Cassius with a fleet of 50 sail, and a considerable body of land forces, to join Marcus, and intercept the supplies of Caesar and Antony, *Appian.* p. 639.

It appears that Domitius was present at the battle of Philippi; whence Dio says, he was the only one of the conspirators that made his escape, 48, 7. Having collected a number of ships, and being joined by many of the soldiers of Brutus, he, in conjunction with Marcus, kept possession of the Ionian sea for a considerable time, and greatly annoyed the enemy, *ib. et Pat.* 2, 72, & 76.; *Appian.* 679. He afterwards, at the instigation of Asinius Pollio, joined Antony at a very critical time, a. 713, *Appian.* p. 700, & 703; *Dio*, 48, 16. and thereby laid Antony under great obligations to him, (*et ingentis meriti loco tradidit*, sc. classem), *Suet. Ner.* 3. Being thus restored to his country, he obtained the highest

preferments of the state, *ib.* In the Persian war, (*vid.* OCTAVIUS), he sided with Lucius, the brother of Antony, against Augustus, for which Augustus, from the particular situation of his affairs, was induced to pardon him, *Dio*, 48, 29. Domitius was consul, a. 721, with C. Sosius, *Dio*, 50, 2. a. 721, the year in which the final breach took place between Antony and Caesar, *ib.* 6. Both the consuls left Rome and joined Antony, *ib.* 2, & 20. with the consent of Augustus, *Suet. Aug.* 17. But Domitius, being disgusted with Cleopatra (*nunquam reginam nisi nomine salutavit*, i. e. Cleopatram non reginam vocavit, *Vell.* 2, 84.) and considering Antony's affairs as desperate, deserted to Augustus, and soon after was cut off by a disease, *Dio*, 50, 13. Plutarch says, of a fever, occasioned by remorse for his perfidy, in *Anton.* p. 495. Antony alleged that Domitius had left him from a desire to see a favourite mistress, *Suet. Ner.* 3.

**L. DOMITIUS**, the son of Cneius just mentioned, distinguished himself in the German war under Tiberius, *Tacit. Ann.* 1, 63. et 4, 44. but in his general character was arrogant, prodigal, and cruel, *Suet. Ner.* 4. whom however his cotemporary Velleius Paterculus, from despicable flattery, calls a man of the most eminent virtue, (*eminentissimae ac nobilissimae simplicitatis*), 2, 72. He married Antonia, the elder daughter of Antony and Octavia, the sister of Augustus, *Suet. Ner.* 5. et *Cal.* 1. Tacitus says, the younger Antonia, *Ann.* 4, 44. et 12, 64. Dio says by mistake, that Antonia was betrothed to Cneius Domitius, the father, 48, 54.—**Cn. DOMITIUS**, their son, is said to have been detestable in every part of his life. Suetonius mentions the most shocking instances of his perfidy, profligacy, and cruelty, *Ner.* 5. He however is called by Paterculus *clarissimus juvenis*, 2, 72. and was consul a. u. 785, A. C. 32, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 1. He married Agrippina, the daughter of Germanicus, and by her was the father of the emperor



emperor NERO, *Suet. ib.* whose original name was L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 11. *Vid.* NERO.

*Cn.* DOMITIUS *Calvinus*, lieutenant under Flaccus in Asia, *Cic. Flacc.* 13. tribune in the consulship of Bibulus and Caesar, *Cic. Sext.* 53. made consul with Messala, after an *interregnum* of six months, a. 700, *Dio*, 40, 17. & 45. wounded in attempting to quell a tumult raised by Milo and his competitors for the consulship next year, *ib.* 46.—In the civil war Domitius joined Caesar, who sent him with two legions and 500 cavalry into Macedonia, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 34. where he was opposed to Scipio, the father-in-law of Pompey, *ib.* 36, 37, &c. According to Dio, he was driven from Macedonia by Faustus the son of Sulla, one of Pompey's lieutenants, 41, 51. but Caesar does not mention this circumstance. Domitius fought two battles with Scipio; in the first he was defeated, but in the second was victorious, *ib. Caes. B. C.* 3; 37, & 38. Some time after Caesar having left Dyrrachium, came into Thessaly and joined Domitius, *Caes. ib.* 78,—80. In the battle of Pharsalia Domitius commanded the centre of Caesar's army, *ib.* 89. After this he was made governor of Asia, whence he sent assistance to Caesar in Egypt, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 9. Domitius being attacked by Pharnaces, the son of Mithridates, with superior forces, was defeated with considerable loss, though assisted by Dejotarus and Ariobarzanes, *ib.* 34,—41.; *Dio*, 42, 46.; *Suet. Caes.* 36. But Pharnaces being speedily crushed by Caesar, Domitius was still continued in his former command, *Dio*, 42, 52. He soon after, however, attended Caesar in his expedition to Africa, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 86, & 93. He was consul a second time under the triumvirate, a. u. 715, *Dio*, 48, 15. The next year he obtained the province of Spain, where he decimated two centuries of his army for having fled from battle. He, for the same crime, inflicted capital punishment also on some centurions, one of them of the

first rank, *Dio*, 48, 42.; *Vell.* 2, 78. He then marched against the *Ceretani*, whom he completely defeated, and on that account was honoured with a triumph, *Dio*, *ib.*

DOMITIĀNUS, the son of Vespasian, a Roman emperor, (*G.* 246.)

DORCEUS, (2 syll.), *-eos*, acc. *-ea*, one of Actæon's dogs, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 210.—¶ 2. One skilled in music, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 159.

DORIS, *-idis*, a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Nereus, who was the mother of a great number of nymphs.—Sometimes put for the sea, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 5.—¶ 2. A native of Locri, (*Locrensis*), the wife of Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 20.

DOROTHEUS, a remarkable painter in the time of Nero, *Plin.* 35, 10.

DORSO, *-ōnis*, a surname of the *Gens Fabia*; thus, *G. Fabius DORSO*, *Liv.* 5, 46.

DORUS, the son of Neptune, who reigned over a part of Greece, and gave name to the DORI or DORIENSES; whence *Doricus*, *-a*, *-um*, Grecian, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 2, 27.

DORYCLUS, the brother of Phineus king of Thrace, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 620.

DORYLAS, *-ae*, said to have been rich in land, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 129.—¶ 2. The name of a centaur, *ib.*

DŌSON, a surname given to Antigonus a king of Macedonia, because he promised fairly, but did not perform; for he always said to those that requested any thing, *Δωσω*, I will give it, *Plutarch. in Coriolano*.

DRACO, *-ōnis*, the most ancient lawgiver of the Athenians, *Cic. Or.* 1, 44. whose laws punished all crimes equally with death; whence they were said to have been written with blood, *Gell.* 11, 18. (*G. p.* 464.)

DRANCES, *-is*, a counsellor of king Latinus, inimical to Turnus, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 335.

DRUĪDAE, *-ārūm*, vel DRUĪDES, *-um*, the priests of the ancient Gauls and Britons, (*G.* 492, & 540.)

DRU-



**DRUSUS**, a surname of the *Gens Livia*. This surname was first assumed by one of the *Livii*, who had slain a general of the enemy called *Drausus* in close combat, (*cominus*), Suet. Tib. 3. — His great-grandson, (*abnepos*), M. Drusus, was colleague to C. Gracchus in the tribuneship, (*Plutarch. in Gracch. p. 838.*), and for his great services in the cause of the nobility against Gracchus, (*ob eximiam adversus Gracchos operam*, Suet. Tib. 3. *Quod C. Gracchum iterum trib. pl. fregit*, Cic. Brut. 28.), was called the **PATRON** of the senate, Suet. Tib. 3.

**M. DRUSUS**, the son of the former, (*M. fil.*), a man of great eloquence and integrity, (*eloquentissimus et sanctissimus*), tribune of the commons, *a. u.* 662, who, wishing to reconcile the interests of the nobility with those of the plebeians, had the misfortune to please neither party. He was slain by some assassin at his own house, upon his return from the *forum*, while surrounded with a great number of his friends. No enquiry was made concerning the deed, *Paterc. 2, 13, & 14; Cic. Mil. 7.* The assassin is said to have been Q. Varius, who afterwards perished miserably, *N. D. 3, 33.* But authors differ about the manner of the death of Drusus. (*Vid. R. A. p. 208.*)

**Livius DRUSUS**, *Dio, 48, 44; Paterc. 2, 71.* or *Drusus Claudianus*, *ib. 75.* the father of Livia Drusilla, the wife of Augustus, (*Vid. LIVIA*), was engaged on the side of Brutus in the battle of Philippi, and after their defeat slew himself, *ib.*

**Nero, vel Decimus Claudius DRUSUS**, the son of Tib. Claudius Nero and Livia, born three months after Livia married Augustus, a young man of singular merit, who, before the age required by law, was raised to the highest honours of the state. He commanded with great success against the *Rhæti* and *Vendelici*, *Hor. Od. 4, 4.* and also against the Germans. He is said to have been the first Roman general that sailed on the northern ocean. To con-

vey his troops thither, he cut a great canal, (*novi et immensi operis*, Suet. Cl. 1.), from the Rhine to the Sala or Isel between Iselfort and Dœsbourg, for about eight miles, called *Fossa DRUSIANA*, or in the plural, *Fossæ DRUSIANÆ*, Suet. Cl. 1.; *Tac. Ann. 2, 8.* He died of a disease in Germany, *a. u.* 745, Suet. *ib.*; *Dio, 55, 2.* according to the epitomiser of Livy, in consequence of a fracture of his leg, occasioned by a fall from his horse, *Liv. Ep. 140.* His body was conveyed to Rome, Tiberius his brother going before it on foot all the way, Suet. Tib. 7. Several prodigies are said to have preceded the death of Drusus, (*Dio, 55, 1. Peto Albino-vanus v. Ovid. in mortem Drusi, ad Liviam, v. 401. &c.*); and a barbarian woman of extraordinary size, supposed to be the genius of Germany, is said to have appeared to him, forbidding him to proceed further, *Dio, ib.; Suet. Cl. 1.* Drusus died when consul, *Dio, ib.; Ovid. ad Liv. 293. et 177, 199, & 457.* The affection which Tiberius expressed for his brother is extolled by historians and poets. When he heard of his brother's sickness, he travelled 200 miles in one day and night, *Plin. 7, 20.* and arrived just before Drusus breathed his last, Suet. Cl. 2.; *Senec. ad Polyb. 34; Ovid. ad Liv. 89; Tacit. 3, 5.* The army wished to retain the corpse, that they might pay it military honours, but Tiberius carried it off, (*Abstulit invitis corpus venerabile frater*), *Ovid. ad Liv. 171; Senec. ib.* The funeral was celebrated with the greatest magnificence. His *elogium* was pronounced in the forum both by Tiberius and Augustus, *Dio, 55, 2.* In the speech which Augustus delivered to the people in his praise, he prayed to the gods that they would make his Caesars (*i. e. Caius and Lucius* his grandsons) like to Drusus, and that they would grant himself an equally honourable exit; whenever it should happen, Suet. *ib.* The senate conferred the surname of **GERMANICUS** on Drusus and his posterity. Paterculus says he possessed

as many and as great virtues as human nature admits or industry can acquire, 2, 97. He always declared that he would restore the ancient state of the republic, if ever he could, *Suet. ib.* He is said to have even conferred with his brother about forcing Augustus to restore liberty, *Suet. Tib. 50. add. Tac. Ann. 1, 33. et 2, 82.* Drusus left by Antonia, the younger daughter of Antony by Octavia the sister of Augustus, three children, GERMANICUS, who afterwards became so illustrious, and whose son, Caligula, succeeded Tiberius in the empire; Livilla; and Claudius, who succeeded Caligula, *Suet. Cl. 1.*—It happened unfortunately for Rome, that those of the family of Augustus who were fit for government, and might have made the Romans happy, were all cut off, and only those survived who became detestable for their wickedness and cruelty. What Virgil says of Marcellus the son of Octavia, may be applied to others of her descendants, — *Nimium vobis Romana propago Visa potens, Superi, propria haec si dona fuissent!* *Aen. 6, 871.*

DRYÄDES, -um, nymphs or goddesses of the woods, *Virg. G. 1, 11. et 3, 40.; Ovid. Ep. 4, 49.; Claudian. de Rapt. Prof. 271, & 381.*

DRYAS, -antis, (voc. *Drya*, *Ovid. Met. 12, 294.*), the son of Orion, slain in the Theban war by Diana with an invisible weapon, *Stat. Theb. 9, 842, & 875.* Dryas was the father of Lycurgus, king of Thrace, who is hence called DRYANTIDES, *Ovid. in Ibin. 347.*

DRYÖPE, -es, a daughter of Eurystus, the sister of Iöle by the father's side, but by a different mother, *Ovid. Met. 9, 327.* violated by Apollo, *ib. 332.* afterwards married to Andraemon, *ib. 333.* and turned into a lote tree, as Iöle, who was then present, relates the story to her mother-in-law Alcmena, *ib. 325,—394.*

C. DUILLIUS, or *Duellius*, the first Roman general that gained a naval triumph over the Carthaginians, (*G. 237.*); *Cic. Sen. 13.*

DURIS, a Greek historian, born in Samos, *Cic. Att. 6, 1.*

DYMAS, -antis, the father of Hecuba, *Ovid. Met. 11, 761.* who is hence called *Dymantis*, -idis, *ib. 13, 620.—Vid. HECUBA.*

DYMAS, a Trojan warrior, *Virg. Aen. 2, 394.*

## E.

ECHECRÄTES, -is, a Pythagorean philosopher of Locri, (*Locrensis*), contemporary with Plato, *Cic. Fin. 5, 29.*

ECHION, -onis, one of the five who survived of those produced from the dragon's teeth, which Cadmus sowed in the ground, and who assisted Cadmus in building Thebes; whence *Echioniae Thebae*, Thebes built by Echion, *Hor. Od. 4, 4, 64.* *Plebs Echionia*, the Theban people, *Stat. Theb. 1, 169.* *Arces Echioniae*, the citadel of Thebes, *Ovid. Trist. 5, 5, 53.* *Nomen Echionium*, a Theban name, *Virg. Aen. 12, 515.*—ECHIONIDES, -ae, Pentheus, the son of Echion, *Serv. ad Virg. ib. et Ovid. Met. 3, 513.*—¶ 2. One of those who assembled to hunt the wild boar of Calydon, *Ovid. Met. 8, 311.*—*Echionæus lacertus*, the arm of Echion, *ib. 345.*

ECHO, -ûs, a loquacious nymph, whose story is recorded, *Ovid. Met. 3, 357,—507.*

EËTION, -onis, the father of Andromachê, the wife of Hector; whence *EËTIONÆAE Thebae*, Thebes, a city of Mysia, subject to Eëtion, *Ovid. Met. 12, 110.*

EGERIA, a nymph, with whom Numa, the second king of Rome, pretended to have nocturnal meetings, and gave out, that by her advice he instituted sacred rites, and appointed priests, *Liv. 1, 19.*—called his wife, (*conjux*), *ib.*; *Ovid. Met. 15, 547, &c.* and his mistress, (*amîca*), *Juvenal. 6, 11.*

EGERIUS, the grandson of Demaratus, and son of Aruns, so called from his poverty, (*ab inopia*), *Liv. 1, 34.*

EGESIUS, an academic philosopher,



pher, the scholar of Evander, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 6.

EGNATIUS, the name of a Roman gens.

Cn. EGNATIUS, a senator, *Cic. Cluent.* 48.—Others of this name are mentioned, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. et 7, 18. et 13, 4. *Fam.* 13, 34.

EGNATULEIUS, a quaestor, who withdrew the *Martian* legion from Antony to Octavius Caesar, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 3.

ELĀTUS, vel *Elātens*, one of the *Lapithæ*, the father of Caenis, who is hence called *Elatēia proles*, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 189. and when changed into a man, *Caeneus Elatēius*, *ib.* 497.—supposed to have been afterwards changed into a bird, *ib.* 531.

ELECTRA, the daughter of Atlas, (*Atlantis*, -idis, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 31.), and mother of Dardānus by Jupiter, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 135. whence *Electria tellus*, the island Samos, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 431.—

¶ 2. The sister of Orestes, *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 395.; *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 140. and wife of Pylades, (*G.* 408.)

ELECTRYON, -onis, the son of Perseus and Andromēda, king of Mycenæ or Argos, the father of Alcēmene, *Apollodor.* 2, 4, 6.

ELEGĒIA, the goddess of elegiac poets, *Ovid. Am.* 3, 1, 7.

ELĒLEUS, (3 syll.), -eos, a name of Bacchus, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 15. whence *ELĒLĒIS*, -idis, a female worshipper of Bacchus, a Bacchanal, *Ovid. Ep.* 4, 47.

ELICIUS, a name given to Jupiter, from the superstitious anxiety of the Romans to *dracv* or obtain from the gods prodigies or omens of futurity, (*ad eliciendū prodigia ex divinis mentibus*), *Liv.* 1. 20. *Eliciunt coelo te, Jupiter*, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 327.

ELICO. *Vid.* HELICO.

ELISA, the proper name of Dido, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 335. whence *Elisii patres*, the Carthaginian senators, *Sil.* 6, 346.

ELPĒNOR, -ōris, one of the companions of Ulysses, changed into a hog by Circe, *Juvenal.* 15, 23.; *Ovid. Met.* 14, 252, &c. Having recovered his

former shape, he is said to have been afterwards killed by a fall from the top of a house, *Ovid. Trist.* 3, 4, 19.; *Martial.* 11, 82.

ELŸMOS. *Vid.* HELYMUS.

EMPEDŌCLES, -is, an illustrious philosopher and poet of Agrigentum, *Lucr.* 1, 717,—735.; *Cic. Orat.* 1, 50. (*G.* 14.). Adj. EMPEDOCLEŪS; *Sallustii Empedoclea*, sc. *pœmata*, poems concerning the philosophy of Empedocles, or written in the manner of Empedocles, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 2, 11. *Nec tam vīgēta mens aut in corde, cerebrove, aut in Empedocleō sanguine demersa jaceat*, Nor can the soul, possessing such vigour and activity, be plunged or lie sunk in the heart or brain, (as some think), nor in the blood, as Empedocles thought, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 17, & 9.

ENCELĀDUS, a giant, the son of *Terra*, struck with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, and buried under mount Aetna, from which volcano he was supposed by the poets to breathe forth flames, and, by turning himself, to shake Sicily with earthquakes, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 578.

ENDYMION, -ōnis, the favourite of Luna or Diana, (*G.* 378.), put for a beautiful young man, *Juvenal.* 10, 318.

ENGONĀSIS, -is, f. (*q. in genibus*), a name given to the constellation Hercules, because represented as on his knees, (*Engonasin vocitant, genibus quia nixa feratur*), *Cic. N. D.* 2, 42.

2. ENNIUS, an ancient poet, born at Rudiae in Calabria, (hence called *Rudius homo*, *Cic. Arch.* 10.), a.u. 513, *Cic. Br.* 18. *Tusc.* 1, 1. who wrote the Roman annals in hexameter verse, in eighteen books, and an epic poem, inscribed to Scipio Africanus the Elder, in both of which he celebrated the exploits of that great commander, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 17. whence Ennius is said to have been so great a favourite with Scipio, that he is supposed to have ordered a statue of Ennius to be erected on his tomb, (*in sepulchro Scipionum putatur is*, sc. Ennius, *esse constitutus e marmore*), *Cic. Arch.* 9. So *Livy*, 38, 56.; *Ovid. Art. Am.* 3, 409.; *Valerius Maximus*,



mus, 8, 14, 1.; Solinus, c. 7. Ennius also composed tragedies, comedies, satires, epigrams, &c. of all which nothing now remains but some scattered fragments. Ennius pretended that the image of Homer had appeared to him in his sleep, and explained to him the nature of things, *Lucr.* 1, 125. or, according to others, he dreamed, that Homer having appeared to him, declared that his soul was transmigrated into the body of Ennius; whence *Cor jubet hoc Ennī, postquam desertuit esse Maenides*, after he gave over dreaming that he was Homer, *Perf.* 6, 10. To this Perseus also alludes, *Prol.* v. 2. Cicero observes, that Ennius, when he awoke, did not say that he had seen Homer, but thought that he had seen him, or thought himself Homer, *Acad.* 4, 27. The words of Ennius himself are, *Vixit Homerus adesse poeta*, ib. 16. These imaginations of Ennius Horace calls *Sonnīa Pythagorēa*, *Ep.* 2, 52. Ennius is said to have borrowed several things from Naevius, who was older than Ennius, but an inferior poet, *Cic. Br.* 19. Ennius died in poverty, at the age of 70, *Cic. Sen.* 7. or 72, as it should seem, from the consuls under whom he is said to have died, *ib.*—Lucretius allows Ennius to have been the first Roman poet of real merit, *Lucr.* 1, 118. Ennius is often quoted with great praise by Cicero, *Or.* 1, 45. *Tusc.* 1, 15. *et alibi passim*. Virgil transcribed many verses from Ennius, *Macrob. Sat.* 6, 1. Horace, by a metonymy, calls the poems of Ennius *Calabrae Pierides*, the Calabrian Muses, *Od.* 4, 8, 20. He says, that Lucilius used to ridicule some of the verses of Ennius, as being inaccurately composed, *Sat.* 1, 10, 54. Ennius is said to have been too fond of wine. He used never to set about describing battles without having first drunk freely, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 7. Horace however allows, that Ennius enriched his native language, by the introduction of new words, *Art. P.* 56. Ovid says that Ennius had great genius, but wanted art, (*Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis*), *Trist.* 2, 424. A-

mor. 1, 15, 19. So Statius calls the muse of Ennius *rudis*, *Silv.* 1. probably alluding both of them to *Rudiae*, the place of his nativity. Quintilian esteems Ennius venerable on account of his antiquity, (*Ennium, sicut sacros vetustate lucos, adoremus, &c.* 10, 1, 88.)—Adj. ENNIANUS.

ENNOSIGAEUS, (i. e. *terram quantiens*), a name of Neptune, *Juvenal.* 10, 182.; *Gell.* 2, 28.

ENŸO, -ūs, a name of Bellōna, the goddess of war, *Sil.* 10, 203. hence *Navalis EnŸo*, a naval battle, *Martial. Spect.* 24. *Cum dubitaret belli civilis EnŸo*, when the fortune of the civil war between Otho and Vitellius was doubtful, *Id.* 6, 32, 1.

Eos, *Eōis*, the goddess of the morning, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 877. put for the morning, *ib.* 4, 389. *Ep.* 3, 57.

Eōus, -i, one of the horses of the sun, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 153. also the morning star, *Virg. G.* 1, 288. adj. eastern, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 466. &c.

EPAMINONDAS, -ae, the celebrated general of the Thebans, (*cum quo Thebanorum gloria et nata est et exincta*, *Justin.* 6, 8.), mortally wounded in the battle of Mantinea, but survived till he heard that his men had defeated the Lacedaemonians, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (*G.* 469.)

E:APHRODĪTUS, the freed man of Nero, *Tac.* 15, 55. who assisted that emperor in killing himself, on which account he was afterwards put to death by Domitian, *Suet. Dom.* 14.; *Plin. Pan.* 53.

EPĀPHUS, the son of Jupiter and Io, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 748.

EPĒUS, the framer of the Trojan horse, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 264.

EPHIALTES, -is, a giant, the son of Neptune, who grew nine inches every month. He was slain by the arrows of Apollo and Diana, *Serv. ad Virg. G.* 1, 282.

EPHŌRUS, an historian, born at Cumae, the scholar of Isocrates, *Cic. Or.* 2, 13, & 23. *Brut.* 56. *Orat.* 51, & 57.

EPHYRE, -es, et -a, -ae, a sea-nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, *Virg. G.* 4, 343.

EPICHĀRIS, a freed woman, who was concerned in a conspiracy against Nero, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 51. but could not be forced by any tortures to discover her accomplices, and chose rather to put an end to her life than confess, *ib.* 57.

EPICARMUS, a Sicilian poet and philosopher in the time of Cicero, whom Plautus is said to have imitated, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 57. His works abounded with excellent maxims, which Cicero mentions, (*praecepta Epicharmi*), *Q. Fr.* 3, 1, 7. He used to say, that the principal requisite in a philosopher was not to believe rashly, *Cic. Att.* 1, 19. *Epicharmium illud teneto, Nervos atque artus sapientiae non temere credere*, *Cic. de Petit. Consul.* c. 10.

EPICRĀTES, -is, a chief man among the Athenians, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 21. The name denotes a supreme ruler, and is applied to Pompey, *Cic. Att.* 2, 3.

EPICŒTUS, a stoic philosopher in the time of Nero, *Gell.* 2, 18. 17, 19. 19, 1. He was born at Hierapŏlis, a town in Phrygia. Being brought to Rome as a slave, he was purchased by Epaphroditus, the freed man of Nero. He is said to have lived to the time of the emperor M. Antoninus, (*Suidas*), who mentions him with great praise, 1, 7. *et* 4, 4. *et* 7, 19. *et* 11, 34, 36, & 37. Gellius calls him *Stoicorum vel maximus*, 1, 2. *maximus philosophorum*, 17, 19. Lucian, who is seldom favourable to philosophers, calls Epictetus an *admirable old man*, and informs us, that his memory was so respected, that his lamp sold for 3000 *drachmae*, (*πρὸς ἀπαιδε τον*). Epictetus used to express the sum of his philosophy in two words, *ἄνεχον καὶ ἀπέχον*, i. e. *justine et abstine*, bear and forbear, *ib.* He was banished from Rome, with all the other philosophers, by Domitian, *Gell.* 19, 1. St Augustine calls him *Nobilissimus Stoicus*, *de civ. Dei*, 9, 5.—Arrian published the dissertations of Epictetus after his death, under the name of ENCHEIRIDION EPICŒTI, *Gell.* 9, 2. which are still extant, and justly held in the highest estimation.

EPICŪRUS, born at Gargettus, a village of Attica, whence he is called *Senior Gargettius*, *Stat. Silv.* 1, 3, 94. He was the scholar of Xenocrates and Plato, and afterwards became the founder of that sect of philosophers who held pleasure to be the supreme good, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 7, &c. — EPICURĒUS, a disciple or follower of Epicurus, *ib. Epicureorum scripta*, *ib.* 1, 2.

EPIGŌNI, (i. e. *postēri*), the sons of the seven chiefs in the first Theban war, (*G.* 432.) by which name a tragedy of Euripides on this subject was called, *Cic. Off.* 1, 31.; *Tusc.* 2, 25. The offspring of the soldiers of Alexander the Great by Persian women got the same name, *Justin.* 12, 4.

EPIMENĪDES, -is, a Cretan poet, contemporary with Solon; said to have slept in a cave fifty-seven years, *Plin.* 7, 52. and to have foretold future events by a kind of inspiration, *Cic. Div.* 1, 18.

EPIMĒTHEUS, (4 syll.), -eos, v. -ei, the son of Japetus, and father of Pyrrha; who is hence called *Epimēthis*, -idis, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 390. (*G.* 435.)

EPIPHĀNES, -is, (i. e. *illustis*), a surname of Antiochus king of Syria. — ¶ 2. An Asiatic prince in the army of Otho, the son of Antiochus, king of Commagēnē; called *rex*, after the manner of the Greeks, who gave the name of ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, not only to kings, but also to their sons, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 25.

EPYŦUS, a king of Alba, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 44.

EPYŦIDES, -ae, v. -is, the governor and companion of Ascanius, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 547.

ERĀTO, -as, one of the nine Muses, invoked by such as wrote on amorous subjects, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 2, 16. put for *Musa*, any muse, or for Calliŏpe, the chief of the Muses, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 37.

ERATOSTHĒNES, -is, a native of Cyrēnē, the scholar of Aristo of Chios, and of Callimachus the poet, illustrious as a philosopher and poet; but chiefly as a geographer and astronomer, *Cic.*



*Cic. Att.* 2, 6. He flourished under Ptolemy Evergêtes, and had the charge of the library of Alexandria, (*G.* 18.)

ERĒBUS, the son of Chaos and Darknefs, (*CALĪGO*), *Hygin. Praef.* the husband of Nox, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 17. —put for the infernal regions, *Virg.* 6, 247.

ERECHTHEUS, -ei, v. -ëos, a king of Athens, (*G.* 419.) whence ERECHTHIS, -idis, the daughter of Erechtheus, i. e. Procris, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 726. ERECHTHĪDAE, -arum, the Athenians, *ib.* 430. *Arce Erechthēae*, the citadel of Athens, *ib.* 8, 547.

ERICTHO, -ūs, a Thessalian woman, noted for her skill in forceries, *Lucan.* 6, 508.; *Ovid. Ep. Sapph.* 139.

ERICTHONIUS, the son of Vulcan, a king of Athens, (*G.* 418.) whence *Populus Erichthonius*, the Athenians, *Propert.* 2, 6, 4. He is said to have invented chariots, *Virg. G.* 3, 113. and the use of silver, *Plin.* 7, 56. He was converted into the constellation *Auriga*, the waggoner, *Hygin. Poet.* 2, 13.

ERIGÖNE, -es, the daughter of Icarus, a native of Attica, (hence called *Marathonia Virgo*, *Stat. Silv.* 5, 3, 74.) who, hearing that her father had been slain by some shepherds, whom he had taught the use of wine, was so overcome with grief, that she is said to have hung herself; but through the commiseration of the gods, was changed into a constellation called *VIRGO*, *Hygin. f.* 130. *Erigonēus canis*, i. e. Maera, the dog of Icarus, who is said to have led Erigönè to the place where the dead body of her father lay, *Apollodor.* 3, 13, 7.; and seeing his mistress dead, pined away, and was changed into the constellation called *Canicula*, the Lesser Dog Star, *Hygin. Poet.* 2, 4.; *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 723.

ERIGÖNUS, a noted painter, *Plin.* 35, 11.

ERINNA, v. -NE, -es, a poetess, the contemporary, and as is thought, the friend of Sappho; mentioned, *Propert.* 2, 3, 22.; *Plin.* 34, 8.

ERINNYS, -jis, a name common to any one of the three Furies, a fury, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 241. et 11, 14.; having her head and arms surrounded with snakes, *ib.* 4, 490. *Patriae communis Erinnyes*, i. e. Helēna, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 573. *Dedecus Aegypti, Latio feralis Erinnyes*, i. e. Cleopatra, *Lucan.* 10, 59.

ERIPHÛLE, -es, v. *Eriphyla*, the sister of Adrastus, king of Argos, and wife of Amphiaraus the augur, who, bribed with a golden necklace by Polyneices, *Apollodor.* 3, 6, 2. or by Adrastus, *Hygin.* 73. discovered the place where her husband lay concealed to avoid going to the war against Thebes, in which he knew that he must perish. Amphiaraus, before he set out, charged his son Alcmaeon to avenge his death; which Alcmaeon did by slaying his mother, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 6, 445.; *Cic. Verr.* 4, 18.; *Inv.* 1, 50. (*G.* 431.)—*Occurrent multae tibi Eriphylae*, you will meet with many Eriphylas, i. e. many as wicked as Eriphyle, *Juv.* 6, 654.

ERIS, -idis, the goddess of strife or discord, *Hygin.* 92.

ERISICHTHON, -ōnis, a Thessalian, the son of Triōpa, who having impiously cut down an oak sacred to Ceres, was by that goddess seized with so voracious hunger, that after having spent his whole patrimony, he at last devoured his own members, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 739,—*ad fin.*

ERO, -ūs. vid. *HERO*.

EROS, -ōtis, a comedian, the scholar of Roscius, *Cic. 2. Rosc.* 11.—¶ 2. The name of a slave, *Cic. Att.* 10, 15.

ERYTHRAS, -ae, a king of Arabia, from whom the Arabian sea, the Arabian and Persian gulfs, were called *Mare Erythraeum*, and by the Latins *Rubrum mare*, *Curt.* 8, 9, 14.; *Plin.* 6, 23.; whence *Lapilli Erythraei*, pearls from any of these seas, *Stat. Silv.* 4, 6, 18. So Tibullus, 3, 3, 17.

ERYX, -jēis, a king of Sicily, the son of Venus and Butes, or according to others, of Venus and Neptune; who used to challenge all strangers to contend



contend with him in boxing, and slew those he vanquished. At last he himself was slain by Hercules, and gave name to the mountain in Sicily where he was buried, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 5, 24, & 759. adj. *Erycinus*.

ETEÓCLES, -is, son of Oedípus, (*Oedípodēs*, -as), and king of Thebes, (*G.* 430.)

Claudius ETRUSCUS, a Roman, raised by Vespasian from a mean rank to the equestrian order, for his services in the Jewish war, *Stat. Silv.* 3, 3, 140, &c. who being banished by Domitian, was attended by his son in his exile. Hence, when he was restored from banishment, the son is said to have been grateful to Domitian, both for being allowed to accompany his father, and to return with him, (*Muneris hoc utrumque tui testatur Etruscus, Esse quod et comiti contigit et reduci*), *Martial.* 6, 83, 7. The grief of the son on the death of his father is celebrated by Statius in a poem, inscribed LACRYMAE ETRUSCI, *Silv.* 3, 3. (*Cum lugeret veris lacrimis senem patrem, i. e. non falsis lacrimis, ut praeſcaae, Ib. Praef.*) and by Martial, 7. 39.—A bath built by this Etruscus is highly extolled by Statius, (*BALNEUM ETRUSCI*), *Silv.* 1, 5. and by Martial, (*De Etrusci thermis*), 6, 42.

EVADNE, -es, the daughter of Iphis, (*Iphías*, -ádis, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 3, 21.) and the wife of Capaneus, whom she was so fond of, that she threw herself on his funeral pile, and perished in the flames, *Propert.* 1, 15, 22. (*G.* 431.)

EVÁGON, a native of Cyprus, of that kind of people called *Ophiogēnes*, who were not hurt by serpents, *Plin.* 28, 3.

EVAGÖRAS, -as, a king of Cyprus, (*G.* 618.)

EVAN, -antis, a name of Bacchus, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 15. hence *Evans*, adj. plur. *Evantes*, raging or exulting like Bacchanals, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 517.; *Propert.* 2, 3, 18.; *Sil.* 1, 101.; and *Evöe*,

*Evöbe*, or *Euöe*, the exclamation used by Bacchanals, *Hor. Od.* 2, 19, 5.; *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 82.

EVANDER, v. -drus, -dri, the son of Mercury and Carmenta, or Carmentis, *Viñtor. de orig. Rom.* c. 5. the grandson of Pallas king of Arcadia, who being forced to fly from his native country by a sedition, passed over into Italy, accompanied by his mother and a number of Arcadians; whence he is called *Rex Arcas*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 102.; *Arcadius duñtor*, *Sil.* 6, 631. He built a few cottages on the top of one of the hills on which Rome afterwards stood, and gave to the place the name of Pallantēum, from one of his progenitors, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 51. or from his native town in Arcadia; whence the mountain was called *Palatium*, or *mons Palatinus*, *Liv.* 1, 5.; *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 470, &c.—Evander is said to have first introduced the knowledge of letters into that country, which wonderful discovery (*miraculum*) made him much respected by the rude inhabitants, and he was still more revered for the supposed divinity or prophetic powers of his mother, *Liv.* 1, 7. Evander also introduced the worship of Pan, Faunus, and other rural deities, *Liv.* 1, 5.; *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 279. et 4, 65. et 5, 90.—*Habebis Evandrum*, you will find me a frugal host or landlord, who will entertain you with as simple fare as Evander did Hercules and Aeneas, *Juvenal.* 11, 61. (*G.* 186.)—Adj. EVANDRIUS; thus *Rēgna Evandria*, the country which Evander ruled, i. e. the territory of Rome, *Sil.* 7, 18. *Evandrius ensis*, the sword of Evander, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 394. *Mons Evandrius*, the Palatine hill, *Claudian Conf. Honor.* 6, 11.

EVANDER, a noted carver, *Acron. ad Horat. Sat.* 1, 3, 91.—¶ 2. A sculptor, *Plin.* 36, 5.

EUCLIDES, -is, a native of Megära, (*Megärēus*), a scholar of Socrates, (*G.* 302.) from whom a sect of ancient philosophers were called MEGARI-

c1, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 42.; *Or.* 3, 17.—  
¶ 2. A geometrician of Alexandria,  
*Cic. Or.* 3, 33.; *Gell.* 6, 10.

EUDĒMUS, a philosopher of Cy-  
prus, intimate with Aristotle, *Cic.*  
*Div.* 1, 25.

EUDOXUS, a scholar of Plato's, a  
celebrated astronomer, *Cic. Div.* 2, 42.  
(*G.* 16.)

EUEMĒRUS, v. *Euemērus*, an an-  
cient historian of Sicily, who wrote  
a book concerning the gods; which  
was translated by Ennius, *Cic. N. D.*  
1, 42.

EVĒNOR, -ōris, a painter, the fa-  
ther and instructor of Parrhasius, *Plin.*  
35, 9.

EUERGĒTES, -is, (*i. e.* *Beneficivus*),  
a title given to three of the Ptole-  
mies, kings of Egypt, on account of  
their services to the Greek states, *Curt.*  
7, 3, 1.; *Juslin.* 12, 5.

EVIUS, a name of Bacchus, *Hor.*  
*Od.* 2, 11, 17.; whence EVIAS, -ādis,  
a female worshipper of Bacchus, a Bac-  
chanal, *Ib.* 3, 25, 9.

EUMAEUS, the swine-herd or shep-  
herd of Ulysses, (*G.* 457.)

EUMĒLUS, the son of Admētus,  
king of Thessaly, by his wife Alce-  
tis; and father of Parthenōpē, the  
founder of Naples; who is hence call-  
ed EUMĒLIS, -īdis, the daughter of  
Eumēlus, *Stat. Silv.* 4, 8, 49.—¶  
2. A Trojan, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 664.

EUMĒNES, -is, a native of Cardia,  
one of the principal officers of Alexan-  
der the Great, and the only faithful  
adherent to the family of that prince  
after his death, *Nep. in Vit.* (*G.* 471.)  
—¶ 2. The name of several kings  
of Pergāmus, *Liv.*

EUMĒNIS, -īdis, any one of the Fu-  
ries, a fury, *Sil.* 2, 559.; *Lucan.* 1,  
571. plur. EUMENĪDES.

EUMOLPUS, the first chief priest of  
Ceres at Eleusis; whose descendants,  
called EUMOLPĪDÆ, -arum, continued  
to enjoy that office for many ages,  
(*G.* 420.)

EUNĒUS, v. -os, -i, the son of Jā-  
son and Hypsipylē, *Hygin.* 15, & 273.  
the twin-brother of Thoas; whence

they are called *Jāsonīdæ juvenes*, *Stat.*  
*Theb.* 6, 340. THOAS was named  
from his maternal grandfather, and EU-  
NEOS, (*ex eu, bene, et navigo*),  
was so called, that his name might be  
a good omen of a prosperous voyage to  
the Argonauts, (*omine dictus Argōo*),  
*Ib.* 343.

EUNUS, a Syrian by birth, who ha-  
ving roused his fellow-slaves in Sicily  
to attempt to regain their liberty, soon  
collected an army of 60,000 men, with  
which he defeated several Roman ge-  
nerals sent against him, but was at last  
crushed by Perperna, *Flor.* 3, 19.

EUPHORBUS, the son of Panthōus,  
(*Panthōides, -ae*), who was the first  
that wounded Patroclus, *Homer. Il.* 16,  
809. and was afterwards killed by Mene-  
laus, *Ib.* 17, 43. Pythagoras pretended  
that his soul had animated the body of  
Euphorbus, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 161. and  
therefore, observing the shield of Eu-  
phorbus in a temple, he pulled it down,  
as having been once his own, *Hor. Od.*  
1, 28, 11.

EUPHORION, -ōnis, a tragic poet,  
born at Chalcis, (*Chalcidenfis*), *Cic.*  
*Div.* 2, 64.; *Tusc.* 3, 19.

EUPHRĀNOR, -ōris, an excellent fla-  
tuary, *Plin.* 34, 8. and painter, *Id.* 35,  
11.; *Juvenal.* 3, 217.

EUPŌLIS, -īdis, v. -is; accusf. -īdem.  
v. -in, an ancient comic poet of A-  
thens, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 1. et 2, 3, 12.  
*Pers.* 1, 124.

EURIPĪDES, -is, a celebrated A-  
thenian tragic poet, born at Sala-  
mis on the day that Xerxes was de-  
feated by the Greeks; the scholar  
and friend of Socrates. Nineteen of  
his tragedies remain. Cicero speaks  
of him with the highest praise, *Fam.*  
16, 18. So Quintilian, 10, 1, 67,  
&c. While he was at the court of  
Archelaus, king of Macedonia, with  
whom he lived on terms of familiarity,  
returning one night from supper with  
that prince, he was torn by dogs, set  
on him by some invidious person, and  
died of his wounds, *Gell.* 15, 20.—  
*EURIPIDEUM carmen*, a poem of Euri-  
pides, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 59.

EURŌPA, v. -PE, -es, the daughter of Agēnor, carried off by Jupiter in the shape of a bull, (*G.* 384.) the mother of Minos; who is hence called *Dux Europæus*, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 23.

EURYĀLUS, the friend of Nisus, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 295, &c.—¶ 2. A play-actor, *Juvenal.* 6, 81.

EURYBĀTES, -æe, a native of Ithaca, whom Agamemnon sent with Talchibius to bring Briseïs from the tent of Achilles, *Ovid. Ep.* 3, 9.

EURYBIĀDES, -is, a Lacedæmonian, the commander in chief of the Græcian fleet against Xerxes, (*G.* 334.)

EURYDĀMAS, -antis, (i. e. *latè-dominator*,) a surname of Hercules, *Ovid. in Ibion.* 331.; *Sil.* 2, 186.

EURYDICE, -es, the wife of Orpheus, to recover whom, when dead, he is said to have gone down to the infernal regions, *Virg. G.* 4, 486, &c. (*G.* 371.) —¶ 2. The wife of Amyntas, king of Macedonia, and mother of Philip; who attempted to destroy her husband, that she might marry her son-in-law, *Justin.* 7, 4.

EURYLOCHUS, one of the companions of Ulysses, who alone did not taste the potions of Circe, and therefore was not transformed into the shape of a swine, like the rest, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 286.

EURŸMĀCHUS, one of the suitors of Penelope, *Ovid. Ep.* 1, 92.

EURYMĒDON, -ontis, (i. e. *latè imperans*,) a son of Faunus engaged in the Theban war, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 32.

EURŸMUS, the father of Telēmus, the augur, who is hence called *Eurymides*, -æe, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 771.

EURYNŌME, -es, the wife of Orchāmus, king of the Achæmenians in Arabia, and mother of Leucothōcē, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 210, &c.—¶ 2. The daughter of Doryclus, and wife of Codrus, *Val. Illeg.* 2, 136.—¶ 3. The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, *Apollodor.* 1, 2, 2. the mother of the Graces by Jupiter, *Id.* 1, 3, 1.

EURYONE, -es, the daughter of Amyntas king of Macedonia, who saved

her father from being cut off by the snares of her mother, *Justin.* 7, 4.

EURŸPYLUS, the son of Euaemon, from Ormenium, a city of Thessaly, who accompanied Agamemnon to the Trojan war with forty ships, *Homer. Il.* 2, 737. called *Ferox*, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 357.—¶ 2. A skilful Græcian augur, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 114.

EURYSTHĒNES, -is, the twin-brother of Procles, who were both joint kings of Lacedæmon, *Cic. Div.* 2, 43.

EURYSTHEUS, (three syll.) -ei, v. -eos, the son of Sthenēlus, and grandson of Perseus king of Argos, who was destined by the fates to command Hercules, *Homer. Il.* 19, 98, &c. *Odys.* 11, 619. though greatly inferior to him in merit; whence he is called *deterior herus*, sc. *Herculis*, *Catull.* 66, 114. At the instigation of Juno, he imposed on Hercules his twelve labours, (*G.* 398.) Hence he is called *durus*, *Virg. G.* 3, 4. and *cruentus*, *Senec. Herc. Oct.* 1973. Cicero mentions a tragedy of Euripides, in which Hercules is represented as having slain the sons of Eurytheus, *Acad.* 4, 28.

EURŸTUS, king of Oechalia, slain by Hercules, because he refused to give to Hercules his daughter Iōlē, (called *EurŸtis*, -idis, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 395.) according to promise, (*G.* 402.)

EURŸTUS, a skilful artist, who made a suit of armour for Pallas, the son of Evander, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 499.—¶ 2. One of the Argonauts, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 311.—¶ 3. A son of Lycæon, the brother of Pandarus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 495.

EUTERPE, -es, one of the nine Muses, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 33. (*G.* 368.)

EUTHYCRĀTES, -is, a renowned painter, the son of Lyſippus, *Plin.* 34, 8.—¶ 2. A statuary, *Id.* 4, 8.

EUTHYMĒDES, -is, a painter, *Plin.* 35, 11.

EUTRAPĒLUS, a name given to Volumnus, the friend of Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 2. from his great politeness, wit, and turn for raillery, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32, & 33. supposed to be the same  
 11 who



who is mentioned by Horace, *Ep.* 1, 18, 31.

EUTROPIUS, a Latin historian, who lived in the time of Julian, whom he attended in his unfortunate expedition against the Parthians, *Eutrop.* 10, 16. He addressed his history to Valens, *Praef.*

EUTYCHE, -es, a woman of Tralles in Lydia, (*Tralliana*), who had thirty children, twenty of whom attended her funeral, *Plin.* 7, 3.

EUTYCHIDES, -is, a freedman of Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 4, 15.—¶ 2. A statuary, *Plin.* 34, 8.

EXAGON, one of that kind of people called *Psylli*, who having come to Rome as an ambassador, and a report having spread, that no serpent would bite him, he was, for the sake of an experiment, thrown, by the order of the consuls, into a cask full of serpents, where, to the astonishment of all, he remained quite unhurt, *Plin.* 28, 3.

## F.

FABIUS, the name of an illustrious patrician gens. (FABIA GENS, *Ovid.* *Pont.* 4, 6, 9.) one of the noblest in Rome, (*Ultra Fabios gradus cognominis nullus est*, *Id.* *Fast.* 1, 605.)—divided into several families; the *Vibulani*, *Ambusti*, *Maximi*, *Pictores*, *Dorsones*, *Labeones*, *Gurgites*, and *Buteones*. The FABII are said to have been descended from FABIVS, the son of Hercules, *Plutarch.* in *Fab. Max.* p. 174. by Vin-duna, the daughter of Evander, (*Arcas*, i. e. *Arcadia puella*,—*regia virgo*.) *Sil.* 6, 633. Hence the family of the *Fabii* is called *Herculea gens*, *Ovid.* *F.* 2, 237.—So *Fabius Tiryntia proles*, the offspring of Hercules, *Sil.* 2, 3. *Natus in Herculeo Fabius lares*, in the house of Hercules, *Juvenal.* 8, 14. But others derive the name from some one of the family who paid particular attention to the cultivation of beans, (*fabae*.) *Plin.* 18, 1.—FABIUM nomen, the name or family of the *Fabii*, *Liv.* 2, 42.—The Fabian gens by itself alone, a. u. 275, undertook to carry on war against the *Vejentes*, which

they did for some time with success. At last, being brought into an ambuscade, they were all cut off to the number of 306, *Liv.* 2, 48,—51. *Ovid* makes only 300, *Fast.* 2, 196, & 203; *Pont.* 1, 2, 3. So *Silius Italicus*, 2, 4, et 6, 637. This disaster happened on the 18th July, (xv. *Kal. Sextil.*) a. u. 277, near the river *Cremēra*; whence that day, which was ever after held as an unlucky day, was called *DIES CREMERENSIS*, and in future times more frequently *ALLIENSIS*, because the defeat of the Romans by the Gauls under *Brennus*, at *Allia*, happened on the same day, *Liv.* 6, 1; *Tac. Hist.* 2, 91. It is said that there was only one boy of the Fabian family left, from whom the illustrious men of that name, who afterwards appeared, were descended, *Liv.* 2, 50 f.; *Ovid.* *Fast.* 2, 239.—*FABIA tribus*, a tribe called from the name of the *Fabii*, *Hor.* *Ep.* 1, 6, 52.

2. *FABIUS*, the only one who survived the destruction of his family at *Cremēra*, was three times consul, *Liv.* 3, 1, 2, & 22. and one of the decemvirs, *ib.* 36. after which he was banished, *ib.* 58.

2. *FABIUS Rullus* vel *Rullianus*, five times consul, *Liv.* 8, 38. et 10, 22. dictator, *Id.* 9, 22. and censor, *ib.* 46. He gained several victories over the *Samnites*, *Tuscans*, and *Umbrians*, *Liv.* 8, 30, 9, 23, & 41. et 10, 14. He obtained his first victory over the *Samnites* when master of horse to *Papirius Cursor*, the dictator; in whose absence *Fabius* fought that successful battle contrary to orders; for which *Papirius* would have punished him with death, but was prevented, *Liv.* 8, 29,—23.—*Fabius*, when censor, included all the poorer citizens in the four city-tribes, whereas formerly they used to vote in all the tribes promiscuously; on which account he got the surname of *MAXIMUS*, *Liv.* 9, 46.

2. *FABIUS Maximus Gurgēs*, the son of *Rullus* or *Rullianus*, consul a. 461, *Liv.* 10, 47. Being sent against the *Samnites*, he was defeated with great

lofs, fo that the fenate thought of depriving him of his command, but the father deprecated that indignity, promifing to ferve as his fon's lieutenant. By his advice and affiftance the fon gained a complete victory, took Pontius the Samnite general, and having led him in triumph, ungeneroufly ordered him to be beheaded, *Liv. Epit.* 11.

2. **FABIUS Maximus**, called *Verucōfus*, from a wart on his upper lip, the grandfon of Rullus, *Liv.* 30, 26. Plutarch makes him the great-grandfon, *in vit. Fab. Max.* He alfo was five times conful. In his firft confulship, a. 521, he triumphed over the Ligurians, *Plutarch. in Vita ejus.* After the taking of Saguntum by Annibal, he was fent at the head of an embaffy to Carthage, to demand whether what Annibal had done, was by public authority or not. An ambiguous anfwer being returned by one of the principal Carthaginian fenators, Fabius, having formed his *toga* into a hollow, (*finu ex toga facto*,) faid, "Here we bring you peace and war; take which of the two you pleafe." The Carthaginians upon this, calling out fiercely, "That he might give which he chofe," Fabius, having as it were poured out what was in the hollow of his robe, (*finu effufo*,) faid, "That he gave them war," *Liv.* 21, 18. So *Sil.* 2, 384.; *Flor.* 2, 6.

After the dreadful defeat at the Trasimene lake, Fabius being created dictator or prodictator, was fent againft Annibal, whofe impetuofity he checked by declining battle, (*cunctando*, i. e. *prælium detrectando*, *Liv.* 22, 12.), on which account he got the furname of **CUNCTATOR**; whence Virgil fays, *Quò fefsum* (i. e. *me*,) *rapitis, Fabii. Tu Maximus ille es, Unus qui nobis cunctando reftituis rem*, A. 6, 846. The laft verfe Virgil borrowed from Ennius, (*Qui cecinit viâtrices moras Fabii*, i. e. *Fabium Cunctatorem*, *Propert.* 3, 3, 9.), to which Ovid alfo alludes, *Faſt.* 2, 242. At one time Fabius had fo hemmed in Annibal, that he could not have eſcaped without one of thoſe ſtratagems

for which that great general was remarkable. *Vid. Liv.* 22, 16, & 17.; *Nep.* 22, 5.; *Plutarch. in Fabio.* Fabius having been recalled to Rome to perform ſome ſacred rites, Minucius, his maſter of horſe, in his abſence gained ſome advantage over Annibal. For this reaſon the people diſapproving the dictator's dilatory conduct, by an unprecedented act, made Minucius equal in command with him. Fabius ſhewed no reſentment at this indignity; but when Minucius, by his raſhneſs, had brought himſelf and his army into the greateſt danger, Fabius haſtened to their relief and reſcued them. Minucius having gratefully acknowledged his deliverance, again chearfully ſubmitted himſelf to the command of Fabius; who, at the expiration of fix months, reſigned the dictatorship, *ib.* 16, —31. After the overthrow at Cannæ, every thing was regulated by the advice of Fabius, *ib.* 55. Next year, upon the death of one of the conſuls, Fabius was ſubſtituted in his room, *Liv.* 23, 31. and re-eleſted the following year with Marcellus, *Liv.* 24, 9. Fabius was ſucceeded in the conſulate by his ſon of the ſame name, who was created conſul in his abſence, *ib.* 43. under whom Fabius ſerved as lieutenant, *ib.*—When Annibal led his army to Rome, Fabius gave his opinion againſt raiſing the ſiege of Capua, *Liv.* 26, 8. Fabius, in his fifth conſulſhip, a. 545, was choſen prince of the ſenate, *Liv.* 27, 13. and retook Tarentum, *ib.* 18.; *Cic. Br.* 18. *Or.* 2, 67. — Fabius ſtrongly oppoſed Scipio's plan of transferring the war into Africa, *Liv.* 28, 40. but his oppoſition being thought to proceed not merely from caution, but partly from envy, was in vain, *ib.* 45. When the news of Scipio's ſplendid victories in Africa were brought to Rome, Fabius ſtill perſiſted in his opinion. He did not live to ſee Scipio's final ſucceſs. He died at an advanced age, *Liv.* 30, 26. about the time that Annibal left Italy, *Plutarch. ib.* Fabius was called the *Shield* and

and Marcellus the *Sword* of the Roman people, *Flor.* 2, 6.—FABIANI *milites*, the soldiers of Fabius; put for brave well-disciplined troops, *Nep.* 11, 2.

C. FABIUS, who first got the firname of PICTOR, from his skill in painting, a. u. 450, *Plin.* 35, 4.

Q. FABIUS PICTOR, C. F. C. N. an ancient historian, (*historicus, annalium scriptor*, *Cic. Or.* 2, 12. *Div.* 1, 26.), who lived in the time of the second Punic war, *Liv.* 22, 7. add. 1, 44. 2, 40. 8, 30. 10, 37. After the battle of Cannae, he was sent to Delphi to consult the oracle how the divine wrath might be appeased, *Liv.* 22, 57. et 23, 11.

Numerius FABIUS PICTOR, supposed to be the son of the former, who wrote the annals of Rome in Greek, *Cic. Div.* 1, 21.

Q. FABIUS Aemilianus, the grandson of Paulus Aemilius, *Vell.* 2, 10. and brother to Scipio Africanus, the younger, *Plin.* 33, 11. who conquered the Allobroges, *Plin. ib.* et 7, 50. from whose spoils he built an arch, called Fornix FABIANUS, *Cic. Or.* 2, 66.; *Ad.* 1. in *Verr.* 7. et *ibi* *Ascon.*

Q. FABIUS Maximus, made consul by Caesar only for the three last months of the year, (*Vid.* TREBONIUS.) He died on the last day of his office, *Dio*, 43, 46. *Vid.* CANINIUS.

FABIUS Lupercus, one of the priests of Pan, *Propert.* 4, 1, 26. who were divided into two classes, called *Fabiani* and *Quintiliani* from their first chiefs, (*a praepositis suis*,) Festus. The *Fabii* were the friends of Remus, and the *Quintilii*, of Romulus, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 375, &c.

FABIA, a vestal virgin, the sister of Terentia the wife of Cicero; who was accused of incest with Catiline, but acquitted, *Ascon. in Cic. in Toga Candida.*

FABRICIUS, vel *Fabritius*, the name of a plebeian gens.—Pons FABRICIUS, a bridge which joined the city to an island in the Tiber, built by some one of this family, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 36.

C. FABRICIUS *Luscinus*, a celebrated Roman general against Pyrrhus, remarkable for his integrity and contempt of riches, (*G.* 232, &c.) *Cic. Off.* 1, 4, & 12. et 3, 15, & 22. *Br.* 14. *Tusc.* 3, 23.; *Liv. Epit.* 13, & 14.; *Plutarch. in Pyrrh.*; *Vall. Max.* 4, 3.; *Aurel. Viâ. Vir. Ill.* 35.—¶ 2. A praetor, a. 559, *Liv.* 33, 42, & 43. one of the lieutenants of Scipio Asiaticus, *Id.* 37, 4.

Q. FABRICIUS, a tribune, who proposed the law for restoring Cicero from banishment, *Cic. Sext.* 35.; *Red. in Sen.* 8.

Q. FADIVS, a freed man, (*libertinus homo*,) the father of Fulvia, the wife of Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 2. called BAMBALIO, *ib.* 36. on account of his fluttering or hesitating manner of speaking, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 6.

T. FADIVS, quaestor when Cicero was consul, *Cic. Red. in Sen.* 8. tribune in the consulship of Lentulus Spinther, *Cic. Att.* 3, 23. afterwards banished by what was thought an unjust sentence, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 18.

C. FALCIDIUS, a tribune, and the year after a lieutenant, *Cic. Manil.* 19.

C. FANNIUS, the son-in law of Laelius, who wrote annals, *Cic. Br.* 21. and a history, not inelegant, *ib.* 26, & 87. *Tusc.* 4, 17. *Leg.* 1, 4. of which M. Brutus made an abridgment, *Epitome Fanniana* vel *Fannianorum*, *Cic. Att.* 12, 5.—¶ 2. A tribune, *Cic. Sext.* 53. one of the *Pontifices*, *Id. Har.* R. 8. He was appointed by the senate to command in Sicily, at the beginning of the civil war, *Cic. Att.* 7, 15. After the death of Caesar, he was sent to Cneius, the son of Pompey, to advise him to go to Mutina and relieve D. Brutus, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 6.

FANNIUS, a contemptible poet in the time of Horace, vain of his own compositions, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 21.

M. FAUCIUS, a Roman *eques*, one of the magistrates of Arpinum, (*decurio Arpinatum*,) *Cic. Fam.* 13, 11.

FAUNUS, a rural deity, who was supposed to foretell future events, *Cic.*



N. D. 3, 6. There were many of these rural divinities, *Agrestium numina*, *Fauni*, Virg. G. 1, 10. *Rustica numina*, *Fauni*, Ovid. 1, 193.; Cic. N. D. 2, 2. Div. 1, 45, & 50.—*Littora Fauni*, the shore of the Trasimene lake, Sil. 5, 627. (G. 380, & 381.) —¶ 2. A king of Latium, the son of Picus and grandson of Saturn, the father of Latinus, Virg. Aen. 7, 48. whence FAUNIGENAE, -arum, the Latins or Italians descended from Faunus, Sil. 8, 357.

FAVONIUS, a great imitator of Cato, so that he was called his ape, (*Simia Catonis*,) Val. Max. 2, 10. cruelly put to death by Augustus, after the battle of Philippi, Suet. Aug. 13.

FAUSTULUS, chief shepherd to king Procas, who preserved and brought up Romulus and Remus, Liv. 1, 4, & 5.

FAUSTUS, a *praenomen* given by Sulla to a son born to him after he was made dictator, on account of his wonderful success, *Plutarch. in Sull.* c. 67. Cicero often calls him by this name, *Sull.* 19. *Cluent.* 34. *Vat.* 14. *Att.* 4, 10. et 9, 1, —FAUSTA, the daughter of Sulla, the twin-sister of Faustus, *Plutarch. ib.* the wife of Milo, Cic. *Att.* 5, 8.

FERETRIUS, a name given to Jupiter by Romulus, from his bringing (*quod ferebat*) the spoils of Aenon, king of the Caeninenfes, whom he had slain in single combat, to the temple of that God, suspended on a frame, (*fere-tro*,) Liv. 1, 10. or from *ferire*: *Omine quod certo dux ferit ense ducem*, Propert. 4, 11, 46.

FERONIA, a nymph of Campania, the mother of Herilus, Virg. Aen. 8, 564. a goddess worshipped at Anxur, *ib.* 7, 800. where a fountain was consecrated to her, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 24. said to be the goddess of freedmen, because slaves, when made free, shaved their head, and received a cap from their master in her temple, *Serv. ad. Virg. Aen.* 8, 564. whence we read of the freedwomen (*libertinae*) being ordered to contribute money according to their abilities, out of which a present might

be made to Feronia, *Liv.* 22, 1. The temple of Feronia was enriched with numerous gifts from the neighbouring people, *Liv.* 26, 11. whence she is called *dives*, Sil. 13, 84. It was plundered of all its riches by Annibal, when he led his army from Rome, *Liv. ib.*

FIDIUS, or *Dius*, v. *Deus FIDIUS*, a name of Hercules, as being the god of faith or truth, (*deus fidei*), *per Deum Fidium*, by Hercules, the god of truth, or of honour, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 48. *Medius Fidius*, i. e. *Me deus fidei*, sc. *juvet*, May Hercules, the god of honour or of truth, assist me. The same with *Mehercle*, i. e. *Me Hercules*, sc. *juvet*, a common and solemn oath among the Romans, *Sallust. Cat.* 36.; *Liv.* 22, 59.; *Plin. Ep.* 4, 3 f. & 10, 47.

C. FIDICULANIUS *Falcula*, a senator, Cic. *Caecin.* 10.; *Cluent.* 37.

M. FIDUSIUS, a senator, who was first proscribed by Sylla, but had the good fortune to escape. He was thirty-three years after proscribed by Antony, and put to death, *Plin.* 7, 43.; *Dio*, 47, p. 333.

C. Marcus FIGULUS, created consul with P. Scipio Nasica, a. 592.; but on account of some informality in their election, they were both obliged to abdicate their office, Cic. N. D. 2, 4. Div. 2, 35. Figulus was afterwards consul with Lentulus, a. 598. Cic. Br. 20.—¶ 2. Consul with L. Caesar, a. 689, Cic. Att. 1, 2. whose sepulchre was very sumptuous, Cic. Leg. 2, 25.

P. Nigidius FIGULUS, a Roman senator, remarkable for his knowledge in astrology, *Lucan.* 1, 639. *vid. NIGIDIUS.*

C. Flavius FIMBRIA, consul with Marius, a. 649. Cic. Rabir. 7. Off. 3. 19. Having afterwards gone into Asia as lieutenant to L. Valerius Flaccus, the consul, who was sent by Cinna to carry on the war against Mithridates in place of Sulla, Fimbria, on account of some offence, slew Flaccus, defeated the forces of Mithridates in several engagements,

engagements, and at one time was near taking that king himself. But Sulla having passed over into Asia, and made peace with Mithridates, Fimbria being deserted by his troops, put an end to his days by the assistance of a slave, *Liv. Epit. 82, & 83.*

FLACCUS, a surname of the *Fulvii* and *Fabrii*, said to have been given them from their broad and loose ears, (*ex flaccis auribus*), *Plin. 11, 37 l. 50. vid. Fulvius et Valerius.*

C. FLAMINIUS, vel FLAMINI-NUS, twice consul, a. u. 530, & 536. In his second consulate he perished in the unfortunate battle at the Thrasymene lake against Hannibal, which he fought in contempt of the auspices, *Cic. Nat. D. 2, 3. Div. 1, 35, et 2, 33.; Liv. 22, 4,—6.; Flor. 2, 7.* When censor he paved the *Via Flaminia*, and laid out the *Circus Flaminius*; *Festus. Liv. Epit. 20. et 23, 23.—Flaminiana ostenta*, the omens slighted by Flaminius, *Cic. Div. 2, 31.*

T. Quintius FLAMININUS, v. *Flaminius*, a consul who conquered Philip king of Macedonia in the battle at Cynocephalæ, *Cic. Mur. 14.; Liv. 33, 7, &c.*

L. Quintius FLAMININUS, the brother of the former, under whom he commanded the fleet, *Liv. 32, 16.* He was afterwards consul, *Id. 35, 10.* He was expelled from the senate by Cato, when censor, on account of his criminal conduct, *Liv. 39, 42.; Cic. Sen. 12.* He however still continued to enjoy the honour of priesthood, *Liv. 43, 11.*

C. FLAVIUS, the son of a freedman, the scribe or secretary of Appius Claudius, who stole or copied the book of Appius, in which the forms of process in courts of law, (*actiones*), and the legal days for administering justice, were arranged; and published them to the people, from whom all these things were then concealed by the patricians; whence the book of Flavius was called *Jus Civile Flavianum*, *Cic. Or. 1, 41. Mur.*

11. *Att. 6, 1. Gell. 6, 9.; Plin. 33, 1 l. 6.; Val. Max. 2, 5, 2.* In return for this service, Flavius was made curule aedile by the people, *Liv. 9, 46.*

M. FLAVIUS, a tribune, who proposed a bill to the people, (*Flavia rogatio*), about punishing the people of Tusculum, *Liv. 8, 37.* At the funeral of his mother he made a distribution of raw flesh (*visceratio*) to the people, *ib. 22.*

L. FLAVIUS, a tribune in the consulship of Metellus and Afranius, who proposed an Agrarian law, but could not get it passed, *Cic. Att. 1, 18, & 19.; Dio, 37, 52.*—He was elected praetor in the consulship of Caesar and Bibulus, *Cic. 2, Fr. 1, 2, 2.;* an adherent of Caesar's in the civil war, *Cic. Att. 10, 1.*

Titus FLAVIUS *Vespasianus*, the tenth Roman emperor, descended of mean parents; whence that part of the gens *Flavia*, from which he was descended, is said to have been obscure, and without any images of ancestors, i. e. none of Vespasian's ancestors had enjoyed any curule office, *Suet. Vesp. 1.*—FLAVIANI, the adherents or favourers of Vespasian, *Tac. Hist. 3, 7, & 23.* So *Flavianæ partes*, the party of Vespasian, *ib. 1, & 13.* *Flavianus exercitus*, the army of Vespasian, *ib. 63.*—FLAVIUS *ultimus*, i. e. the emperor Domitian, the last of the Flavii, *Juvenal. 4, 37.* called *calvus Nero*, the bald Nero, *ib. 38.* on account of his cruelty and baldness, *Suet. Dom. 10, & 18.* He degenerated so much from Vespasian his father, and Titus his brother, that Martial, who had often grossly flattered Domitian, is said to have written the following distich on him after his death; in the form of an address to the Flavian family, *Flavia gens, quantum tibi tertius abstulit heres, (i. e. Domitianus.) Penè fuit tanti, non habuisse duos, (i. e. Vespasianum et Titum), Scholiast. in Juvenal. ibid.*—FLAVIA *templa*, the temple of Jupiter in the Capitol, rebuilt by Domitian, *Martial. 9, 4, 12.*  
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et *ib.* 35, 2. and a temple which Domitian built in honour of the Flavian family, *Suet. Dom.* 17. — *Collegium FLAVIALIUM*, a body of priests appointed by Domitian to take care of the temple, and to perform sacred rites to the deified *Flavii*, *ib.* 4.

FLORA, the goddess of flowers. *FLORALIS flamen*, the priest of Flora, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3. *FLORALE fessum*, the festival of Flora, *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 195. — but oftener *FLORALIA*, -ium, festival days kept in honour of Flora, which began on the 28th of April, (*iv. Kal. Maii*), and continued to the end of the month, *Plin.* 18, 29. *Floraliciae ferae*, hares, goats, and other animals exhibited by the aediles at the festival of Flora, *Martial.* 8, 67, 4.

FONTEJA *gens*, a plebeian, family, into which Clodius, the enemy of Cicero, was adopted by P. FONTEJUS, a man younger than himself, *Cic. Dom.* 13, 19, & 44. — *FONTEJANUM nomen Clodio adoptato inditum*, *Cic. Resp. Arusp.* 57. — M. FONTEJUS, governor of Gaul for three years after his praetorship, *Cic. Att.* 4, 15. in defence of whom Cicero delivered an oration, *Font.* 1, &c. — FONTEJA, his sister, a vestal virgin, *Cic. Font.* 17.

FONTEJUS *Capito*, a friend of Antony's, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 32.

T. FONTEJUS *Capito*, a praetor, *Liv.* 40, 59.; governor of Spain, *Id.* 41, 2, & 19.

FONTINĀLIS, a god who presided over fountains, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 17. *FONTINALIA*, -ium, a festival celebrated in honour of fountains, when chaplets of flowers were thrown into them, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

FORNĀX, -ācis, a goddess, whose festival (*FORNACĒLIA*, -ium), was not stated, (*flata*), but appointed (*indicta*) by the *Curio Maximus*, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 527, &c. *Festus*.

FORTŪNA, the goddess fortune, worshipped in various places; at Rome, *Liv.* 2, 40. 10. 46. 24, 47, &c. at Praeneste, *Liv.* 23, 19.; *Cic. Div.* 2, 41. *Leg.* 2, 11.; at Antium, *Hor.*

*Od.* 1, 35, 1. and, as Pliny says, by the whole world, 2, 7. — *Nos te, nos facimus, Fortuna, deam caeloque locamus*, *Juvenal.* 2, 366. Fortune was represented as blind, *Plin. ib. et* 13, 5.; *Cic. Amic.* 15. One of her chief appendages was a wheel, *Cic. Pis.* 10.; *Tibull.* 1, 6, 32.

FRONTO, -ōnis, a learned man, who taught the emperor M. Antoninus philosophy.

Mettus, v. *Mettius FUFFETIUS*, dictator of the Albans, who having acted perfidiously to Tullus Hostilius, was by his order tied to two carriages, and his body torn to pieces, *Liv.* 1, 28.; *Virg. Aen.* 8, 642.

FUFIDIUS, an orator, *Cic. Brut.* 29.

FUFIUS, the name of a Roman *gens*, often confounded with *Fusus* by the editors of Cicero.

FULVIA, the wife, first of Clodius, the enemy of Cicero; next of Curio, and then of Antony, *Flor.* 4, 5.; *Paterc.* 2, 74. adj. *FULVIANUS*, *Plin.* 26, 8.

FULVIUS, the name of a *gens*, which originally came from Tusculum, *Cic. Planc.* 8.

L. FULVIUS, consul a. 432, *Liv.* 8, 38, the first of that name who obtained any office at Rome. The Tusculans had rebelled against the Romans, *ib.* 14, & 37. and Fulvius, who was consul of Tusculum, having come over to the Romans, was invested with the same honour at Rome; and is said to have been the only person who the same year in which he had been an enemy, triumphed at Rome over those whose consul he had been, *Plin.* 7, 43 f. 44. But this seems inconsistent with Livy's account. He was afterwards master of horse under Q. Aemilius, *Liv.* 9, 21.

Q. FULVIUS *Flaccus*, several times consul and once dictator in the second Punic war, *Liv.* 27, 6. He took Capua, and put to death eighty of the principal senators, contrary to the opinion of App. Claudius, who had a joint command with him in conducting the siege, and



and without reading the decree of the senate; which a messenger had just brought him from Rome, to stop the punishment, *Liv.* 26, 15, & 16. Cicero says, that Capua was taken when Fulvius and Fabius Maximus were consuls, *Rull.* 2, 33. But according to Livy, Fulvius was then proconsul, *ib.* When Annibal led his army to Rome, Fulvius followed with part of the troops that besieged Capua, leaving the rest with Claudius, *Liv.* 26, 8.; *Sil.* 12, 571. — Fulvius was some time after made dictator, to hold the *comitia*; in which, notwithstanding opposition from the tribunes, he himself and Fabius were made consuls, *Liv.* 27, 6. Fulvius was censor with A. Posthumus, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 41.

*M. FULVIUS Nobilior*, a consul who triumphed over the Aetolians, *Liv.* 37, 50. *et* 39, 5. He built a temple to the Muses and Hercules from the spoils, *Cic. Arch.* 11. and brought from Ambracia a picture of the Muses by Zeuxis, to adorn it, *Plin.* 35, 10. He carried Ennius along with him to Aetolia, *Cic. ib. et Tusc.* 1, 2. He was censor with M. Lepidus, a. 574.; *Liv.* 40, 45, & c.; *Cic. Prov. Cons.* 9.

*Q. FULVIUS Flaccus*, a great favourite with the people; so that after being elected curule aedile, upon the death of a praetor, he would have been chosen praetor in his room, though it was unprecedented, had not L. Porcius, the consul, and the senate, prevented it, *Liv.* 39, 39. by forbidding any election to be made. Two years after, a. 572, being regularly elected, *ib.* 56. he got the province of Hither Spain, *Id.* 40, 1. where he conquered the Celtiberians, and ravaged their country, *ib.* 30,—33. Upon his return to Rome, he was chosen one of the *Pontifices*, *ib.* 42. and soon after made consul, while he staid without the city previous to his triumph; and on the day after his election entered the city in triumph, *ib.* 43. When censor, he took the marble tiles or flags from the temple of La-

cinian Juno, to cover a temple which he was building to Equestrian Fortune at Rome, in consequence of a vow he had made in the Cantabrian war; but this being universally disapproved of, he was obliged to restore them, *Liv.* 42, 3. (G. 179.) Next year, being overwhelmed with grief on account of the death of a son, he strangled himself. It was thought that Juno had deprived him of his judgment for having unroofed her temple, *ib.* 28.

*M. FULVIUS FLACCUS*, consul a. 619, being sent to the assistance of the people of Marseilles, he is said to have been the first that subdued the *Ligures* beyond the Alps, *Liv. Epit.* 60. Having afterwards joined C. Gracchus, he was on that account slain by Opimius, the consul, with his son, *Appian. B. C.* 1. p. 360 (*occisus est cum liberis*), *Cic. Cat.* 1, 2. his house levelled with the ground, and the area declared to be the property of the public, (*ejus domus eversa et publicata est*), *Cic. Dom.* 48. — *FLACCIANA AREA*, the area on which the house of Flaccus stood, *Val. Max.* 6, 3, 1.

*C. FUNDANIUS*, a friend of Cicero's, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 1, 2, 3. the father-in law of Varro, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2.

*C. FUNDANIUS*, a comic poet in the time of Augustus, whom Horace praises for his agreeable description of artful courtisans and cunning slaves, *Sat.* 1, 10, 42. *et* 2, 8, 19.

*M. FUNDANIUS*, a tribune who proposed the abrogating of the Oppian law, *Liv.* 34, 1.

*FURIAE*, -*arum*, the three Furies, *Alesto*, *Tisiphonè*, and *Megaera*, supposed to be the avengers of wickedness and crimes, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 18.—Adj. *FURIALIS*; thus, *furialia membra*, the members or form of a fury, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 415.

*FURINA*, the goddess of thieves; anciently worshipped; and her festival, or sacred rites, called *FURINALIA*, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. but altogether disused in later times, *ib. et Cic. N. D.* 3,

18. A grove however continued to be called after her name, *LUCUS FURINAE*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18. *Ad Furinae*, sc. templum, Cic. *Q. Fr.* 3, 1, 2.

**FURIUS**, the name of an illustrious gens, or clan, at Rome; anciently the same with **FUSIUS**, *Liv.* 3, 4; *Quintil.* 1, 4, 13.—The *familiae*, or subdivisions of it, were distinguished by various surnames, as *Aculeo*, *Liv.* 38, 55. *Bibaculus*, *Id.* 22, 49. *Camillus*, 5, 1. *Crasipes*, 34, 53. *Lufcus*, 39, 7. *Pacilus*, 4, 12, &c. *Philus*, 22, 35. *Purpureo*, 31, 29.—As many of this gens happened to be employed as generals against the Gauls, it was said, “That the Gallic wars were, by some fatality, destined to the *Furian* family,” *Liv.* 31, 48.

**M. FURIUS Camillus**, seven times military tribune with consular authority, *Liv.* 6, 18, & 22.; five times dictator, *ib.* 42. He took *Veji*, and triumphed over it, *Liv.* 5, 21, & 23.; whence he is called the conqueror of the Tuscan nation, (*Furius populi superator Etrusci*, Ovid. *Fast.* 1, 641.) He conquered the *Falisci*, and by his generous conduct induced them to surrender to him their capital *Falerii*, *ib.* 27. which Ovid, (whose wife was from that country), when he visited it, thus describes, *Moenia contigimus victa, Carville, tibi*, Am. 3, 13, 2.—Camillus being unjustly accused by *L. Apulejus*, a tribune, went into voluntary banishment to *Ardea*, *ib.* 32. He was soon recalled to deliver his country from the Gauls, who had taken and sacked Rome. Camillus defeated them with great slaughter, and entered the city in triumph, *ib.* 49. Hence Virgil celebrates him as bringing back the Roman standards which he had recovered from the Gauls, (*referentem signa Camillum*), *Aen.* 6, 826. So Propertius, 3, 11, 67. Camillus next conquered the *Volsci*, and triumphed over them, *Liv.* 2, 2, & 4. When dictator for the fifth time, he gained a second victory over the Gauls, and obtained a fourth triumph, *ib.* 42. He was cut off by the plague in the

80th year of his age, having merited, by his uncommon services, to be esteemed another *Romulus*, and a second founder of the city, *Liv.* 7, 1. (*G.* 218.—222.) All the Roman writers concur in extolling the virtue of *Camillus*, Cic. *Dom.* 32. *Tusc.* 1, 37.; *Virg.* *G.* 2, 169.; *Propert.* 3, 9, 31.; *Horat.* *Orl.* 1, 12, 42.; *Ep.* 1, 1, 64.; *Juvenal.* 2, 154. et 16, 15.; *Lucan.* 1, 163. 2, 544. 6, 786.; *Sil.* 7, 558.; *Martial.* 1, 25. 3, 9, 28, (*invictus pro libertate Camillus*), 11, 6, 7. (vid. **CAMILLUS**.)

**Sp. FURIUS Camillus**, M. F. first praetor, *Liv.* 7, 1.

**L. FURIUS Camillus**, dictator and consul, a. 466, *Liv.* 7, 24. He also gained a victory over the Gauls, *ib.* 26. and vowed a temple to Juno, afterwards called *MONETA*, *Liv.* 26, 28. (vid. **MONETA**.) Ovid conounds this *Furius* with the great *Camillus*, *F.* 1, 641.

**L. FURIUS Medullinus**, seven times military tribune, *Liv.* 4, 25, & 35. 5, 32. twice consul, *Id.* 4, 51, & 54. But some of these offices are supposed to have been held by different persons of the same name.

**FURIUS**, a friend of *Catullus*, 11, 1. in indigent circumstances, 23, 1, & 24.

**FURIUS**, surnamed **BIBACULUS**, as it is supposed, from his fondness for drinking; a poet, contemporary with *Julius Caesar* and *Catullus*, who wrote bitter satires in Iambic verse, *Quintil.* 10, 1, 96. 5 *Tac. Ann.* 4, 34. *Horace* is supposed to have ridiculed the false sublimity of his style, *Sat.* 2, 5, 41. et ibi *scholiast.* *Quintil.* 8, 6, 17. *Furius* was blamed for framing new words, *Gell.* 18, 11. Virgil however is said to have borrowed several verses from him, *Macrobi.* *Sat.* 6, 1.—**FURIANA poemata**, the poems of *Furius*, *Gell.* 18, 11.

**C. FURNIUS**, a friend of *Cicero's*, Cic. *Fam.* 10, 1.; the lieutenant of *Plancus*, *ib.* 6, & 8.

**FUSCUS Ariftius**, a grammarian, a poet, and orator; a man of wit and



and of great integrity, much beloved by Horace, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 61.; *Od.* 1, 22, 4. *Ep.* 1, 10, 1.

*Sp.* FUSIUS vel FURIUS, the *Pater patratus*, or herald appointed to take the public oath in making a treaty with the Albans, *Liv.* 1, 24.

*L.* FUSIUS vel FUFIUS, an orator, *Cic. Br.* 49, & 69.; *Or.* 2, 22. et 3, 13.; *Off.* 2; 14. But the best commentators on these passages read FURIUS, or FURIUS. So *C.* & *M.* FUSII, *Cic. Flac.* 20. (*Vid. Pearce ad Cic. Or.* 2, 22. et *Ernesti ibid. et Flacc.* 20. *Cic. Fam.* 9, 21.; *Festus in R.*; *Macrob. Sat.* 3, 2.)

## G

*A.* GABINIUS, a nobleman of Rome, who, when tribune, got a law to be passed, (*Lex Gabinia*), appointing Pompey commander against the pirates, who at that time infested the seas, *Cic. Manil.* 17. When consul, he assisted Clodius in effecting the banishment of Cicero; as a compensation for which, he obtained the province of Syria, *Cic. Dom.* 9.; *Sext.* 25. After his return from thence to Rome he was tried for his criminal conduct, and banished, *Dio,* 39, 55;—63. He was afterwards recalled by Caesar, and acted as one of his lieutenants in the civil war, *Dio,* 42, 11.; *Appian. in Illyr.* 762.; *Hirt. B. Alex.* 43. At last being besieged by Octavius at Salōnæ, he died of a disease, *ib.*

*P.* GABINIUS *Capito*, praetor a. 664, *Cic. Arch.* 5. accused of extortion in Achaia, *Cic. Caecil.* 20.

GALANTHIS, Ἰλῖς, the handmaid (*Ovid. Met.* 9, 306, & 324.) of Alcmena; who having effected the delivery of her mistress, by deceiving Ilthyia, was by that goddess turned into a weasel, (*mustēla*), *ib.* 321, &c.

GALATĒA, a sea-nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris, beloved by the Cyclops Polyphēmus; to avoid whom she plunged into the sea, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 742,—897.—¶ 2. The mistress of Corydon, *Virg. E.* 7, 37.

GALA, a king of Numidia, *Liv.* 24, 48. the father of Massinissa, *ib.* 49. et 29, 29. in alliance with the Carthaginians, *Id.* 24, 49.

GALBA, the name of a branch (*FAMILIA*) of the *Gens Sulpicia*; whence the emperor Galba was descended, *Suet. Galb.* 3.

*Sergius*, v. *Servius Sulpicius* GALBA, the most eloquent orator of his time, *Suet. Galb.* 3.; *Cic. Br.* 21.; *Or.* 1, 53. the first of his family who distinguished himself in the state, *Suet. ib.* After his praetorship, he obtained the province of Spain, a. u. 601, *ib.* *Cic. Or.* 1, 53. where, by the basest perfidy, he cut off 7000 of the Lusitanians, *Val. Max.* 9, 6, 2.; *Appian. Hispan.* 288. Suetonius says 30,000, *Galb.* 3.; which gave rise to the war against Viriatus, *ib.* When he returned to Rome, he was accused of this crime by Scribonius Libo and M. Cato; but defended himself with so great eloquence, that he was acquitted, *Cic. Or.* 1, 53. *Mur.* 28.; *Liv. Epit.* 49.; *Tacit. Ann.* 3, 66. He was afterwards consul with L. Aurelius Cotta, a. 610.; whence he is ranked among the *Consulares*, *Cic. Rabir.* 7.

*C.* GALBA, the son of Servius Galba, the orator, who was condemned by the Mamilian (al. *Manilian*) law. He is said to have been the first person of the college of priests that was condemned by a public sentence, *Cic. Or.* 1, 56.; *Br.* 26, & 34.

*Sergius* GALBA, the son of C. and grandson of Serv. the lieutenant of Caesar in Gaul, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 1. & 4, 3, &c. and afterwards one of the conspirators against him, *Suet. Galb.* 3.; *Paterc.* 2, 56.; *Cic. Phil.* 13, 16.; *Fam.* 10, 30. et 11, 18. He was the great-grandfather of the emperor Galba, *Suet. ib.*

*Sulpicius* GALBA, the emperor's grandfather, never rose higher than the praetorship. He devoted his chief attention to literary pursuits, and published a history, containing a great variety of interesting information, *Suet. Galb.* 3.



but on what subject we are not told. Vossius thinks, that Sulpicius, the historian, mentioned by Nepos, 22, 13. was the same with Galba; but this seems improbable, as Galba appears to have been younger than Nepos.

A GALBA, s. GABBA, a witty buffoon at the court of Augustus or Tiberius, *Juvenal.* 5, 4. *et Scholiast.*; *Martial.* 1, 42, 16. *et* 10, 101.

GALEO, -ōnis, one who left Cicero his heir, *Cic. Att.* 11, 11.

GALLI, the priests of Cybèle, *Ovid.* *F.* 4, 361, named from Gallus, a river of Phrygia, *ib.* 364.

GALLI, v. *Gallii duo*, two of the name of Gallus or Gallius, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 4.

GALLONIUS, a public crier (*PRÆCO*) noted for his luxury, *Cic. Fin. Quint.* 30. and on that account censured by Lucilius, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 8.; *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 47.

L. GALLUS, a senator, *Cic. Ver.* 3, 65.

GALLUS, a Roman noted for his knowledge of astronomy, (*G. p.* 22.)

Corn. GALLUS, a poet in great favour with Augustus, *Suet. Aug.* 66. to whom Virgil inscribes his last eclogue, *Virg. E.* 10. *et ib. Serv. Quintil.* 1, 5, 8. *et* 10, 1, 93.; *Propert.* 2, 25, 91. In the war against Antony he took Paraetonium, and preserved it with great courage and conduct, *Dio*, 51, 9. He was the first Roman governor of Egypt, *Dio*, 51, 17. But behaving undutifully towards Augustus, and abusing his trust, he was sentenced to be banished, and his goods confiscated; which so affected him, that he laid violent hands on himself, *Dio*, 53, 23. Augustus however lamented his death, *Suet.* 66.

Aelius GALLUS, governor of Egypt, after the former, who is said to have been the first and only Roman that made war on the Arabians, *Dio*, 53, 29.; *Plin.* 6, 28.; *Add. Strab.* 16. *p.* 780, 17. *p.* 816, & 819.; *Joseph.* *B. Jud.* 15, 12.

GANYMÈDES, -is, the son of Tros,

king of Troy, whom, on account of his beauty, Jupiter caused to be carried to heaven by an eagle, and made him his cup-bearer in place of Hēbē, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 26.; *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 1. —called *Flavus*, yellow haired, beautiful, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 4. *Phrygius*, of Phrygian extraction, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 195. said to have been carried off, while hunting on Mount Ida, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 252. —Propertius makes Jupiter himself in the form of an eagle, (*Jupiter avis*), to carry off Ganymedes from Troy, 2, 30, 30. —Adj. GANYMÈDES, -eae comae, beautiful hair like that of Ganymēdes, *Martial.* 9, 17.

GARGILIUS, a vain man, who passed through the Roman forum in the morning with his slaves and instruments for hunting, and returned in the evening carrying a boar, which he had bought, that he might appear to have caught it himself, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 58.

L. GAVIUS Firmanus, a trader in Cilicia, whom Cicero made one of his praefects, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. but he proved ungrateful, *ib.* 3.

GEGANIUS, the name of a patrician gens, chosen from among the chief men of Alba, (*Geganii ex Albanis principibus in patres lecti*.) *Liv.* 1, 50.

M. GEGANIUS Macerinus, a consul, *Liv.* 3, 65, &c. who triumphed over the Volsci, 4, 10.

GELLIUS, a common name among the Romans, *Cic. et Liv. passim.*

L. GELLIUS, an orator, *Cic. Br.* 27, & 47. —¶ 2. A consul a. 681. and censor with Cn. Lentulus, *Cic. Balb.* 8, & 14. who bestowed on Cicero the highest praises for having crushed the conspiracy of Catiline, *Cic. ad Quir. post red.* 7. *Pis.* 3.

A. (i. e. Aulus,) GELLIUS, an ingenious and learned miscellaneous writer, (*vir elegantissimi eloquii, ac multae et facundae scientiae*, Augustin de Civ. Dei, 9, 4.) in the time of Adrian and the Antonines, who composed a valuable work called NOCTES ATTICAE, in twenty books, which is still extant. Some call him AGELLIUS.

*Cn. et Sext.* GELLII, Latin historians, but of little repute, *Cic. Div.* 1, 26. *Leg.* 1, 2.

GELO vel *Gelon*, -ōnis, a tyrant of Syracuse, (*G.* 274.)—¶ 2. A son of Hiero's, who revolted to the Carthaginians, *Liv.* 23, 30. *et* 24, 5.

GEMINIUS *Metius*, a Tusculan slain by T. Manlius in single combat, *Liv.* 8, 7.

GĒNIUS, voc. *Gēni*, the guardian deity of each individual, *Censorin. de die Natali*, c. 2, & 3. *Apulei. de Genio*, vel *Daemōne Socratis*; supposed to be born and to die with every one, *Horat. Ep.* 2, 2, 187. worshipped by sacrifices, *Liv.* 21, 62.; *Tibul.* 4, 5, 9.; *Perf.* 2, 3. invoked in oaths, *Senec. Ep.* 12. and intreaties, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 94. Thus it was common to swear by the genius of the emperor, *Tertull. Apol.* c. 27; & 32.

—The guardian deities of women were called JUNONES, *Senec. Ep.* 110.; *Plin.* 2, 7. Tibullus mentions both, *Magne Geni, cape thura libens*, 4, 5, 9. *Natalis Juno sanctos cape thuris acervos*, 4, 6, 1. Hence Juvenal speaking of the effeminacy of Otho, represents his slave as swearing by the Juno of his master, instead of swearing by his genius, (*Et per Junonem domini jurante ministro*), 2, 98. In this manner some explain the following passage of Virgil; *Cui non risere parentes, nec deus*, (i. e. genius,) *hunc mensā, dea*, (i. e. Juno natalis) *nec dignata cubili est*; but others more simply explain it thus, "Neither has a god admitted to his table, nor a goddess to her bed, the boy on whom his parents have not smiled at his birth," *Virg. E.* 4, 63. i. e. such a child has never enjoyed the happiness promised to the son of Pollio, *ib.* 15.—Places also and cities had each their genius, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 95.; *Liv.* 21, 62.

T. GENUCIUS, a tribune, killed at his own house, as was believed, by the influence of the patricians, *Liv.* 2, 54.

C. GENUCIUS, one of the first plebeian augurs, *Liv.* 10, 9.

GERMANICUS, the son of Drusus and Antonia, who, when very young, was entrusted by Augustus with the command of the army on the

Rhine, consisting of eight legions, *Tac. An.* 1, 3, & 7. His uncommon merit made him universally beloved. Upon hearing of the death of Augustus, his soldiers mutinied, and wished to make him emperor, *ib.* 33, & 35. But he obstinately refused the offer, and having, with great danger, quelled the sedition, led his army against the Germans, whom he defeated in several engagements, *ib.* 51. &c. Being recalled by Tiberius, *ib.* 2, 26. he was honoured with a triumph, *ib.* 41. and soon after was sent with an army to the east, under pretext of settling some commotions in that part of the empire, but in reality to remove him out of the way; his transcendent virtue having rendered him odious to the jealous emperor, *ib.* 43. He died at Antioch, in the thirty-fourth year of his age, having been poisoned, as was suspected, by Piso and his wife Plancina, at the instigation of Tiberius and his mother Livia, *Suet. Cal.* 1, & 2.; *Tac. ib.* 69. The death of Germanicus caused incredible grief, not only at Rome, but among foreign nations, *Suet. ib.* 5, & 6.; *Tac. ib.* 2, 82, &c. He left nine children by his wife Agrippina, the daughter of Julia, and granddaughter of Augustus, *Suet. Cal.* 7.

GERYON, -ōnis, v. GERYONES, -ae, a king of Spain, feigned by the poets to have had three bodies, because he ruled over three islands, Ivica, Majorca, and Minorca, *Serv. ad Virg. A.* 7, 661. hence called *Ter amplus*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 7. *Tergemini vis Geryonai*, for *Geryonae*, *Lucr.* 5, 28. *Tergeminus Geryon*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 202. *Forma tricipitis umbræ*, *ib.* 6, 289. *Prodigium triplex*, *Ovid. Ep.* 9, 91. slain by Hercules, *ib.* (*G.* 399.)—adj. GERYONĒUS *et* GERYONĀCĒUS; *Geryonaceum genus*, like a monster, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 18.

GETA, a Roman nobleman, expelled from the senate, and yet himself afterwards made censor, *Cic. Cluent.* 42.; *Val. Max.* 2, 9, 9.—¶ 2. The name of a slave in Terence, *Adel. et Phor.*—¶ 3. A Roman emperor, the son of Severus, slain by his brother Caracalla, (*G.* 247.)



GLABRIO, -ōnis, a surname of the *Acilii*, *Cic. Brut.* 68.

M. GLABRIO, praetor and inquisitor in the cause of Verres, *Cic. Act. I. in Verr.* 2.

GLAUCIA, a surname of the *Servilii*, *Cic. Or.* 3, 41. et 2, 61.

C. GLAUCIA, a praetor, slain by the consuls Marius and Valerius, *Cic. Rabir.* 7. *Cat.* 3, 6.

GLAUCUS, the son of Hippolochus, who came to the assistance of the Trojans, *Homer. Il.* 6, 236.—¶ 2. A fisherman of Anthēdon in Euboea, converted into a sea god, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 905, &c. hence called *Euboeicus tumidarum cultor aquarum*, *Id.* 14, 4,—¶ 3. The son of Sisyphus, the king of Potniae near Thebes in Boeotia, who was devoured by the mares that drew his carriage, which are said to have been rendered furious by Venus, *Virg. G.* 3, 267.

GLYCĒRA, v. -e, a girl beloved by Horace, *Ode.* 1, 19, 5. et 30, 3.

GLYCERUM, -i, f. the mistress of Pamphilus, *Ter. And.* 1, 5, 9.

GLYCON, -ōnis, a man of uncommon strength, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 30.

GORDIANUS, a Roman emperor, (*G.* 247.)

GORDIUS, made king of Phrygia, from being a peasant.—He consecrated his cart in the temple of Jupiter at Gordium, the yoke of which was so artfully bound, that no one could untie the knot. Alexander the Great, being told that there was a prediction, that whoever untied this knot should become master of Asia, after having attempted it in vain, cut the knot asunder with his sword; and pretended that thus he had fulfilled the prophecy, *Justin.* 11, 7.; *Curt.* 3, 1, 16.; *Arrian.* 2, p. 87.

GORGE, -es, one of the sisters of Meleager, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 542.

GORGE, -es, one of the daughters of Oeneus and Althaea, the wife of Andraemon, *Apollodor.* i, 8, 1. who with Dejanira retained their form when their sisters were changed into birds by

Diana after the death of their brother Meleager, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 542.; *Hygin.* 174. as it is said, by the intercession of Bacchus, who obtained that favour from Diana, *Anton. Liberal. Metaph.* c. 2.

GORGIIAS, -ae, a celebrated sophist and orator of Leontini in Sicily, (*Leontinus*,) *Cic. Inv.* 1, 5. *Or.* 1, 22. et 3, 32. Being sent by his countrymen to solicit assistance from the Athenians against the Syracusans, he induced them to undertake their fatal expedition to Sicily, *Diodor.* 12, 53, & 83. Gorgias was the first that undertook to speak in public *extempore*; on any subject that was proposed to him, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 1. *Or.* 1, 22. He was so famous, that a golden statue was erected to him at Delphi by the whole of Greece, *Cic. Or.* 3, 32. He was the master of Socrates, and of many other philosophers and orators. He lived to the age of 107, *Cic. Sen.* 5. From him Plato gave the name of GORGIIAS to his dialogue against the sophists, *Cic. Or.* 1, 11.

GORGŌ, v. *Gorgon*, -ōnis, plur. GORGŌNES, three fabulous sisters, the daughters of Phorcus, a king of Africa, called *Sibeno*, *Euryālē*, and *Medūsa*, having snakes instead of hair, and turning into stone every one that looked at them; all of them immortal, except Medūsa, whose head Perseus cut off, (*G.* 395.) Ovid says that there were only two sisters, and that Medusa's head alone was surrounded with serpents, *Met.* 4, 774, & 791. Hence GORGŌ, v. -on, -ōnis, the gorgon in the sing. put for Medusa, *Cic. Ver.* 4, 56. or for her head, which Perseus, after having finished his exploits, presented to Minerva, who placed it in her shield, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 616.; *Ovid. Met.* 4 f. whence Minerva is called GORGOPHŌRA, *Pseud. Cic. antequam iret in exil.* c. 10.—GORGONIA, ae, f. coral, (*quod in duritiem lapidis mutatur*,) *Plin.* 37, 10.—GORGŌNEUS criminis, the hair of Medusa, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 801. *Gorgoneae domus*, the habitation of the Gorgons, *ib.* 778.

GORGONIUS,



GORGONIUS, a person mentioned by Horace as having an offensive smell, *Sat.* 1, 2, 27.

GRACCHUS, the surname of a branch (*familia*) of the *Gens Semproniana*. adj. GRACCHĀNUS; *Gracchanum illud*, that saying of Gracchus, *Quintil.* 11, 3, 115.

*Tib. Sempronius* GRACCHUS, master of horse to M. Junius, who was made dictator by the authority of the senate, a. 538, after the defeat at Cannae, *Liv.* 22, 57. Next year Gracchus was elected consul, *Id.* 23, 24. though at the time he was curule aedile and master of horse, *ib.* 50. His colleague was Fabius Maximus Marcellus had been chosen consul, but the augurs declared his election invalid, because it happened to thunder while he performed the solemnities usual on entering upon his office, (*quod ineunti consulatum tonuisset*). The senators alleged that the gods were displeased, because then, for the first time, two plebeians had been made consuls, *ib.* 31. The army which fell to the lot of Gracchus, was composed chiefly of the slaves who voluntarily enlisted after the overthrow at Cannae, (hence called VOLŌNES, *Liv.* 2, 57.) and 25,000 allies, *Liv.* 23, 32. These undisciplined troops Gracchus trained with so great dispatch and prudence, that with them he performed the most important services to the state. He took the camp of the Campani by an unexpected attack in the night-time, *ib.* 35. and soon after forced Annibal to raise the siege of Cumae, *ib.* 37. The following year, being continued in his command, *Id.* 24, 10. he defeated an army of Carthaginians and Italians under Hanno, in a pitched battle near Beneventum, with great slaughter. The volunteer slaves (*volones*) fought with such courage, that next day Gracchus, by the authority of the senate, granted them their liberty, *ib.* 15, & 16. The year after, Gracchus being made consul a second time in his absence, *ib.* 43. fought many skirmishes and reduced several places in Lucania, but perform-

ed no action of great importance, *Liv.* 25, 1. Next year he was still continued in his command, *ib.* 3. Being led into an ambuscade by the treachery of his host, he fell fighting bravely, *ib.* 16; *Nep.* 22, 5. There were different accounts concerning the manner of his death, *Liv.* 17. which is said to have been foreboded to him by a prodigy, *ib.* 16.

*Tib. Sempronius* GRACCHUS, P. F. (i. e. *Publii filius*, *Cic. Div.* 1, 18.) when a young man, was distinguished for his activity above all the youth of his time; on which account, in the war against Antiochus, he was sent by L. Scipio on an important embassy to Philip, king of Macedonia, and executed that commission to the great satisfaction of his commander, *Liv.* 37, 7. When tribune, he defended Scipio Africanus, though formerly inimical to him, from the accusation of the *Petillii*, his colleagues in the tribuneship, *ib.* 38, & 52. On account of this generous conduct he was thanked in the senate by the chief men of the state, *ib.* 53, and Scipio, as a mark of his approbation, gave him his younger daughter CORNELIA, for the elder had been formerly married to P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, *ib.* But this fact is related differently by different authors, *Liv.* 38, 57; *Val. Max.* 4, 2, 3; *Gell.* 2, 8. After the death of Africanus, Gracchus, with equal firmness, supported the cause of L. Scipio, *Liv.* 38, 60; *ic. Prov. Conf.* 8. Gracchus, when praetor, obtained the province of Hither Spain, *Liv.* 40, 35. Next year, being continued in his command, he took the city Munda, defeated the Celtiberians, 48, &c. and having reduced them to a surrender, returned to the city in triumph, *Liv.* 41, 7. Gracchus being made consul, a. 577, *ib.* 8. was sent against the Sardinians, whom he subdued, and triumphed over them, *Liv.* 41, 17, &c.—A. U. 585, he was elected censor with C. Claudius Pulcher, *Liv.* 43, 14. In this office Gracchus and his colleague acted with great unanimity, and with so much strictness, that they engaged in a dispute with a tribune of the commons,

mons, who summoned them both to a trial before the people. Claudius would have been banished had not Gracchus prevented it by declaring, that if his colleague were condemned, he would go into voluntary exile along with him, *ib.* 16. Gracchus in his censorship built a hall for holding courts of justice, afterwards called *BASILICA SEMPRONIA*, *Liv.* 44, 16. He ordained that all freed men should be included in one of the four city-tribes, namely the Esquiline, *Id.* 45, 15. Cicero says, in the four city-tribes in general, (*libertinos in urbanas tribus transfudit*;) and highly commends the regulation, *Or.* 1, 9. So Aurel. Victor. *de Vir. Illust.* 55.—Gracchus next year was sent on an embassy into Asia to examine how the different powers, particularly Antiochus and Eumenes, stood affected towards the republic, *Polyb. Legat.* 105. Upon his return he was made consul a second time; Cicero says, on account of his meritorious behaviour when censor, *Inu.* 1, 30.

Gracchus presided at the election of the next consuls, when Scipio Nasica and Figulus were chosen; after which he went to Sardinia, which had been allotted to him as his province. There recollecting that he had not properly taken the omens at the election of consuls, he wrote of it to the augurs; and they having communicated his letter to the senate, a decree was immediately passed, “That the consuls, (who had not only entered on their office, but had gone to their provinces,) should resign their office;” which they accordingly did, and new consuls were substituted in their place, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 4. *Div.* 1, 17. *2. Fr.* 2, 2.; *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 3.—Two snakes of different sexes having been found in the house of Gracchus, he is said to have consulted the *Haruspices*, who declared, that if he let go the male serpent, his wife must die in a short time; but if the female, himself. Gracchus, who extremely loved his wife, and besides thought it fitter that he, an old man, should die,

than Cornelia in the prime of life, killed the male serpent, and let the female escape. In a few days after he died, *Cic. Div.* 1, 18. *et* 2, 29.; *Val. Max.* 4, 6, 1. leaving behind him twelve children by Cornelia, all of whom died below the age of puberty, except a daughter, who was married to Scipio Africanus the younger, and two sons, Tiberius and Caius, *Plutarch. in Tib. Graccho pr.* Cicero extols Gracchus as a man of consummate wisdom, and endowed with every virtue, *Prov. Consul.* 8. *Br.* 20. *N. D.* 2, 4, &c. To him Virgil is thought to allude, *Quis Gracchi genus?* *sc. tacitum relinquat*, *A.* 6, 842.

*Tib.* GRACCHUS, T. F. P. N. was nine years older than his brother Caius. They were educated with the utmost care by their mother Cornelia, a woman of uncommon virtue and accomplishments; who procured for them the ablest masters from Greece, (*exquisitos a Græcia magistros*); and among these Diophanes of Mitylène, the most eloquent man of his time, *Cic. Br.* 27. Tiberius was of a mild and composed temper, but Caius was ardent and passionate. There was a similar difference in their manner of speaking; but they were equally remarkable for valour, justice, integrity, temperance, and sobriety.—Tiberius, when but a young man, was held in such estimation, that he was admitted into the college of augurs; and Appius Claudius, who was then prince of the senate, and excelled all his contemporaries in wisdom, offered him his daughter in marriage: which proposal Tiberius with much satisfaction embraced. When Appius went home and told his wife, that he had betrothed his daughter; she said in surprise, “Why so suddenly! What means this haste? Unless you have betrothed her to Tiberius Gracchus.” *Plutarch.* Tiberius, while he served in Africa under his brother-in-law Scipio Africanus the younger, excelled all the young men of the army in regularity of behaviour, as well as courage. At the taking of Carthage  
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he was the first that mounted the wall. *Plutarch*.—After his return to Rome, being made quaestor, it fell to his lot to attend Mancinus, the consul, to the Numantine war. Mancinus was a man of virtue, but unfortunate. Being defeated and surrounded by the Numantines, he was obliged to beg a truce; but the Numantines refused to negotiate with any one but Tiberius Gracchus; who concluded with them a treaty on equitable terms, and thus saved from destruction 20,000 Roman citizens, besides slaves and sutlers, who attended the army, (*praeter calones et lixas*). But the senate and people at Rome very unjustly annulled this treaty, and ordered Mancinus, with his own concurrence, (*Liv. Epit. 56.; Cic. Off. 3, 30.*) for having made it, to be delivered naked and bound to the Numantines. Gracchus, however, the chief author of the treaty, was exempted from this punishment, and for his sake the other officers, who had sworn to the treaty, *Plutarch. Gracch. p. 827*. Tiberius going through Tuscany, in his way to Numantia, had observed the country very much depopulated, there being hardly any husbandmen or shepherds in the fields, except slaves or barbarians, which was occasioned by the nobility having in a great measure engrossed the property of land, (*vid. R. A. p. 543.*) and deprived the poorer citizens of their possessions, *Plutarch. ib.; Sallust. Jug. 41.; Appian. B. C. 1, p. 353, &c.; Lucan. 1, 167*. Tiberius, therefore, being created tribune of the people, a. 620, resolved to correct this abuse by enforcing the Licinian law, “that no one should possess above 500 acres of land,” (*A. 207, & 216.*). The same thing had been attempted by C. Laelius in his tribuneship; but he perceiving the opposition which such a measure would meet with from the rich, prudently desisted; whence he got the surname of *SAPIENS*, the wise, *Plutarch. ib.*

Tiberius prosecuted his design with great eagerness, as it was generally ima-

gined, at the instigation of his praetor Diophanes, the orator, and Blossius, a philosopher. Some said that he was prompted to it by his mother Cornelia often casting up to him, “that the Romans still called her the mother-in-law of Scipio, and not the mother of the Gracchi,” *Plutarch. ib.* He was likewise incited by bills affixed to porticoes, to the corners of streets and monuments, imploring him to restore the public lands to the indigent citizens, *ib.* Cicero says, that Gracchus was moved by resentment against the senate for having disapproved of the treaty which he had made with the people of Numantia, *Har. Resp. 20.* So Paterculus, 2, 2.—Tiberius, in drawing up his law, was directed by the advice of the wisest men in the state. Among whom were Crassus the high priest, Mucius Scaevola then consul, and his father-in-law Appius Claudius, *Plutarch. ib.; Cic. Acad. 4, 5.* Plutarch says, that never was a law proposed more mild and gentle against such iniquity and oppression, *ib.* The nobility, however, and the possessors of the public lands, being greatly alarmed, used every means to oppose it. For this purpose they procured the assistance of M. Octavius, one of the tribunes, and formerly the friend of Tiberius, *Cic. Br. 25.*; who was interested in resisting the law, as he himself possessed a considerable portion of the public lands. Tiberius, though not rich, offered to indemnify him for his loss, if he would desist from his opposition; but in vain. Whereupon, by order of the people, Octavius was deposed from his office, *Cic. N. D. 1, 38.* and then the law being passed concerning the public lands, Tiberius himself, his brother, and father-in-law, were appointed commissioners to divide them. Tiberius was now in the height of his power, whence he is said to have acted for a few months with sovereign authority, (*regnasse paucos menses*), *Cic. Amic. 12.* In the mean time, news being brought that Attalus king of Pergamus had left



left the Roman people his heir, Gracchus promulgated a law, "That the ready money arising from that inheritance should be distributed among such poor citizens as were to be sharers in the public lands, to enable them to purchase rustic utensils, and other things, requisite for cultivating the ground." By this proposal Tiberius exasperated the senate still more than ever. His friends, therefore, apprehensive of danger, advised him to ask that he might be continued in the tribuneship for another year. In the mean time he proposed several popular laws, to secure the attachment of the people, while the patricians exerted all their power to oppose him. As it was towards the end of summer, many of the friends of Tiberius were engaged in the country, so that he was obliged to depend on the plebeians of the city. The day before the *comitia* were held for voting about the laws he had proposed, *Plutarch. ib. p. 832.* (Appian says for the election of new tribunes, *ib. p. 358.* So *Liv. Epit. 58.*), Tiberius having expressed his fear of being attacked in his house by his enemies, a number of people kept watch before his gate during the night, *Plutarch.* Next morning several unlucky omens are said to have appeared to him. When, however, he heard that the people were assembled in the Capitol, he instantly went thither, and was received with loud acclamations. But soon after he was informed by Fulvius Flaccus a senator, that the rich men in the senate, seeing they could not prevail on the consul to join with them in their design, had resolved to assassinate him themselves, and for that purpose had armed a number of their clients and slaves. Tiberius having communicated this intelligence to those around him, they immediately tucked up their gowns, and seized whatever instruments of defence they could find. Upon which, those who stood at a distance being surpris'd, and demanding the cause of the tumult,

Tiberius, knowing that they could not hear his words, raised his hand to his head, thereby intimating that his life was in danger. His adversaries observing this, presently ran to the senate-house, and told "that Tiberius asked from the people a diadem." All the senators were thrown into great perturbation. Scipio Nasica, the high-priest and cousin-german to Tiberius, demanded that Mucius Scaevola, the consul, would defend the government and destroy the tyrant: When the consul replied gently, "that he would not begin to use violence, nor put any citizen to death uncondemned;" Scipio starting up, said, "Those who wish to support the laws, and preserve the commonwealth, follow me." Then throwing the skirt of his *toga* over his head, (or, as Paterculus says, wrapping it round his left arm, *circumdada laevo brachio togae lacinia*, 2, 3.), he hastened to the Capitol, accompanied by a number of the patricians and their dependents, armed with clubs, knocking down all that came in their way; so that the people were soon dispersed, and many of them killed. Tiberius in his flight was stopped by one who took hold of his clothes; but having left his *toga*, and escaping in his tunic, he happened to stumble over some of those who had fallen before him. Whilst he endeavoured to recover himself, he was struck on the head with the foot of a stool by P. Saturnius, one of his colleagues in the tribuneship. He was dispatched by a second blow from L. Rutus, who boasted of what he had done, as an honourable deed. *Plutarch, p. 833.* Some say that Tiberius was killed without moving from the place where he stood, *A. ad Herenn. 4, 55.* Florus says, that the massacre began in the forum, and that Tiberius fled from thence to the Capitol, 3, 14. Appian, who differs from Plutarch in several particulars, says, that Tiberius was slain in the tumult, with many of his friends, near the gate of the temple, before the statues of the kings, *p. 360.*

The number of those that fell was above 300. They were all killed with clubs or stones, without any military weapon, and their carcases thrown into the Tiber. Caius was not permitted to bury the body of his brother, though he earnestly requested it.—

This was the first civil blood shed in Rome, which afterwards flowed in such abundance, *Vell. 2, 3. (A. 140.)* Tiberius Gracchus is said to have been slain by Scipio Nasica, because he was the chief author of his death. *Cic. Cat. 1, 1.* This deed Cicero highly extols, *ib. Phil. 8, 4. et alibi passim.* and declares that Africanus did not more profit the republic by destroying Numantia, than Nasica by killing Tib. Gracchus, *Off. 1. 22.* So *Vall. Max. 5, 3. 2.* To the same purpose Velleius Paterculus, *2, 3.* who, however, bestows on Tiberius the following just eulogium; *Tribunus pl. creatus, vir aliqui vitâ innocentissimus, ingenio florentissimus, proposito sanctissimus, tantis denique adornatus virtutibus, quantas perfecta et naturâ et industriâ mortalis conditio recipit,* *ib. 2.* Plutarch, p. 834. and Appian, p. 360. blame the conduct of the senate. The opinion of Appian seems to be just, “that Tiberius was actuated by the best intentions, but prosecuted his design too violently,” *ib.* Many of the friends of Tiberius were afterwards put to death or banished, which shewed that the nobility were animated more by resentment than regard for the public welfare, *Plutarch, ib.; Val. Max. 6, 3. Vid. SCIPIO NASICA.*

C. GRACCHUS, for several years after his brother's death, lived in retirement, applying himself with great attention to the study of eloquence, in which he excelled all his contemporaries, *Cic. Br. 33.; Quin&il. 1, 10, 27.* Being made quaestor, a. 627, he attended the consul Orestes to Sardinia, where he gave a noble specimen of every virtue. While he stood candidate for the quaestorship, his brother is said to have appeared to him in a dream, and forewarned him

that he should perish by the same death with himself, *Cic. Div. 1, 26.; Val. Max. 1, 7, 6.* After his return from Sardinia, being elected tribune, he got several laws enacted, to raise the authority of the people and lessen that of the senate. Gracchus took from the senators the right of acting as judges or jurymen, because they had abused it, and conferred it on the *equites*. Plutarch says, by mistake, that he divided this right between the senators and *equites*; but this was not done till after the time of Gracchus. Though Gracchus abridged the power of the senate, because he thought it exorbitant, yet he did not wish to annihilate it. On the contrary, he confirmed to the senate several important privileges, which by the law of Gracchus (*Lex Sempronia*) it continued to enjoy till the time of the Emperors, *Cic. Dom. 9.; Prov. Conf. 2, & 7.; Vat. 15.; Sallust, Jug. 27.;* and when the senate in their deliberations were disposed to listen to his advice, he never gave any that was not suitable to their dignity, *Plutarch. p. 837.* The senators however in general were greatly dissatisfied, and many of them entertained the bitterest resentment against Gracchus for diminishing their authority. The people at large were highly pleased with the regulations of Gracchus, and therefore with great unanimity re-elected him tribune for a second year, without his asking it. The senate, in order to oppose the proceedings of Gracchus, engaged on their side M. Livius Drusus, (q. v.) one of the tribunes, who acted with great art. He proposed laws still more for the advantage of the people than those of Gracchus, declaring that he did so with the concurrence of the senate. Gracchus had proposed to plant only two colonies, which were to consist of some of the most deserving citizens; but Drusus proposed twelve colonies, and these to consist of the meanest of the people. Gracchus ordered that a small rent should be paid for the lands which were to be divided;

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but Drusus exempted his planters from paying any thing. Cicero, however, from his usual partiality to the senate, says, that Drusus healed the wounds which Gracchus had inflicted on the republic, *Fin.* 4, 24.—Drusus indeed appeared more disinterested than Gracchus; for he never allowed himself to be appointed a commissioner for executing any of his own laws, as Gracchus had done. Nay, he even caused Gracchus to be nominated one of three commissioners (*triumvir*, Sallust. *Jug.* 42.) for settling a colony at Carthage, with Fulvius Flaccus, the friend of Gracchus, who had been consul, a. 628. This however was no favour, but the contrary. For while Gracchus was absent from Rome on that business, his enemies were plotting his destruction. After his return Opimius, the consul, proposed annulling all the laws of Gracchus, which caused great commotions in the city. One of the lictors of Opimius having been killed in the tumult, the senate armed Opimius with absolute power, by the solemn decree, *Ut videret, ne quid respublica detrimenti caperet*. Gracchus, who was extremely concerned for the death of the lictor, wished to accommodate matters, and sent the youngest son of Flaccus to propose terms. But Opimius would listen to no conditions. A proclamation was published, offering a pardon to such of the adherents of Gracchus as deserted him; which offer many of them accepted. Caius was obliged to fly for his life. Finding himself every where surrounded, he ordered Epicrates, (al. Euphorus,) his slave and only attendant, to kill him. Epicrates obeyed, and immediately after dispatched himself. Fulvius Flaccus, who had attempted to make resistance, was also killed with his eldest son; and the youngest, a beautiful youth about eighteen years old, who had been kept in custody, was likewise put to death without mercy, as it is said, by Opimius himself, *Vell.* 2, 6, & 7. The head of Grac-

chus was brought to Opimius by one Septimuleius, (the friend of Opimius, *Plutarch.* p. 842. according to Pliny, the intimate of Gracchus, 33, 3 f. 14. So *Val. Max.* 9, 4, 3.) who received as a reward its weight in gold. To make it weigh the more, he is said to have taken out the brains and filled the scull with lead. Caius perished about ten years after his brother.—Opimius prosecuted his victory with great cruelty: About 3000 of the friends of Gracchus were slain, and all their bodies thrown into the Tiber. *Plutarch.* in *Gracch.* p. 842.; *Appian.* p. 366.; *Liv. Epit.* 60, & 61.; *Vell.* 2, 6.; *Flor.* 3, 15.; *Victor de Vir. Illustr.* 65, *Vid.* OPIMIUS.

Cicero, in an oration which he addressed to the people when consul, bestows the highest praises on the *Gracchi*, and acknowledges, that many of their laws which remained in force after their death, were very beneficial to the state, (*non sum autem is consul, qui, ut plerique nefas esse arbitror, Gracchos laudare; quorum consiliis, sapientiâ, legibus, multas esse video reipublicae partes constitutas.*) *Rull.* 2, 5, & 29. He allows Caius to have surpassed all his contemporaries in virtue and eloquence, *pro C. Rabir.* 5.; *Br.* 33.; that he was prompted to oppose the senate by a desire to revenge his brother's death, *Har. Resp.* 20.; and that he was killed only on account of certain suspicions of seditious practices, *Cat.* 1, 2. But Cicero, in other parts of his works, speaks very differently, *Rull.* 1, 7. *Cat.* 1, 12. et 4, 2. *Vat.* 9. *Phil.* 8, 4. *Off.* 2, 21. &c.

Caius Gracchus, when he spoke in public, was apt to become too vehement; for which reason he had an ingenious slave, called Licinius, who stood behind him with a pitch-pipe, which he sounded when his master began to overstrain his voice; whereupon Gracchus checked the violence of his action, and tone of voice, *Plutarch.* p. 825. Cicero says, that this slave, with an ivory flute, (*eburnea fistula*), used to modulate the tone of his master's voice, whether



whether he spoke too high or too low, *Or.* 3, 60. So *Quintilian*, 1, 10, 27. and *Val. Maximus*, 8, 10, 1.

The people, though at first dejected by the destruction of the *Gracchi*, yet afterwards erected statues to them, and worshipped them as deities.—*Cornelia* bore the death of her sons with great magnanimity, *Plutarch.* p. 843. When her friends consoled with her on her loss, she said, “that she should always think herself happy in having brought forth such sons,” (*consolantibus miseramque dicentibus*, *NUNQUAM inquit, NON FELICEM ME DICAM, QUAE GRACCHOS PEPERI*), *Senec. Consol. ad Marc. c.* 16. (*Quos qui bonos viros negaverit, magnos fatebitur*, *Senec. ib.*) The people also afterwards erected a statue to her, with this inscription, *CORNELIA, THE MOTHER OF THE GRACCHI*, *Plutarch.* p. 836. *Horace* puts *GRACCHUS* for an accomplished orator, *Ep.* 2, 2, 89. *Juvenal*, for any noble man, or one of the family of the *Gracchi*, 2, 117, & 143. et 8, 210. and *CORNELIA MATER GRACCHORUM*, for a lady of the highest rank, 6, 166. —*Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentis?* i. e. very seditious men, *Id.* 2, 4. —*GRACCHANI iudices*, judges, who, to revenge the death of *C. Gracchus*, condemned *Opimius*, *Cic. Br.* 34. (*Vid. OPIMIUS.*)

*GRATIAE*, the three *Graces*, *Aglaia*, *Thalia*, and *Euphrosyne*; called also *CHARITES*, (*q. v.*)

*GRYLLUS*, the son of *Xenophon*, who killed *Epaminondas* at the battle of *Mantineia*, and was himself soon after slain, *Pausan.* 8, 11, &c.

*GYAS*, -ae, a companion of *Aeneas*, one of the competitors for pre-eminence in the contest of quick-sailing, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 117, &c.

*GYGES*, -is, a king of *Lydia*, who is said to have had a ring, which, when he put it on, rendered him invincible, (*G. 600.*) From him a celebrated lake in that country was named *Gygæum stagnum*, *Plin.* 5, 29 f. 30. *Gygæus lacus*, *Propert.* 3, 9, 18.—*GYGES*, *Gyes*, or *Gyas*, the name of a

giant, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 14. et 3, 4, 69.

*GYLIPPUS*, a general of the *Lacedæmonians*, who gained a celebrated victory over *Nicias* and *Demosthenes*, the *Athenian* generals, before *Syracuse*, (*G. 467.*) *Justin.* 4, 4.; *Tibull.* 4, 1, 199.

## H.

*C. Fabius HADRIANUS*, a praetor of *Africa*. burnt by the people of *Utica*, for having conspired with slaves to destroy their chief men, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 27. et 5, 26.

*HAEMON*, -ōnis, the son of *Creon* king of *Thebes*, who was so fond of *Antigōnè*, that he slew himself on her tomb, *Propert.* 2, 7, 83.; *Ovid. in Ibin.* 563.

*HAEMONIDES*, (al. *Aemonides*), an Italian priest of *Apollo* and *Diana*, slain by *Aeneas*, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 537.

*HALĒSUS*, a *Graecian* or *Argive*, who settled in Italy near *Mount Mafficus*, descended from the family of *Agamemnon*, whence he is called *Agamemnonius*, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 723. but not his son, for the father of *Halesus* was a soothsayer, *ib.* 10, 417. *Halēsus* was slain by *Pallas*, *ib.* 425.—*Ovid* makes *Halesus* the son or grandson of *Atreus*, (*Atrides*), and says that he gave name to the country of *Falerii*, (*terra Falisca*), *F.* 4, 73. which city he built on a high situation, (*Moenia felici condidit alta manu*), *Amor.* 3, 13, 34. So *Solinus*, c. 8.; *Servius*, ad *Virg. Aen.* 7, 795.—*Silius Italicus* says, that *Halēsus* or *Alēsus* from *Argos*, (*Argolicus*), built *Alſium* in *Etruria*, 8, 475.

*HALIRRHOTIUS*, the son of *Neptune* and *Eurÿtè*, killed by *Mars* for having violated his daughter *Alcippè*; on which account *Mars* was brought to his trial before the other gods, in a place which afterwards formed a part of the city *Athens*, and hence was called *AREOPĀGUS*, (*Ἀρειος πργος*), the Hill or village of *Mars*, *Pausan.* 1, 21, & 28. *Mars* was acquitted, *Apollodor.* 3, 13, 2.

*HAMADRYĀDES*, -um, f. (ex *aux*, simul, et *δρυς*, quercus, dat. plur. *Hamadryasin*, *Propert.* 1, 20, 32.), the

nymphs or protecting deities of oaks and other trees, supposed to be produced and to perish with them; for the ancients believed that every tree had its guardian divinity, in the same manner with men and women, *Serv. ad Virg. Ecl.* 10, 62.; *Ovid. Met.* 1, 690. 14, 624. et 8, 771. *Fast.* 2, 155.—The *Hamadryades* are sometimes confounded with the *Dryades*, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 777.; *Propert.* 1, 20, 22. and with the *Naiades*, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 691.

HAMILCAR, -āris, a Carthaginian general, the father of Hannibal. *Vid.* AMILCAR.

HAMMON. *Vid.* AMMON.

HANNIBAL, -ālis, the famous general of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war. *Vid.* ANNIBAL.

HANNO, -ōnis, a frequent name among the Carthaginians; the most illustrious was he who gave his voice against attacking the Romans in the second Punic war, *Liv.* 21, & 30.

HARMODIUS, an Athenian, who, to revenge an affront offered to his sister by Hipparchus, the son of Pisistratus, and tyrant of Athens, in conjunction with his friend Aristogiton, formed a conspiracy for the destruction of Hipparchus and his brother Hippias. Hipparchus was assassinated, and Harmodius cut to pieces by the tyrant's guards. Aristogiton being seized, was put to the rack; but instead of naming his accomplices, he accused the most faithful partisans of Hippias, who ordered them to be instantly executed. Hercupon Aristogiton, exulting in having extinguished the chief supporters of tyranny, declared to Hippias what he had done, and submitted to his fate with the greatest intrepidity. After this Hippias became more tyrannical than before, which in about three years after occasioned his expulsion, *Herodot.* 5, 55. et 6, 123.; *Thucyd.* 6, 59.; *Senec. Ir.* 2, 25.; *Justin.* 2, 9. The greatest honours were paid to the memory of Harmodius and Aristogiton, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 49.; *Plin.* 34, 8.; *Gell.* 9, 2.

HARMONIA, -ae, v. *Hermione*, -es,

the daughter of Venus by Mars, and the wife of Cadmus, (*G.* 426.)

HARPALŶCE, -es, a queen of the Amazons, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 317.

HARPĀGUS, a shepherd, who preserved Cyrus, (*G.* 600.)

HARPOCRĀTES, -is, the god of silence, supposed to be the son of Isis and Serāpis. His image was used by the Egyptians in their sacred rites, represented with his finger pressed on his shut mouth, intimating, that silence should be observed in religious worship. Hence he is thus described, *Quique* (sc. Harpocrātes) *premit vocem, digitoque silentia suadet*, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 691. (*Digitus qui significat ST.* Varr. *L. L.* 4, 10.) *Facere aliquem Harpocratem*, to make one silent, *Catull.* 73, 4.

HARPŶIAE, -arum, harpies, voracious monsters, half women half birds, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 3, 216.

HĒBE, -es, the daughter of Jupiter and Juno, *Apollodor.* 1, 3.; *Pausan.* 1, 19. according to others the daughter of Juno alone, conceived without the participation of Jupiter, by eating immoderately of lettuce at a feast; whence she is called *Junonia HEBE*, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 400. and goddess of youth; called *JUVENTAS*, -ātis, by the Latins, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 26.; *Liv.* 36, 36. or *JUVENTA*, *Ovid. Pont.* 1, 10, 12. on account of her beauty appointed by Jupiter to be his cupbearer, *Pausan.* 2, 13. But having fallen in an indecent posture at a feast, she was deprived of that office, and Ganymēdes placed in her room. When Hercules was exalted to heaven, Juno became reconciled to him, and gave him Hebe in marriage, *Propert.* 1, 13, 23. whence she is called *Herculis uxor*, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 65.; *Juvenal.* 13, 43. Hebe is said to have possessed the power of restoring to youth whomsoever she pleased, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 400.

HECĀLE, -es, a poor woman, that entertained Theseus when going to fight against the bull of Marāthon, *Plutarch. et Apul. Met.* 1. put for any old woman, *Ovid. Remed. Am.* 747.



HECATÆUS, of Miletus, an historian who lived in the time of Darius the son of Hytaspis, *Herodot.* 2, 143. — ¶ 2. A sculptor, *Plin.* 33, 12. et 34, 8.

HECĀTE, -es, the daughter of Perses king of Taurica; hence called *Persēs, -idis*, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 174. and of Asteria, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 18.; *Apollodor.* 1, 2, 4. According to Diodorus Siculus, she was the inventress of poisonous drugs and incantations, the wife of Acētes, and mother of Medēa and Circe, *Diodor.* 4, 45.—Hecate is commonly put for an infernal goddess, said to have had three bodies; hence termed *Tergemina*, *Virg. A.* 4, 511. *Diva triformis*, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 177. and *triceps*, *ib.* 194.—called *Luna* in heaven, *Diana* on earth, and *Proserpina* or *Hecate* in the infernal regions, *Serv. in Virg. ib.* on which account she was represented with three heads, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 141. Her infernal form is called *Hecates pars ultima*, *Lucan.* 6, 700. *Facies Erebi, pallenti tabida formā*, very different from her appearance in heaven, (*ad Deos alio procedere vultu solet*), *ib.* 736. She was supposed to preside over forceries or incantations, *Ovid. et Virgil. ib.* and was invoked with howlings in the nighttime, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 609. Her power was great, both in heaven and in the infernal regions, *ib.* 6, 247.—Adj. *HECATĒUS*; thus, *Hecatēia carmina*, powerful charms, such as were invented by Hecātē, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 44.—*HECATĒIS herba, -idis*, vel *-idos*, a poisonous herb, such as were used by Hecātē, *ib.* 6, 139.

HECĀTO, -ōnis, a Rhodian, the scholar of Panaetius, who wrote concerning the duties of man, *Cic. Off.* 3, 15.

HECTOR, -ōris, the son of Priam and Hecūba, the bravest of the Trojans, slain by Achilles, (*G.* 447.), *A. demptus Hector Tradidit fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graiis*, the death of Hector made Troy more easy to be taken by the Greeks, *Hor. Od.* 2, 4, 10.; *Senec. Troad.* 124.—adj. *HECTOREUS*: —*ea conjux*, *Andromachē*, the wife of Hector, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 488. the same with

*Hectoris Andromachē*, *ib.* 319. *Hectoris opibus*, by the power or assistance of Hector, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 28.

HECŪBA, the daughter of Cisseus king of Thrace, (*Cissēs, -idis*, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 320.), or according to others, of Dymas, a Phrygian prince, *Homer. Il.* 16, 718.; *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 7, 320. (*DYMANTIS, -idis*, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 575.), *Apollodor.* 3, 11, 5.; *Hygin.* 91. and wife of Priāmus king of Troy, (*G.* 414). Overwhelmed with grief on account of her sufferings, and uttering dreadful imprecations against the Greeks, she is said to have been at last changed into a bitch, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 26.; *Hygin.* 111, & 243.; *Ovid. Met.* 13, 404,—569.; *Juvenal.* 10, 271. whence her tomb was called *CYNOSSEMA*, i. e. *Canis tumulus*, *Plin.* 4, 11.

HEDYMĒLES, -is, a musician, so named from the sweetness of his melody, *Juvenal.* 6, 383.

HEGESIAS, -ae, a philosopher born at Cyrenē, (*Cyrenāicus*), who used in his lectures to describe so pathetically the miseries of life, that he is said to have made several of his hearers put an end to their days; on which account he was prohibited by Ptolemy Philadelphus to discourse any more publicly on that subject, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 34.— ¶ 2. An Athenian orator, *Cic. Brut.* 83. *Alt.* 12, 6.

HELĒNA, the daughter of Tyndārus (*Tyndāris, -idis*) king of Sparta, or of Jupiter and Leda, the wife of Menelāus, carried off by Paris the son of Priam, which gave occasion to the Trojan war, and all its memorable consequences, (*G.* 413, &c.). *Frates Helenae*, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 2.

HELĒNOR, -ōris, the natural son of the king of Lydia by Licymnia a slave, sent to Troy to the assistance of Priam, (*vetitis armis*, in forbidden arms, as it is said, because among the Romans slaves were not permitted to serve in the army); a companion of Aeneas in his voyage to Italy, where, having fallen with one of the turrets on the rampart of the camp while in flames, and being



being surrounded by the enemy, he rushed on the thickest of their ranks, and was slain, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 543, &c.

HELĒNUS, the son of Priam, (*Priamides*, -ae, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 295.), skilled in augury, (*vates*), *ib.* 712.; *Cic. Div.* 1, 40. who, after various adventures, at last became the husband of Andromachè, the widow of his brother Hector, and also king of Chaonia in Epire, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 325. &c. At Buthrôtum, his capital city, he entertained Aeneas, and gave him directions at his departure concerning his voyage, *ib.* 381, &c.

HELIĀDES, -um, (i. e. *Solis filiae*), the daughters of *Sol* and (*Lymênè*, who lamented the fate of their brother Phaëthon, till they were changed into alder or poplar trees, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 340, &c. Hence *Nemus Heliādum*, a grove of the *Heliādes*, i. e. poplar trees, *ib.* 10, 91. which are said to have first grown on the banks of the Po, *Lucan.* 2, 410, and were supposed to distil amber, *Ovid. Amor.* 3, 12, 38. whence *Heliādum crustae*, cups of amber, *Juvenal.* 5, 38.

HELICO, vel *Elīco*, -ōnis, a citizen of Helvetia, who having staid some time at Rome in order to learn or exercise the art of a smith or carpenter, (*fabilem ob artem*), when he returned to his native country, carried with him dry figs and grapes, and choice samples of oil and wine, (*oleique ac vini praemissa*), which is supposed to have first induced the Gauls to invade Italy, *Plin.* 12, 1 f. 2. So *Livy*, *Eam gentem traditur famā dulcedine frugum maximèque vini, novā tum voluptate, captam, Alpes transisse*, 5, 33.

HELLICE, -es, a name given to Calisto, or the constellation *Ursa Major*, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 20. (*G.* 417.)

HELIOGABĀLUS, a Roman emperor, remarkable for his effeminacy and cruelty, (*G.* 247.)

HELLANICUS, an ancient Greek historian, *Cic. Or.* 2, 12.

HELLE, -es, the daughter of Athamas king of Thebes, and NEPHĒLE,

who being drowned in the strait between the Aegæan sea and the Propontis, gave name to it; so that it was thenceforth called *Helles pontus*, the sea of Hellè, (*G.* 349.)

HELVIDIUS, the name of a Roman gens.

HEPHAESTION, -ōnis, the favourite general of Alexander the Great, *Curt.* 3, 12, 16. et 10, 4, 11.

HERACLĪDES, -is, a very learned philosopher, born at Heraclea in Pontus, a scholar of Plato's, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 3. *Div.* 1, 23. who entertained strange notions concerning the deity, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 13. He wrote concerning government, (*de republica*), *Cic. Leg.* 3, 6. Cicero speaks several times of writing something similar to the work of Heraclides, *Cic. Att.* 15, 4, & 13, & 29. et 16, 2.—Many others of this name are mentioned in ancient writers.

HERACLĪTUS, a celebrated natural philosopher of Ephesus, (*Physicus*), *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 36. He thought that all things were produced from fire, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 37. He was remarkable for his obscurity, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 5. *Div.* 2, 64. which he sometimes used on purpose, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 26. and therefore was variously interpreted, *ib.* 3, 14.—called the *weeping philosopher*, because he often wept at the vices and consequent miseries of mankind, *Juvenal.* 10, 30.

HERCAEUS, an epithet of Jupiter, so named from his altar being placed in the *impluvium* or open court, in the middle of the house, called by the Greeks *ἱερός*; thus, *Cui nihil Hercēi profuit ara Jovis*, i. e. Priam, who was slain by Pyrrhus before the altar of Jupiter in the *impluvium*, *Ovid. in Ibin.* 286. (*Aedibus in mediis, nudoque sub aetheris axe*; vel *in penetralibus*), where the *Penātes*, were worshipped, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 512, &c.; *Juvenal.* 10, 268. *HERCAEAE arae*, the altar of Jupiter *Hercēus*, before which Priam was slain, *Lucan.* 9, 979. Around this altar there seem to have been several images of the gods, probably those of the *Penates*, *Virg.*

*Virg. ib.* 517. which Ovid calls *Patriorum signa Deorum*, *Met.* 13, 412.—The ancient Greeks placed the temple of *Jupiter Hercaeus* in the *Aula*, or *ATRIUM*, *Athen.* 4, p. 189. *Vid. Eurip. Troad.* 482, &c.; *Pausan.* 2, 24, 4, 17, et 10, 25.

**HERCŪLES**, -is, (vel *Herculeus*, -ei, contracted *Hercūlī*; thus, *Herculei labos est*, for *Herculis*, *Catull.* 55, 13.) the most famous hero of antiquity, the son of *Jupiter* and *Alcmēna*, the wife of *Amphitryo*, (*G.* 398. *Rom. A.* 286.) who is called *falsipārens Amphitryoniādes*, because *Hercules* was supposed to be the son of *Amphitryon*, when in reality he was the son of *Jupiter*, *Catull.* 66, 112.—Adj. **HERCULEUS**: thus, *Herculei labores*, the labours of *Hercules*; *Herculea clava*, the club of *Hercules*; *Heraclea pocula*, large, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 18. but the best editions have *The-riclea*: — **HERACLĪDAE**, the descendants of *Hercules*, *Pausan.* 2, 18. (*G.* 403, & 410.)—**HERCŪLE**, v. *Herclē*, adv. by *Hercules*, a form of swearing, or a strong asseveration: So *Mehercule* or *Mehercules*, sc. *juvet*, may *Hercules* assist me! by *Hercules*, upon my honour, *Cic. Or.* 47; *Planc.* 26.

**HERENNIIUS**, the name a Roman gens:—A tribune of the commons who proposed the law about permitting *Clodius* to be adopted by a plebeian, *Cic. Att.* 1, 18.

**HERĪLUS**, a king of *Praeneste*, slain by *Evander*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 583.

**HERILLUS**, a philosopher of *Chalcēdon*, the scholar of *Zeno*, who placed the chief good (*summum bonum*), in learning and knowledge, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 42.

**HERMĀCHUS** of *Mitylēnē*, the friend of *Epicurus*, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 30.; *Fin.* 30. whom that philosopher left his heir, *Laert.* 10, 21.

**HERMAGŌRAS**, -ae, a celebrated rhetorician, *Cic. Br.* 76.; *Inv.* 1, 6 & 51.

**HERMAPHRODĪTUS**, the son of *Mercury* and *Venus*, united into one body with the nymph *Salmācis*; whence a-

nimals participating of both sexes were called *Hermaphrodites*, (*G.* 363.)

**HERMES**, the Greek name of *Mercury*, which *Virgil* translates, *Interpres divūm*, *Aen.* 4, 356.—**HERMAE trunci**, shapелеss posts with a marble head of *Mercury* on them, *Juvenal.* 8, 53.

**HERMES Trismegistus**, (i. e. *ter maximus*), a celebrated Egyptian philosopher.

**HERMIŌNE**, -es, the daughter of *Menelaus* by *Helēna*; hence called *Ledaea*, from *Leda*; the mother of *Helena*, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 328. betrothed to *Orestes* the son of *Agamemnon*, but carried off by *Pyrrhus*, the son of *Achilles*; on which account *Orestes* killed *Pyrrhus*, and recovered her, *ib. et Ovid. Ep.* 8, 1.—¶ 2. The same with **HARMONIA**, the wife of *Cadmus*, (*q. v.*)

**HERMODŌRUS**, a native of *Ephesus*, banished from thence through envy, on account of his superior virtue, as *Aristides* was from *Athens*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 36. After which he came to *Rome*, and explained the laws of the *Greeks* to the *Decemviri*, who compiled the laws of the twelve tables, *Plin.* 34, 5.

**HERMOTĪMUS**, a prophet of *Clazomēnē*, whose soul is said to have left his body, and after wandering up and down to a great distance, and revealing wonderful things to people, used to return to it again. In the absence of the soul, the body was apparently dead. His enemies having discovered this, buried it, *Plin.* 7, 5. *Lucian* says that this was done by his wife.

**HERO**, vel *ERO*, -ūs; v. **HERON**, -ōnis, a beautiful young woman of *Sestos*, beloved by *Leander* of *Abȳdos*, who used to swim over in the night to visit her, and return before day-light; till at last he perished in the waves, (*G.* 349.) hence **HĒRŌAE** v. **ERŌAE**, *turres*, the tower from which *Hero* held a torch to give light to her lover as he swam, *Lucan.* 9, 955. (*G.* 349.)

**HERŌDES**, -is, the son of *Antipāter* of *Idumaea*, who was made king of the *Jews*, by the favour of *Antony*, and retained

tained that power by his mean submission and flattery to Augustus, *Josephus. Herodis palmata pinguia*, Herod's fertile groves of palm-trees, which produced a great revenue, *Horat. Ep. 2, 2, 184.* —¶ 2. An Athenian writer in the time of Cicero, *Cic. Att. 2, 2.*

HERODIĀNUS, a Greek historian of Alexandria, who wrote the lives of Commōdus and his successors to the younger Gratian. This work is still extant.

HERODŌTUS, a native of Halicarnassus, the most ancient Greek historian extant; whom Cicero calls, *Historiae parens*, the father of history, *Cic. Leg. 1, 1.* He was the first of the Greeks who adorned history, *Cic. Or. 2, 12.* but did not study harmony in his periods, *Cic. Or. 55. Add. Div. 1, 53.*

HEROPHĪLE, -es, a priestess of Apollo, *Tibull. 2, 5, 67.*

HEROPHĪLUS, a celebrated physician, who restored Phalāris to health, *Plin. 11, 37, &c.*

HEROSTRĀTUS, a man who set fire to the temple of Diana at Ephēsus, that he might obtain a more extensive fame after death, *Solin. c. 53.*

HERSE, -es, a daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens, beloved by Mercury, *Ovid. Met. 2, 725.*

HERSILIA, the wife of Romulus, *Liv. 1, 11.* called ORA, after she was made a goddess, as Romulus was called QUIRĪNUS, after his deification, *Ovid. Met. 14. fin.*

HERTHUM vel *Hertha*, i. e. the earth, worshipped by the ancient Germans as a goddess, *Tacit. G. 40.*

HESIŌDUS, an ancient Greek poet, born at Ascra in Boeotia; whence he is called *Ascreus Senex*, *Virg. E. 6, 70.* —Adj. HESIODIUS. *Illud Hesiodium*, sc. *dictum*, that saying of Hesiod's, *Cic. Brut. 4. Hesiodi theogonia*, the generation of the gods, a book written by Hesiod, *Cic. N. D. 1, 14. Brut. 4.* still extant.

HESIŌNE, -es, the daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, and sister of Priam; whom Hercules freed from a

sea-monster, to which she was exposed; and having taken Troy, gave her in marriage to Telāmon, *Ovid. Met. 11, 217. (G. 339.)*

HESPERĪE, -es, a nymph, the daughter of the river Cebren, (*CEBRĒNIS, -idis*), *Ovid. Met. 11, 769. Vid. AESACUS.*

HESPĒRUS, the brother of Atlas, who is said to have gone up to the top of mount Atlas to observe the stars, and never afterwards to have been seen; on which account the evening star was called by his name, *Diodor.* —HESPERĪDES, -um, nymphs, the daughters of Hespērus, who had a garden in the extremity of Africa, in which were golden apples, guarded by a dragon that never slept. Hercules slew the dragon, and brought some of the golden apples to Euritheus, (*G. 399.*)

HESUS, a god of the Gauls, supposed to have been the same with Mars, *Lucan. 1, 440.*

HIARBAS, vel IARBAS, -ae, a king of Lybia, who wished to marry Dido, (*G. 678.*) *Virg. Aen. 4, 36.* but Dido preferred Aenēas to him; whence Aeneas is called *zelotypo juvenis praelatus Hiabae*, the young man preferred to the jealous Iarbas, *Juvenal. 5, 45.* —¶ 2. A king of Africa, conquered and slain by Pompey, *Liv. Epit. 89; Eutrop. 5, 6.*

HICĒTAS. *Vid. NICETAS.*

HIEMPSAL, -ālis, the son of Micipsa, king of Numidia, murdered by Jugurtha, *Sallust. Jug. 12.* —¶ 2. A king of Mauritania, *Cic. Rull. 1, 4; Vatin. 5.*

HIERO, -ōnis, a king of Syracuse, a faithful ally of the Romans, *Liv. 24, 4, &c. (G. 274.)* —HIERONICA *lex*, a law made by Hiero, concerning corn, *Cic. Verr. 2, 13, & 60.*

HIERŌCLES, -is, the father of king Hiero, descended from Gelon, *Juslin. 23, 4.* —¶ 2. A philosopher of Alexandria, who flourished about the middle of the fifth century, and wrote a commentary on the golden verses of Pythagoras; —still extant. *Vid. Fabric. Biblioth. G. l. 2. c. 12, 7.*



**HIERONYMUS**, the grandson and successor of Hiero, slain on account of his cruelty, *Liv.* 24, 4, &c.; *Sil.* 14, 87.—¶ 2. A peripatetic philosopher, a native of Rhodes, *Cic. Or.* 57. who maintained, that the absence of pain was the chief good, *Cic. Acad.* 4. 42.

**HIPPARCHUS**, the son of Pisistratus, and tyrant of Athens; fond of learning and learned men. He invited to his court the poets Anacreon and Simonides, and treated them with the greatest liberality. According to Plato, he was the first who arranged the poems of Homer; which honour Cicero ascribes to his father Pisistratus, *Cic. Or.* 3, 33. Hipparchus was assassinated by a conspiracy, *Vid.* **HARMODIUS**.—¶ 2. A celebrated philosopher of Alexandria, the most skilful astronomer in ancient times, (*G.* 19.)

**HIPPIAS**, -iac, the son of Pisistratus, and tyrant of Athens, who being expelled from thence, repaired to the court of Darius, and fell in the battle of Marathon. Cicero calls him **NEFARIUS**, because he made war on his native country, *Att.* 9, 11.—¶ 2. A celebrated sophist of Elis (*Eleus*), in the time of Socrates, *Cic. Or.* 3, 32. who used to boast that there was nothing in any art of which he was ignorant. His cloak, his shoes, his ring, &c. were all of his own making, *ib.* & *Brut.* 8, & 85.

**HIPPOCRATES**, the son of Heraclides, born in the island Cos, (*Cōus*), b. C. 460, the most illustrious physician of antiquity, *Cels. praef.*; *Cic. N. D.* 3, 38. He came to Athens in the time of a plague, where he exerted his great abilities at the hazard of his life. Artaxerxes king of Persia, at the same time, used every motive to prevail on him to come to his court, but in vain. The Athenians, penetrated with gratitude, decreed to him the highest honours, (*G.* 467.). His aphorisms are still extant.—Adj. **HIPPOCRATICUS**.

**HIPPODAME**, -es, v. -āmīa, the daughter of Oenomaus king of Pisa,

who became the wife of Pelops, (*G.* 404.).—¶ 2. The daughter of Aedraeus king of Argos, and wife of Perithous, at whose marriage the contest between the Centaurs and Lapithae took place, (*G.* 439.)

**HIPPOLYTE**, -es, queen of the Amazons, and wife of Theseus, (*G.* 423.)—¶ 2. The wife of Acasto, who fell in love with Peleus, (*G.* 444.)

**HIPPOLYTUS**, the son of Theseus and Hippolyte, (*G.* 424.)

**HIPPOMEDON**, -ontis, one of the seven leaders in the war against Thebes, (*G.* 431.), *Stat. Theb.* 5, 664. et 6, 654.

**HIPPOMENES**, -is, the son of Macareus, who, by means of three golden apples, vanquished Atalanta in running, and thus procured her consent to marry him, (*G.* 433.)

**HIPPONAX**, -actis, a famous poet of Ephesus, who, by the sharpness of his satirical raillery, is said to have impelled persons to hang themselves, *Plin.* 36, 5. whence *Praeconium Hipponactium*, a satirical poem, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 24. *Pedes Hipponactei*, the feet used in Iambic verse, in which such poems were written, *Cic. Or.* 56.

**HIPPOTOS**, v. -us, the father of Aedon, who is hence called *Hippotades*, -ae, (*G.* 276.).—**HIPPOTADES**, -ae, is used as a proper name, and not a patronymic, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 699.

**A. HIRTIUS**, the friend and companion of Julius Caesar, who wrote the eighth book of the Commentaries concerning Caesar's wars in Gaul, and also, as it is thought, the history of the Alexandrian, African, and Spanish wars; but some ascribed these works to Appian, *Suet. Caes.* 56. According to the appointment of Caesar, *Cic. Att.* 14, 6: Hirtius became consul with Pansa, the year after Caesar's death. Being sent against Antony, together with his colleague and Caesar Octavius, *Suet. Aug.* 10.; *Cic. Phil.* 7, 4. after the defeat of Antony, he was killed in attacking his camp, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 30. et 33.; *Suet. Aug.* 11. (*Vid.* **CICERO**, p. 126.)

HOMĒRUS, the first and most excellent of the Greek poets, who flourished 160 years before the founding of Rome. He is thought to have been born near Smyrna, (*G.* 587.).—Adj. HOMERICUS, *Juv.* 13, 113.—HOMERONĪDES, -ae, an imitator of Homer, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 4.—HOMEROMASTIX, -igis, (i. e. *Homeri flagellator*), a surname given to one Zoilus, who wrote bitterly against Homer; put for any snarling critic, *Plin. praef.* 11.

HOPLEUS, (2 syll.). -ei, v. -eos; acc. -eum, v. -ea, an Argive, slain by Aepytus, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 400.

HORAE, -arum, the *Hours*, the daughters of Jupiter and Themis, *Hesiod. Theog.* 901. the attendants of Phoebus, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 26. who yoked the horses of his chariot, *ib.* 1118. the keepers of the gates of heaven, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 125.—The Seasons, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 16. the twelve divisions of the day, *Martial.* 4, 8.

HORĀTIUS, the name of a Roman gens, ennobled by the *Horatii*, who fought with the *Curiatii*, *Liv.* 1, 25. and by Horatius Cocles, who defended the Sublician bridge against the army of Porsēna, *Liv.* 2, 10. By one of this gens the father of the poet Horace having been freed from slavery, assumed, according to custom, the name of his patron.

QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS, the prince of Latin lyric poets, was born at Venusia in December a. u. 689, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 27. *Od.* 3, 21. His father carried him to Rome when a boy, and educated him with great care, *Sat.* 1, 6, 76. At the age of twenty or twenty-one he went to Athens to study philosophy, *Ep.* 2, 2, 43. He was led from thence to the civil war by Brutus, who made him a military tribune, *Sat.* 1, 6, 47. In the battle of Philippi, Horace saved himself by flight, *Od.* 2, 7. After his return to Rome, finding his father dead and his fortune ruined, he applied himself to writing verses, *Ep.* 2, 2, 52. The poets Virgil and Varius recommended

him to Maecenas, *Sat.* 1, 6, 55. who introduced him to Augustus. Horace soon became a great favourite with both. Maecenas gave him a beautiful farm in the country of the Sabines, where in summer he usually resided, (*G.* 162.) Horace died in the 57th year of his age, a few months after Maecenas.—Adj. HORATIANUS.

HORTENSIUS, a celebrated orator, contemporary with Cicero, *Cic. Br.* 64. whence Cicero calls one of his books by that name, *Cic. Div.* 1, 1. HORTENSIANA eloquentia, the eloquence of Hortensius, *Val. Max.* 8, 8.—¶ 2. A poet, *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 441.

Tullus HOSTILIUS, the third king of Rome, (*G.* 196.).—¶ 2. A lawyer, by whom certain forms of law were composed, called HOSTILIANAE actiones, *Cic. Or.* 1, 57.

HYACINTHUS, a boy beloved by Apollo, (*G.* 372, & 411.).—HYACINTHIA, -orum, a feast in honour of Hyacinthus, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 209.

HYAS, -ae, v. -antis, the son of Atlas and Pleione or Aethra, the daughter of Oceanus, slain by a lion or boar while hunting.—His twelve sisters lamented his death so much, that they pined away with grief. Jupiter, from compassion, changed them into stars. Five of them were placed in the head or face of Taurus, and called HYĀDES, -um, from their brother, *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 182. or because when they rise they were supposed to occasion rain, (ab *ὕειν*, *pluere*), *Hygin. f.* 192.; *Plin.* 2, 29. et 18, 26 f. 66. hence termed *pluviae*, rainy, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 516. and *tristes*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 14. Seven of them were placed in the neck of Taurus, and called PLEIĀDES, *Hygin. ib. et Poet.* 2, 21.—HYAS, -antis, a king of Boeotia; whence *Hyantius juvenis*, Aethaeon, the Boeotian or Theban youth, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 147. *Hyantēa Aganippe*, *ib.* 5, 312. *Hyantēus Iolāus*, the Theban Iolaus, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 310.

HYDRA, a dreadful serpent with nine heads, the daughter of Typhon and Echidna, slain by Hercules at the fountain

tain or lake of Lerna, *Hygin. praef. et f. 151.*—called in Latin *EXCETRA*, because when one head was cut off, three grew up in its place, *Serv. in Virg. Aen. 6, 287.* Hercules dipt his arrows in the gall of this monster, which made them fatal to every one they struck, *Hygin. 30.* and at last proved his own destruction, *ib. 34.* (G. 402.)

*HYGIĒA*, *HYGĒA*, vel *ĪA*, the goddess of health, the daughter of Aesculapius, *Plin. 35, 11 f. 36, 31.; Martial. 11, 61.*

*HYGĪNUS*, a freed man of Augustus, who had the charge of the Palatine library, *Gell. 1, 7, & 10.; Suet. Ill. Gram. 20.* The books on mythology and astronomy, which bear the name of Hyginus, are supposed to be of a later date.

*HYLAEUS*, a centaur, who fought with the *Lapithæ*, (G. 439.)—adj. *HYLAEUS ramus*, (i. e. clava), the club of Hylaeus, *Prop. 1, 1, 13.* his bow or arrow, *Ovid. Art. 2, 191.*—¶ 2. The name of Actæon's dog, *Ovid. Met. 3, 213.*

*HYLAS*, vel *-a*, *-ae*, a beautiful youth, the son of Theodamas, and favourite of Hercules, whom he accompanied in the Argonautic expedition. Being sent to get water, while drawing his pitcher from a river or fountain, he fell in, and was drowned. The poets feign, that the nymphs, enamoured of his beauty, carried him off; so that Hercules and his companions could not find him, *Apollodor. 1, 9, 19.* Annual sacred rites are said to have been instituted to his honour, in which he was often invoked by name, (*HYLĀ*, *HYLA*), as he had been by Hercules and the Argonauts when he was lost, *Serv. ad Virg. Ecl. 6, 44.*

*HYLLUS*, the son of Hercules by Dejanira, (G. 403. & 405.)

*HYLONOME*, *-es*, a female centaur, who, upon the death of her husband Cyllarus, slew herself, *Ovid. Met. 12, 405, &c.*

*HYMEN*, *-ĕnis*, vel *HYMENAEUS*, the god of marriage, *Donat. ad Ter. And. 5, 7, 7.; Ovid. Met. 1, 480. et 9, 761.*

—*Hymenaeus* is sometimes put for the nuptial song, *Virg. Aen. 7, 398.* and in the plur. for the nuptials, *Virg. Aen. 1, 655. 4, 99. & 6, 613. G. 3, 60.*

*HYPERĪDES*, *-is*, vel *ae*, an Athenian orator contemporary with Demosthenes, greatly commended by Cicero, *Or. 1, 13. et 3, 7. et 26, & 31.;* and by Quintilian, *10, 1, 77.*

*HYPERĪON*, *-ōnis*, said to be the father of Sol, *Cic. N. D. 3, 21.* usually put for the sun, (G. 373.); whence *currus Hyperĭōnius*, the chariot of the sun, *Val. Flac. 2, 34.* So *Hyperĭonia lux*, *Sil. 15, 214.*

*HYPERMNESTRA*, the daughter of Danaus, and wife of Linus or Lynceus, whom she saved, when her sisters, by the order of their father, slew their husbands, (G. 392.)

*HYPSAEA*, a woman of the *Plautian* family, who is supposed to have had bad eyes, or to have been so blinded by a passionate fondness for a man of a disagreeable appearance, that she was insensible of his bad looks, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 91.*

*HYPSAEUS*, the brother of Aeacus, *Stat. Theb. 7, 310.*—¶ 2. A candidate for the consulship with Milo, *Cic. Att. 3, 8.*

*HYPSIPYLE*, *-es*, a queen of Lemnos, who preserved her father Thoas, when all the other men in the island were slain by the women, (G. 441.). They having found that Hyppisyle had saved her father, wanted to kill her; but she fled: and being taken by pirates, was carried to Nemæa, and sold to Lycurgus the king of that place as a slave, *Apollodor. 3, 6, 4.; Laëtant. ad Stat. Theb. 5, 29.* Hyginus says, that she was carried to Thebes, and sold to king Lycus, *f. 15, & 74.* *Tellus Hyppisylæa*, i. e. Lemnos, *Ovid. Fast. 3, 82.*

*HÿRIE*, *-es*, the mother of Cycnus, who having heard of the fall of her son, and not knowing that he was saved by being changed into a swan, dissolved away (*delicuit*) with weeping, and formed a lake called after her own name, *Ovid. Met. 7, 379.*



HYRTÆCUS, a Trojan, the father of Nisus, who is hence called *Hyrtacides*, -ae, Virg. Aen. 9, 177.

HYSTASPES, -is, the father of Darius king of Persia, (G. 608.) *Justin.* 1, 10.

## I

IACCHUS, the same with Bacchus; put for wine, *Virg. E.* 6, 15.

IALYSUS, v. IALYSSUS, the son of Hercules, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 60.—¶ 2. The grandson of Sol, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21.—adj. IALYSIUS, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 365.

JANUS, the most ancient king of Italy, (G. 185, & 357.) worshipped as a god after his death; represented with two faces, (*bifrons*, Virg. Aen. 12, 198. *et* 7, 180.) or with two heads, (*biceps*, Ovid. Fast. 1, 65.) His temple was open in time of war, and shut in time of peace.—JANUS is put for any thoroughfare or passage from one place to another, (*transiitio pervia*,) *Cic. N. D.* 2, 27. probably from its having an arch and an image of Janus over it, with one of the faces looking one way at the entrance, and the other looking another way at the outlet or egress. Such were those mentioned, *Liv.* 41, 32.; *Suet. Domit.* 13. *Pompeii statuan marmoreo Jano supposuit*, he placed the statue under a marble arch, which served as a thoroughfare, *Suet. Aug.* 31.—JANUS is also the name of a street or alley, in which bankers transacted business, *Cic. Off.* 2, 25.; *Phil.* 6, 5.; *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 54. *Sat.* 2, 3, 18. and where books used to be sold, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 1.

IANTHE, *Vid.* IPHIS.

IAPËTUS, the son of Caelus and Terra, and the father of Prometheus, who is hence called *Satus Japëto*, Ovid. Met. 1, 82. *Japeti genus*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 27.—Also the father of Atlas, hence called *Iapëtônides*, Ovid. Met. 4, 631.

JAPËTIDES, -ae, a musician, killed at the nuptial feast of Perseus and Andromëda, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 111.

IÄPIS, -idis, the son of Jäfus (*Iäsidēs*, -ae,) a physician, who, by the as-

sistance of Venus, cured the wound of Aenëas, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 391, & 420.

ĪÄPYX, -ygis, a son of Daedälus, who having settled in the south east corner of Italy, gave the name of JAPYGiA to that part of the country, (G. 158.) which is hence called *Japygis arva*, Ovid. Met. 15, 52.—¶ 2. A north-west wind, blowing from Japygia, and favourable to such as sailed from Brundisium to Greece, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 4.

ĪARBAS, (three syll.) a king of Gaetulia or Mauritania, who wished to marry Dido, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 36, 216, & 326.—Hence *Iarbäta*, v. -as, a Moor, supposed to be put for Cordus, a rhetorician, a native of Mauritania; whom a desire of imitating the wit of Timagënes is said to have made to burst with envy, (*Rupit Iarbitam Timagenis aemula lingua*.) Somethink *iarbitas* here a proper name, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 15.

ĪÄSĪUS, (four syll.) the brother of Dardänus, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 168. and grandfather of Adrastus, who is hence called *Dux Iäsidēs*, -ae, Stat. Theb. 6, 914.—¶ 2. IÄSUS v. *Iasus*, the father of Palinurus, hence called *Iäsidēs*, -ae, Virg. Aen. 5, 843.—¶ 3. Another, called also Schoeneus, the father of Atalanta, hence called IÄSIS, -idis, Propert. 1, 1, 10.

ĪÄSON, (three syll.) -önis, the son of Aeson, (*Aesonides*, -ae,) king of Iolcos, and of Alcimëde; the leader of the Argonauts in the expedition to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece, (G. 439.) Hence *Iäsonia puppis*, the ship Argo, in which they sailed, *Avien. Arat. Phaen.* 756. *et* 808. *Jasonia rapina*, Jason's carrying off the golden fleece, Stat. Achil. 1, 65.

JASONIDAE *juvenes*, the two sons of Jason and Hypsipyle, Thoas and Euneus, Stat. Theb. 6, 340.

IBIS, -idis, acc. *Ibin*, abl. *Ibide*, a fictitious name which Ovid gave to a person on whom he wrote a satirical poem called IBIS; still extant.

IBYCUS, a poet of Rhegium, noted for his amorous verses, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 33. whose murderers were wonderfully discovered, (G. 175.)

ICADIUS, a robber, who perished by a stone which fell from a cave on his legs, *Cic. Fat.* 3.

ICĀRIUS vel *īcārus*, an Athenian, who hospitably entertained Bacchus; whence he is called *Cunādis Baccho jucundior hospes*, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 9. On this account Bacchus first taught him the art of making wine, and desired him to propagate it through the world. Icarus gave a quantity of wine to some shepherds, who having drunk of it greedily, became intoxicated; and imagining that Icarus had given them a poisonous drug, killed him with their clubs. Next day, being sensible of what they had done, they buried him. Erigōnē, his daughter, having discovered where he lay by the howling of his dog Maera, hung herself, *Apollodor.* 3, 13, 7. Some say that the body was left unburied, *Hygin.* 130.; *Poet.* 2, 4. Maera, affected by the loss of his master and mistress, pined away. Jupiter, in compassion, changed the three into stars. Icarus was called *Bōotes* or *Arctūrus*; Erigōnē, *Virgo*; Maera, *Canicula* or the Lesser Dog star, *ib.*—Hence ICARIUS *boves*, the stars of *Ursa Major*, which Icarus or Bootes was supposed to drive, *Propert.* 2, 33, 24. But the poets commonly make Bootes the same with Arcas the son of Hellicē, (*q. v.*)—ICARIUM *astrum*, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 777, the same with *Icarus canis*, i. e. *canicula*, the lesser dog-star, *Ovid. in Nuce*, 118.

ICĀRIUS, vel *īcārus*, the father of Penelōpē; whence she is called ICARIS, *īdis*, *Ovid. in Ibin*, 391; or ICARIOTIS, *īdis*, voc. *Icariōti*, *Propert.* 3, 13, 10.—Adj. *Icariōtis tela*, abl. *Icariotide*, Penelope's web, *Ovid. Pont.* 3, 1, 112. Icarus is said to have urged Penelope to marry one of her suitors in the absence of Ulysses, *Ovid. Ep.* 1, 81.—The father of Penelope is by some confounded with the father of Erigōnē; but improperly.

ICĀRUS, the son of Daedalus, who flying with his father from the labyrinth in Crete, on waxen wings, and,

disregarding his father's advice, soared too high, so that the sun having melted his wings, he fell down into that part of the Ægēan Sea afterwards called the *Icarian Sea*, and was drowned, (*G. 421.*)—ICARI *fluſus*, the waves of the Icarian Sea, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 15. So *Icariae aquae*, *Ovid. Trist.* 5, 2, 28.

ICĒLOS, one of the sons of *Somnus*, who imitated the appearance of wild beasts, birds, and serpents, as *Morpheus* did that of men, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 638.

IDMON, *-ōnis*, (i. e. *sciens*,) the son of Apollo and Asteria, a soothsayer among the Argonauts, *Val. Flac.* 1, 228.

IDŌMĒNEUS, (four syll. gen. *-ēi*, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 264. acc. *-ēa*, *ib.* 3, 122.) a king of Crete, one of the Graecian leaders in the war against Troy, who being expelled by his subjects, sailed into Italy with a number of companions, and settled in Calabria, near the Japygian or Sallentine promontory, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 121, & 400. (*G. 459.*)

IDYA, vel IDYJA, the wife of *Æetes*, and mother of *Medēa*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 19. *Ovid* calls her *Ipsēa*, *Ep.* 17, 232.

IGNIGĒNA, a name of Bacchus, as having been brought into the world by the force of fire or lightning, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 12.

ILIA, the mother of Romulus and Remus, (*G. 192.*)

ILIŌNE, *-es*, the eldest daughter of Priāmus king of Troy, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 653.

ILIŌNEUS, (four syll. gen. *-eos* et *-ei*, accus. *-ea*, *Virg. A.* 1, 611.) a Trojan, one of the chief companions of *Aenēas*; always distinguished in Virgil by his eloquence, as his father *Phorbas* is in *Homer*, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 1, 525, &c.

ILYTHÏĪ, the goddess who presided over women in child birth, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 243. said to be the same with *Diana*, *Hor. Car. Saec.* 14. called also *ILCIN*, *Ovid. ib.* 294; *Hor. ib.* 15. To gratify Juno she is said to have retarded the birth of *Hercules*, *Ovid. ib.* 284; *Apollodor.* 4, 5, 8.

ILUŠ, the son of Tros, and fourth king

king of Troy, from whom that city was called *ILIUM*, (*G.* 187.) whence *ILIA tellus*, the country of Troy, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 245. *ILIACI muri*, the walls of Troy, *ib.* 1, 483. *ILIÄDES, -um*, the Trojan women, *ib.* 480. *ILIÄDES, -ae*, Ganymēdes, the grandson of Ilus, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 160.—¶ 2. The original name of Iulus or Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 268.

*IMBRÄSUS*, the name of a man, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 343.—*IMBRÄSIDES, -ae*, the son of Imbrasus, *ib.* 10, 123. acc. plur. *Imbrasidas*, *ib.* 12, 343.

*INACHIA*, the name of a girl beloved by Horace, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 8. et 12, 14.

*INÄCHUS*, the first king of the Argives, (*G.* 391.) hence called *priscus*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 3, 21.—*INÄCHIS, -idis*, Io or Isis, the daughter of Inachus, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 611. called *INACHIA Juvenca*, *Virg. G.* 3, 153. because changed by Jupiter into an heifer, *Ovid. ib.*—*INÄCHIDES, -ae*, Epäphus, the son of Io and grandson of Inachus, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 753. in the plur. put for *Argivi*, the Argives, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 365. *Inächides ripae*, the banks of the river Inachus, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 640. to which river Inachus gave name, and after his death was supposed to preside over it as a divinity, *Ovid. ib.* 511. On the shield of Turnus was represented the figure of Io converted into a heifer, and her father Inachus pouring his river from an embossed urn, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 789. According to Virgil, Turnus was descended from Inachus, *Aen.* 7, 371.—*INACHII Argi*, Argos the capital of Inachus, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 286. *Inachiae urbes*, the cities of Inachus, i. e. of the Argives or Greeks, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 286. So *Stat. Theb.* 1, 324. *Inachiae rates*, Graecian ships, *Ovid. Ep.* 13, 134. *Inachium litus*, the shore of Argölis, *Id. Fast.* 5, 656.

*INO, -üs*, the daughter of Cadmus, and wife of Athämas, king of Thebes, who flying from her frantic husband with her son Melicerta, threw herself from a high rock into the sea. By the power of Neptune, she and her son

were both changed into sea-deities, the mother called *Leucothöë*, or by the Romans *Matüta*, and the son *Palaemon* or *Portumnus*, (*G.* 427.); hence *Inös Melicerta*, the son of Ino, *Virg. G.* 1, 437.; *Palaemon*, *Id. A.* 5, 823. *Inöi sinus*, the bosom of Ino, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 497. *Inoi doli*, the artifices of Ino to destroy her step-children, *Ovid. Art. A.* 3, 176. *Inöum Lechaëum*, the promontory of Lechaëum, the port of Corinth, whence Ino threw herself, *Stat. Silv.* 2, 2, 35.; and hence *Inös Isthmos*, the isthmus of Corinth, *ib.* 4, 3, 60. *Inös Learchus*, the son of Ino, *Val. Flac.* 1, 280.

*INUUS*, a name given to Pan by the Latins, *Liv.* 1, 5.; *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 6, 775.

*IO, -üs*, (in all other cases *Io*,) the daughter of Inachus, (*Inächis -idis*,) king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter, and by him converted into a beautiful heifer, to conceal her from Juno; who suspecting the fraud, asked the animal in a present from Jupiter; and having obtained her request, committed her to the charge of a shepherd, called Argus. But he being slain by Mercury, (*Vid. Argus*,) Io, after many wanderings, at last reached Egypt, where she was restored to her former shape, married Osiris, the king of that country; and after her death was worshipped as a goddess by the Egyptians, under the name of Isis, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 588,—747. *Ep.* 14, 85, &c.; *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 7, 789. Propertius seems to intimate that she retained the form of a cow, after she was deified, 2, 28, 17. (al. 2, 21, 19.) or rather because Isis was worshipped in the form of a cow; whence she is represented with horns like those of the moon, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 687, et 782.

*JÖBÄTES, -is*, v. *-ae*, a king of Lycia, the father of Sthenoboea, the wife of Proetus, who sent Bellerophon against the Chimaera, (*G.* 393.) *Apolod.* 2, 3.; *Hygin.* 57.

*JOCASTA*, the daughter of Creon, and wife of Laius, king of Thebes; after



after whose death she ignorantly married Oedipus, her own son by Laius, and had by him Eteocles and Polyneices. Having discovered the truth, she hanged herself in despair, (*G. 429.*)

**ĪŌLAS**, -*ae*, the name of a shepherd in Virgil, *E. 2, 57, et 3, 79.*—¶ 2. A Trojan slain by Catillus of Tibur, *Virg. Aen. 11, 640.*

**ĪŌLĀUS**, the son of Iphiclus, *Apollodor. 2, 3, 11.* a Theban; hence called *Hyantēus*, (i. e. *Thebanus*,) Ovid. *Met. 8, 310.* who assisted Hercules in destroying the hydra, *Apollodor. 2, 4, 2.* said to have been restored to youth in his old age by Hebe, *Ovid. Met. 9, 399, &c.*—¶ 2. The son of Iphiclus and Diomedea; called usually Protesilaus, *Hygin. 103.*

**ĪŌLE**, -*es*, the daughter of Eurystus, king of Oechalia, (*Vid. EURYSTUS*,) beloved by Hercules; after whose death she married Hyllus, the son of that hero, *Ovid. Met. 9, 279.* (*G. 401.*)

**ĪON**, -*ōnis*, the son of Xuthus, an Athenian; from whom first the country on the north of the Corinthian gulf, and afterwards part of Asia Minor, was called *IONIA*, (*G. 409.*)—¶ 2. An inhabitant of Pisa, a soldier in the Theban war, *Stat. Theb. 8, 454.*

**ĪŌPAS**, -*ae*, a musician at the court of Dido, who had been instructed by Atlas; described, as having long hair, (*crīnītus*,) according to the custom of harpers, probably in imitation of Apollo, *Virg. Aen. 1, 740, et ibi Serv.*

**ĪŌPE**, (al. *Īōle*,) -*es*, a nymph, *Propert. 2, 28, 51.*

**JOSĒPHUS**, the celebrated Jewish historian, who being made prisoner by Nicanor, one of the officers of Vespasian, the governor of Judaea, and being ordered by that commander to be put in chains, predicted, that he should soon be released by the same Vespasian, when made emperor, *Suet. Vesp. 5.; Joseph. de Bell. Jud. 3, 14, (al. 27.)*

**JŌVIS**, used anciently in the nom.

for **JUPITER**, *Var. L. L. 7, 38, f.* and also by later writers, *Petron. 47, & 58.; Hygin. 53, 54, 63, 75, &c.*

**ĪPHIANASSA**, one of the daughters of Proetus, and wife of Melampus, (*G. 393. vid. PROETUS et MELAMPUS.*)—¶ 2. A name given to Iphigenia, (genit. *Iphianassai*, for -*ae*), *Lucr. 1, 86.*

**ĪPHĪCLES**, -*is*, or **ĪPHĪCLUS**, -*i*, a Theban, the son of Amphitryon and Alcmēna, born at the same birth with Hercules, *Apollodor. 1, 8, 2. et 2, 7, 3.* When Hercules killed the two snakes sent by Juno to destroy him in his cradle, Iphiclus is said to have discovered strong marks of fear, *Id. 2, 4, 8. Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 8, 288.*—

¶ 2. A king of Phylacē, a city of Thessaly, (*G. 322.*) the father of Protesilaus, *Apollodor. 3, 9, 8.; Hygin. 103, et 173.; Ovid. Ep. 13, 25.*—¶ 3. One of the Argonauts, the son of Thestius, *Apollodor. 1, 9, 16.*

**ĪPHICRATES**, -*is*, an Athenian general, distinguished for his skill in the military art, and for the improvements he made in the armour of the foot-soldiers, *Nep. 11, 1.*

**ĪPHĪGĒNĪA**, the daughter of Agamemnon, offered up as a sacrifice to appease the wrath of Diana, and to procure favourable winds for the Graecian fleet, then weather-bound at Aulis, *Virg. Aen. 2, 116.; Propert. 3, 5, 53.; Cic. Tusc. 1, 48.* But others say, that, while she was just about to be sacrificed, she was rescued by Diana, who substituted an hart in her stead, hence, *Nec speret tragicae furtiva piacula cerva*, he cannot hope that his daughter will be secretly carried off as Iphigenia was, and a hart substituted as an expiation to Diana, in her stead. The hart is called *tragica*, because this incident was often exhibited in acting the tragedy of Iphigenia on the stage, *Juvenal. 12, 120.* Diana is said to have conveyed her in a cloud to *Taurica*, where she became the priestess of the altar of that goddess, (*G. 406.*)

**ĪPHIMĒDĪA**, the mother of the giants,

ants, Otus and Ephialtes. (*Vid. ALOEUS.*)

IPHINOË, *-es*, the eldest of the daughters of Proetus, *Apollodor.* 2, 2, 2.—¶ 2. One of the women of Lemnos, that slew their husbands, and entertained Jāson and his companions, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 162, & 327.

IPHIS, *-idis*, (acc. *Iphin*, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 753. abl. *Iphide*, ib. 9, 667.) a young man of Salamis in Cyprus, of mean extraction, who having fallen desperately in love with Anaxarètè, a girl of noble birth, and on that account being treated by her with coldness and contempt, hanged himself. Anaxarètè, looking out to his funeral, as it passed along, was turned into a stone, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 698,—760.—¶ 2. A Cretan girl, whom her mother Telecusa brought up as a boy, to deceive her husband Ligdus, who being in narrow circumstances, according to the cruel custom of the ancients, had ordered the child, if a daughter, to be killed. Iphis being betrothed by her father as a husband to IANTHÈ, was, by the power of Isis, on the day of her nuptials, changed into a male, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 665, &c. *ad fin.*—¶ 3. A son of Mercury's, one of the Argonauts, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 441.—¶ 4. An Argive, slain by Athamas in the Theban war, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 445.—¶ 5. The son of Alektor, who showed Polynices a method of inducing Amphiarāus to accompany him to the war against Thebes, *Apollodor.* 3, 6, 2.—¶ 6. The father of Evadne, the wife of Capāneus; whence she is called IPHIAS, *-adis*, *Ovid. Att. Am.* 3, 22.; *Pont.* 3, 1, 111.; *Trist.* 5, 14, 38. (*G.* 431.)

IPHITUS, the son of Eurȳtus, king of Oechalia, and brother of Iōlè, (*G.* 401.)—¶ 2. A Trojan, enfeebled by age, (*gravior annis*), the companion of Aenēas, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 435.—¶ 3. A king of Elis, who restored the Olympic games, which had first been instituted by Hercules, (*G.* 282.)

IPSEĀ, the mother of Medēa, *Ovid. Ep.* 17, 232.

IRIS, *Iridis*, (acc. *Irim*, v. *Irin*; voc. *Iri*), the goddess of the rainbow, the daughter of Thaumas, (*Thaumasias*, *-adis*), *Stat. Silv.* 3, 3, 8.; the messenger of Jauo, (*nuncia Junonis*), *Ovid. Met.* 1. 270, et 11, 585, et 14, 830.; hence called *Iris Junonia*, ib. 14, 85. beautifully described, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 700.; supposed to draw water from the earth to the clouds, (*G.* 65.)

IRUS, a beggar of Ithāca, of a large size, but ugly and feeble; supported by the suitors of Penelōpè on account of his drollery; slain by Ulysses. (*Vid. G.* 457.)

ISAEUS, a celebrated Athenian orator, *Quintil.* 12, 10, 22.; the master of Demosthenes; praised by Juvenal, 3, 74. Several of his orations are still extant. There was a Roman orator of the same name, who is extolled by Pliny the younger, *Ep.* 2, 3.; to whom some think Juvenal alludes, *ib.*

ISIS, *Isidis*, *Isidi*, *Isim*, v. *-in*, *Isi*, *Iside*, a goddess of the Egyptians, supposed by the poets to be the same with Io, the daughter of Inachus; hence called INACHIS, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 686.; and the river Inachus, *Aveclae* (sc. in Aegyptum) *pater Isidis*, *Lucan.* 6, 363. Her image was covered with fine linen; whence she is called *Linigera juvenca*, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 1, 77. *Linigera Isis*; *Id. Amor.* 2, 2, 25.; *Pont.* 1, 1, 51.; and those who worshipped her were dressed in a linen robe, *Suet. Oth.* 12.; whence her priests are called *Turba linigera*, *Ovid.* 1, 747.; *Add. Lucan.* 10, 175. *Grex liniger*, *Juvenal.* 6, 532. and when about to celebrate her sacred rites, closely shaved their heads; whence they are called *Grex calvus*, *ib.* *Linigeri calvi*, *Martial.* 12, 29, 19.—Isis carried in her right hand a *sistrum*, by a stroke of which she was supposed to inflict diseases, *Juvenal.* 13, 93. Her priests also carried a *sistrum*, *Perf.* 5, 186.; *Ovid. Met.* 9, 776. whence they are called *Sistrata turba*, *Martial.* 12, 29.—The worship of Isis, and other Egyptian deities, was admitted at Rome towards the end of the republic, which

which Lucan mentions with indignation, 8, 831. Tacitus says, that a part of the *Suevi* in Germany sacrificed to Isis, *de Mor. Germ.* 9.—*ISIÄCUS*, -i, a priest of Isis, *Suet. Dom.* 1.; *Val. Max.* 7, 3, 8.—*ISIÄCI FOCI*, the altars of Isis, *Ovid. Pont.* 1, 1, 52. *ISIÄCI CONJECTORES*, priests of Isis, who pretended to be fortune-tellers, *Cic. Div. ex Ennio poeta*, 1, 58.

*ISMENE*, -es, a daughter of Oedipus, betrothed to Athys or Atys, a youth of Cyrra, who was slain by Tydeus before the nuptials; called *Agēnorea Ismēne*, i. e. *Thebana*, because Thebes was founded by Cadmus, the son of Agēnor, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 555, &c.

*ISMENUS*, a son of Apollo and Melia, one of the *Nerēides*, who gave name to the river Ismēnus in Boeotia, near Thebes, *Pausan.* 9, 10.

*ISOCRÄTES*, -is, an Athenian orator, called by Cicero the father of eloquence, *Or.* 2, 3. contemporary with Plato, *Cic. Or.* 6. His house was, as it were, the rhetorical school of all Greece, *Cic. Brut.* 8. He rarely spoke in public himself, but composed orations for others, *ib.* 12.; *Quintil.* 3, 1, 14. He is said to have written his famous oration, or book called *Panathēnaicus*, in the 94th year of his age, and to have lived five years after, *Cic. Sen.* 5, & 7.; *Quintil. ib.* About thirty-one of his orations are still extant. — *Scriptores, qui sunt ab Isocrate*, the followers of Isocrates, *Quintil.* 4, 2, 31. i. e. *Isocratem secuti*, *Id.* 9, 4, 35.—Adj. *ISOCRATEUS*. Thus, *Placet omnia dici Isocrateo more*, in the manner of Isocrates, *Cic. Or.* 61. *Isocratea ratio oratoria*, the oratorial rules of Isocrates, or his art of rhetoric, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9, 61.

*ITÄLUS*, a king of Sicily, who settled in that part of Italy where Turnus afterwards reigned; and gave his name to the country, which it still retains, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 1, 530.; *Dionys.* 1, 12.

*ITHYPHALLUS*, a name of Priäpus, *Col.* 10, 32.

*ITÖNUS*, vel *Ithönus*, the first king of Thessaly, who is said to have invented the art of melting metals, and of coining money, *Lucan.* 6, 402.

*ITYS*, -yos, (acc. -yn), the son of Tereus, a king of Thrace, (*Terēdes puer*), *Ovid.* in *Ibide*; killed by his mother Prognē, and served up as a feast to his father, to revenge the injury done by him to Philomēla, the sister of Prognē. Itys was changed into a pheasant, (*G.* 419.) He is called by Catullus *ITYLUS*, 64, 14.

*JUBA*, a king of Mauritania, who joined the party of Pompey in the civil war, and defeated Curio, (*q. v.*) But at last being vanquished by Caesar, in the battle of Thapsus, (*vid. CAESAR, p.* 72.) and being deserted by his subjects, he slew himself by the assistance of a slave, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 94.—*JUBA*, his son, was led in triumph by Caesar, but afterwards recovered his father's kingdom by the favour of Augustus, and married Cleopatra, the daughter of Antony, *Dio.* 51, 15. He was greatly distinguished for his learning: he wrote a history of Rome in Greek, and several other works, which were much esteemed, *Plin.* 6, 27, &c.—*Jubae tellus*, Mauritania, *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 15.

*JUGURTHA*, a king of Numidia, the grandson of Masinissa, remarkable for his cunning and courage, conquered by Marius, (*q. v.*) by whom, being led in triumph, he is said to have been killed in prison, *Sallust. Jug.* 114.; *Plutarch. in Mario.* Hence Marius is said, *Frangere colla Jugurthae*, *Lucan.* 9, 600. and when to save himself from Sulla, he was obliged to fly to Africa; *Nuda triumphati jacuit per regna Jugurthae*, *ib.* 2, 90.—*Ille* (sc. Marius) *Jugurthino clarus Cimbroque triumpho*, famous for his triumph over Jugurtha and the Cimbri, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 3, 45. *Bellum Jugurthinum*, the war against Jugurtha, *Hor. Epod.* 9, 23. *Jugurthinae conjurationis invidia*, the odium of being concerned as a party to support Jugurtha, or of being bribed by him, *Cic. Brut.* 33. *Quaestio conjurationis*



*rationis Jugurthinae*, the inquisition into the conduct of those who were thus concerned or corrupted, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 30.; *Sallust. Jug.* 40. *Jugurthinae conditor historiae*, the historian of the Jugurthine war, i. e. *Sallust, Quintil.* 8, 3, 29.

IULUS, called Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, according to Virgil, by Creusa; but Livy says it is uncertain whether by Creusa or Latinia. The account of Dionysius is different from both, (*vid. G.* 191.)

JULIA gens, the Julian clan, which claimed Iulus as the author of its name, *Liv.* 1, 3. Julius Caesar, in particular, wished it to be believed, that the branch of it to which he belonged, (*familia Caesarum*), was descended from Iulus, (*a Venere Iulii*, sc. *sunt*; *cujus gentis familia est nostra*), *Suet.* 6.; *Dio*, 41, 34. et 43, 22.—JULIUS a magno dimissum nomen Iulo, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 288. After the destruction of Alba, the *Julii* are first mentioned among the chiefs of the Albans, chosen by Tullus into the patrician order at Rome, (*in patres lecti*), *Liv.* 1, 30. *Origo Juliae gentis*, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 9. — JULIUS mensis, the month formerly called *Quintilis*, named *Julius*, from Julius Caesar, (*A.* 327.)

—JULIAE leges, laws passed by Julius Caesar and Augustus, (*A.* 203.) JULIUM sidus, the Julian star, i. e. a comet which appeared after the death of Caesar, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 47. and was supposed to be the soul of Caesar, after he was received into heaven, *Suet. Caes.* 88. On which account the mark of a star was affixed to the head of the statue which Augustus dedicated to Caesar in the Forum, *Plin.* 2, 25.—*Domus Julia*, the Julian family, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 40.—JULIUS portus, a harbour made by Augustus near Baiae, by letting in the sea to the Lucrine lake, and the lake Avernus, *Suet. Aug.* 16.; whence Virgil calls the water thus let in *Julia unda*, *G.* 2, 163. *Julia templa*, the temple of Venus, built by Julius Caesar, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 5, 21.—*Iulæus*, in 4 syll. *Tempus Iulæis cras est natâle Kalendis*, to-morrow will be the calends, or

first day of July, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 797. *Surgit Iulæo juvenis cognomine dignus*, i. e. *Germanicus*, *Ovid. Pont.* 2, 5, 49. *Gentis Iulæae nomina sancta fero*, I bear the sacred name of Augustus, I venerate his divinity, *ib.* 1, 1, 46. *Et tot Iulæae nobilitatis avos*, sc. *videt*, sees so many ancestors descended from the noble race of Iulus, *Id. Fast.* 5, 564. *Ut scilicet olim magnus Iuleos Caesar haberet avos*, *ib.* 4, 124. *Adia Iulæae pelagus monumenta carinae*, of the ships of Augustus, *Propert.* 4, 6, 17. *Cujus Iulæae capiti nascantur olivæ*, on whose head the Julian olives grow, i. e. who is to be crowned with olive by Caesar, i. e. by Domitian, *Martial.* 9, 36, 9.—Possessive adj. JULIANUS; *Juliani*, sc. *militēs*, the soldiers of Caesar, *Suet. Caes.* 75. *Vestigalia Juliana*, the taxes imposed by Julius Caesar, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 15.

JULIA, the daughter of Julius Caesar, by Cornelia, the daughter of Cinna, *Suet. Caes.* 1. married first to Servilius Caepio, whom her father obliged her to divorce that she might marry Pompey, *ib.* 21. The unfortunate death of this amiable woman, broke the connection between her father and husband, *ib.* 26. et *Paterc.* 2, 47.; and their disagreement soon after gave rise to the civil wars, which terminated in the extinction of the liberties of Rome; hence Lucan, *Tu sola furem Inde virum poteras, atque hinc retinere parentem*;—*Morte tua discussa fides, bellumque movere Permissum est ducibus*, 1, 125. (*Vid. POMPEIUS.*) —¶ 2. The only daughter of Augustus, infamous for her lewdness, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 53. (*G.* 244.)

JULIANUS, (*Tullius vel Tertius*), a lieutenant of Otho's, presented with consular ornaments for his bravery, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 79. He afterwards joined the party of Vespasian, *ib.* 2, 85. et 4, 39, & 40.

Salvius JULIANUS, a lawyer, who, by the order of the emperor Adrian, collected and arranged all the edicts of the prætors, and formed them into one, called EDICTUM PERPETUUM, *Eutrop.* 8, 17.

*Didius* JULIANUS, the grandson or great-grandson of the former, a wealthy lawyer, who, after the murder of Commodus, bribed the praetorian cohorts to make him emperor; but he was slain in a short time after, by order of Severus his successor. Spartianus says that Julian was emperor only two months and five days, *c.* 9. Dio says, sixty-six days, 73, 17. Eutropius says, seven months, 8, 17. So Victor, *Epit.* *c.* 19. who by mistake ascribes the arrangement of the praetorian edicts to this Julian, *de Caes.* 19.

JULIANUS, the son of Constantius, the brother of Constantine the Great, who succeeded his cousin-german Constantius, the son of Constantine, in the empire, *a. u.* 1113. *A. D.* 361.—called the *Apostate*, from his relinquishing Christianity, and restoring the Pagan worship. He perished in an expedition against the Persians, in which Eutropius says he was present, 10, 16. (*G.* 249.)

JUNIA gens, a patrician clan; whence was descended L. Junius Brutus, who expelled Tarquin; but the *Bruti* who flourished towards the end of the republic, were of plebeian extraction, *Vid.* BRUTUS.—Several of the name of JUNIUS are mentioned in Cicero, *Ver.* 1, 6, 7, & 50. *N. D.* 2, 3. *Leg.* 3, 20, &c.

JUNIA, the daughter of D. JUNIUS Silanus, the niece of Cato, the half-sister of Brutus, (*Vid.* SERVILIA,) and the wife of Cassius, who lived sixty-four years after the battle of Philippi in great opulence, and died under Tiberius, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 76.

JUNO, -ōnis, the sister and wife of Jupiter, (*sui germana mariti*,) Ovid. *Fast.* 4, 17. called SATURNIA from her father; Regina or Regia, as being queen of the gods; PRONŪBA, as being the goddess of marriage; LUCINA, as presiding over births, &c. (*G.* 359. *A.* 275.)—put for a wife, *Plaut. Caf.* 2, 3, 14.—*Mensis JUNONIUS*, the month of June, sacred to Juno, Ovid. *Fast.* 6, 61. called

also *Junonale tempus*, *ib.* 63.; *Avis Junonia*, the peacock, Ovid. *Art. Am.* 1, 627.; *Junonia templa*, *Id.* Trist. 2, 291.—*Junonicolae Falisci*, worshippers of Juno, Ovid. *Fast.* 6, 49.—*Junonigēna*, -ae, *m.* Vulcan the son of Juno alone, without the participation of Jupiter, Ovid. *Met.* 4, 173. (*G.* 365.)

JŪPĪTER, Jōvis, the chief god of the Greeks and Romans, (*G.* 358, &c. *A.* 275.) yet sometimes represented by the poets as committing the grossest crimes, (*G.* 384, 391, 395, &c.) Hence, *Adeo senuerunt Jupiter et Mars?* (*sc.* ut stupra in montibus et silvis perpetrare non possint,) *Juvenal.* 6, 59. In general, however, he is described, as he ought to be, the friend of virtue, and enemy of vice; whence, *Si vivere cum Jove tendis*, if you wish to please Jupiter by the integrity of your life, *Perf.* 5, 139.—Jupiter was supposed to throw the thunderbolts and lightning (*ignis Jovis*, Virg. *A.* 1, 42.) with his right hand, (*rubente dextrā*, Hor. *Od.* 1, 2, 2. et 3, 3, 6.) whence they are called his weapons, (*tela Jovis*,) Lucan. 7, 197.; and Jupiter himself is called TONANS, the Thunderer, Ovid. *Met.* 1, 170. 2, 466, &c. *Martial.* 7, 59. 8, 39, &c.—Pythagoras supposed the deity to be the soul of the universe, Cic. *N. D.* 1, 11. So nearly the Stoics, (*ipsum mundum, deum esse, et ejus animi fusionem universam*,) *ib.* 15. Hence, *Jupiter est, quodcunque vides, quodcunque moveris*, Lucan. 9, 580. So Virgil, *Jovis omnia plena*, *E.* 3, 60.

Jupiter is often put for the air or sky, (*Chrysippus disputat, aethera esse eum quem homines Jovem appellant*,) Cic. *N. D.* 1, 15. Hence, *Sub Jove frigido*, under the cold air, Hor. *Od.* 1, 1, 25. So *sub dio*, *Ib.* 2, 3, 23. *Jupiter humidus* (*al. uvidus*) *austri*, the air moist with the south winds, Virg. *G.* 1, 418. So *Madidus Jupiter*, a moist atmosphere, *Martial.* 7. 35. *Plurimus et laeto descendet Jupiter imbris*, Virg. *E.* 7, 60. *Et jam maturis me-*



*tuendus* Jupiter *avis*, and Jupiter, or the air, is to be feared, even when the grapes are ripe, *Id. G. 2, 419.* *Fremet sacra quum grandine vernus Jupiter*, the air in spring, *Juvenal. 5, 79.* *Malus Jupiter*, bad or inclement air, *Hor. Od. 1, 22, 19.* *Terra non indiga Jovis*, a country that does not need rain, i. e. Egypt, *Lucan. 8, 447.* So *Id. 9, 436.*—*Jovis ales*, the bird of Jupiter, i. e. the eagle, *Virg. Aen. 1, 394.* called also his armour-bearer, *ib. 5, 255.* *Jupiter avis*, i. e. Jupiter transformed into an eagle, *Propert. 2, 30, 30.*—*Stygus Jupiter*, i. e. Pluto, *Virg. Aen. 4, 638.* *Nigri Jovis regna*, the infernal regions, *Senec. Her. Oct. 13. (Vid. G. 359.)*

*JUSTINUS*, the epitomiser of the history of Trogus Pompeius, who is thought to have lived under the Antonines; but this is not certain. Justin's abridgment is still extant, in forty-four books, entitled, *Historiarum Philippicarum et totius mundi Originum et terrarum situs ex Trogo Pompeio excerptarum, Libri XLIV.* It seems that Trogus called his work the *Philippic History*, because it treated chiefly concerning the Macedonian empire founded by Philip, or concerning Philip and his successors.

*JUTURNA*, a Latin nymph, the sister of Turnus, violated by Jupiter, *Virg. Aen. 12, 139, &c.*

*Decimus Junius JUVENĀLIS*, an excellent poet, born at Aquinum, *Juv. 3, 319.* contemporary with Martial, who inscribed to him three of his epigrams, *7, 23, & 90. et 12, 18.* Juvenal was at first bred to the study of eloquence, and he is thought not to have applied to poetry till late in life. Sixteen of his satires are still extant, which many prefer to those of Horace; but they are written in a very different style. It is said that Juvenal, having offended Paris, a pantomime player, in great favour with Domitian, was banished at an advanced age to Egypt, where he died, *Suet. seu Prob. in vita ejus.* Others suppose that he returned after the death of Domitian, and wrote his

fifteenth satire, on the religious differences and superstitions of Egypt; *Vid. PELOPĒA.*

*JUVENTA*, -ae, the same with *Hebe*, the goddess of youth, *Ovid. Pont. 1, 10, 11.* but oftener of the third declension, *JUVENTAS*, -ĀTIS, *Hor. Od. 1, 30, 7.; Cic. Tus. 1, 26. Brut. 18. Aut. 1, 18.; Liv. 5, 54. 21, 62. et 36, 36.; Plin. 29, 4 f. 14.*

*JUVENTIUS*, the first plebeian that was made curule edile, *Cic. Planc. 24.*

*IXĪON*, -ōnis, the son of Phlegyas, a king of Thessaly, the father of the Centaurs; who having been admitted by Jupiter to an entertainment of the gods, attempted to violate Juno. On this account he was struck with thunder to Tartarus, and by the order of Jupiter tied with twisted snakes, *Serv. ad Virg. G. 3, 38.* to a wheel which continually turns round, (*G. 438.*); hence, *Atque Ixionii vento rota constitit orbis*, the whirling of Ixion's wheel stopt with its wind, or with the wind that moved it, (*al. cantu*, at the singing of Orpheus,) *Virg. G. 4, 484.*—*IXĪONĪDES*, -ae, Perithous, the son of Ixion, *Propert. 2, 1. 38.; Ovid. Met. 8, 566.*

## L

*LABDĀCUS*, the father of Laïus, and grandfather of Oedipus, king of Thebes, *Apollodor. 3, 5, 5.*; whence Polynices, the son of Oedipus, is called from his great-grandfather, *LABDACĪDES*, -AE, *Stat. Theb. 6, 451.* *Labdacius dux*, *Ib. 3, 418.* *LABDACĪDAE*, -ārum, m. the Thebans, *Id. 10, 36.*

*LABEO*, -ōnis, a surname of the *Antistii*, *Asconii*, *Cethegi*, &c. said to have been given to some one from his large lips, *Plin. 11, 37 f. 60.*

*M. Antistius LABEO*, a celebrated lawyer in the time of Augustus and Tiberius, remarkable for his independent spirit, (*incorrupta libertate*,) *Tac. Ann. 3, 75.* which he always expressed without



without regarding either the smiles or frowns of the emperor, *Suet. Aug.* 54; *Dia*, 54, 15.; sometimes, however, as his more obsequious rival Ateius Capito alleged, without prudence, (*Sed agitatabat, inquit, hominem libertas quaedam nimia atque vecors,*) *Gell.* 13, 12.; whence Horace ridicules him for his insanity, (*Labeone insanius inter Sanos habeatur,*) *Sat.* 1, 3, 82. et ibi Scoliaſt. Bentley thinks that Horace does not here allude to Antiftius Labeo, but to one Labienus, mentioned by Seneca, *Contr.* 5 pr. and that therefore we ſhould read *Labieno*. Poſſibly a different perſon of the name of Labeo is meant.—Labeo ſeems to have retained the republican principles of his father, who fought at the battle of Philippi under Brutus, and after their defeat, having reſolved not to ſurvive the loſs of public liberty, ordered himſelf to be diſpatched by one of his domeſtics, whom he enfranchiſed, that he might not fall by the hands of a ſlave, *Appian.* 4, p. 669.—Labeo never roſe higher than the office of praetor, whereas Capito was promoted to the conſulſhip, *Tac. ib.* We are told by Pomponius, that the conſulſhip for part of the year was offered to Labeo, and rejected, *Digeſt.* 1, 2, 47.—Labeo is often mentioned in the *Digeſt* as an oracle of law. He is ſaid to have left behind him no leſs than 500 volumes on that ſubject, many of which were extant in the time of Juſtinian, *ib.*

LĀBĒRIUS, a Roman *eques*, a compoſer of mimic performances or farces, (*mimus vel mimogrāphus,*) *Cic. Fam.* 7, 11. et 12, 18.; *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 6. At the games exhibited by Caeſar, he acted one of his own plays, (*mimum ſuum egit,*) *Suet. Caef.* 39.

T. Atius LABIĒNUS, a tribune in the time of Cicero's conſulate, who accuſed C. Rabirius of treaſon before the people, for having many years before killed Saturninus, *Cic. Ralir. Perd.* 1.—afterwards one of Caeſar's lieutenants in Gaul, *Caef. B. G.* 1, 21, &c. In the beginning of the civil

war he left Caeſar and joined Pompey, *Cic. Att.* 7, 11, & 12.; on which account he was little reſpected, *Cic. Att.* 8, 2. Hence, *Fortis in armis Caefareis Labienus erat; nunc transfuga vilis,* *Lucan.* 5, 345. He eſcaped from the battle of Pharfalia, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 32. and was ſlain in the battle of Munda, *Hirt. Bell. Hiſp.* 31.—LABIENIANI Galli, Gauls ſerving under Labienus, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 29.

LABULLUS, a rich man at Rome, whom Martial excuſes himſelf from attending on as a client, 11, 25. and complains that he wiſhed to be eſteemed liberal by giving contemptible preſents. He therefore calls him, *Optimus malorum*, the moſt munificent of miſers, 12, 36, 7.; but compared with generous patrons, *Ultimus bonorum*, the meaneſt or leaſt munificent of the truly liberal, *ib. v.* 10.

LABŪCAS, -ae, a beautiful youth, *Martial.* 7, 86, 9.

LACHES, -ētis, a praetor of the Athenians, *Cic. Div.* 1, 54.

LACHĒSIS, -is, one of the three *Parcae* or fates, (*G.* 389.) who was ſuppoſed to ſpin the thread of human life; whence, *Dum ſuperſeſt Lachaeſi quod torqueat*, whiſt Lachaeſis has ſome thread to ſpin, i. e. whiſt I have the appearance of living for ſome time, *Juv.* 3, 27.

LACIADAE, thoſe of the ſame *Guria*, (*curiales*) with Cimon at Athens, *Cic. Off.* 2, 18 f.

LACŪDES, -is, a philoſopher of the middle academy, the ſcholar of Arceſilas, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 6.

LADAS, -ae, a remarkable runner at the Olympic games, *A. ad Heren.* 4, 3.; the ſwiſteſt of his age, *Pauſan.* 2, 19, 3, 21. et 10, 23.; *Add. Catull.* 55, 25.; but ſaid to have been poor, *Juvenal.* 13, 97.—*Habeas licet alterum pedem Ladae, Ineptae, fruſtra crure ligneo curres*, Suppoſe you have one foot, as ſwiſt as that of Ladas, and the other of wood, you will attempt to run in vain, (ſo you will as little get the character of a poet by intermixing my verſes with

with your own.) *Martial*. 10, 100, 5. *Quid si per graciles vias petauri Invitum jubeas Subire Ladam?* What if you should order Ladas against his will to mount the machine called *Petaurus*, and become a rope-dancer? (he would scorn such an exercise. So poets of genius disdain to write verses on trifling subjects.) *Martial*. 2, 86, 7.

LADÉS, -ae, the son of Imbrásus (*Imbrasides*), a Lycian, one of the companions of Aeneas; slain by Turnus, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 343.

LADON, -ónis, a Trojan slain by Hálēsus, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 413.—¶ 2. A sailor on the Tiber, *Martial*. 10, 85.—¶ 3. One of Actæon's dogs, (al. Lagon,) *Ovid. Met.* 3, 216.

M. Porcius LAECA, an accomplice in the conspiracy of Catiline, *Sallust*, 17. in whose house the conspirators met, *ib.* 26. In Cicero, he is called M. LECCA, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 4.

LAELAPS, -āpis, (i. e. *Tempestas*), the name of the dog of Cephālus, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 772. which his wife Procris gave him in a present, having herself got him from Diana, *ib.* 753.; so swift that no beast could escape him, *Hygin.* f. 389.—¶ 2. One of the dogs of Actæon, *ib.* f. 181.

LAELIUS, the name of a Roman gens.

C. LAELIUS, the commander of the Roman fleet in the second Punic war, under Scipio, *Liv.* 26, 42. presented with a golden crown and thirty oxen for his bravery, *ib.* He was the chief assistant of Scipio in all his exploits, *Liv.* 27, 7. 29, 1.—15. He was made consul with L. Scipio, the brother of Africanus, *a. u.* 563, *Id.* 36, 45.; *Cic. Phil.* 11, 7.—¶ 2. The son of the former; called SAPIENS, on account of his wisdom, *Cic. Off.* 2, 11. et 3, 4, &c.; the companion and friend of Scipio Africanus, the younger; concerning whom Cicero says many things in his book on friendship, (*De Amicitia*), which he inscribes with the name of LAELIUS.—Horace celebrates the gentleness and good sense of Laelius, *Sat.* 2, 1, 72.

LAENAS, -ātis, a surname of the gens *Popilia*; first given to M. Popilius, because, when consul, being informed of an insurrection of the people against the patricians, while engaged in a solemn sacrifice, he rushed out to the assembly, clothed as he was with his sacerdotal robe, (*laená*), and quashed the sedition, *Cic. Brut.* 14.

LAENIUS. *Vid.* LENIUS.

LÆERTES, -ae, the son of Acrisius, or Arceſius, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 144. and father of Ulyſſes, (*G.* 453.) who is hence called LAERTIĀDES, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 48.; *Lucan. ad Pis.* 61. LAERTIUS HEROS, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 124.; and Ithaca, his kingdom, LAERTIA REGNA, *Aen.* 3, 273.

LAETUS, a friend of Cicero's, who had a house at Naples, *Cic. Att.* 4, 9.

LAEVINUS, a surname of the *Valerii*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 2.

P. Valerius LAEVINUS, a consul who fought against Pyrrhus, and was defeated by him, (*G.* 231.)

M. Valerius LAEVINUS, a general who performed many signal exploits in the second Punic war, *Liv.* 23, 24, 30, &c. 24, 40, &c. He was created consul in his absence, *Liv.* 26, 22.; and drove the Carthaginians out of all Sicily, *ib.* 36.; *Cic. Verr.* 3, 54.

LAEVUS Cispinus, a lieutenant of Plan-  
cus, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 18, & 20.

LĀGUS, the father of Ptolemy, the general of Alexander, and the first of the Macedonian kings in Egypt; hence Cleopatra, in addressing Caesar, says, *Pharii proles clarissima Lāgi*,—*Complexor regina pedes*, I, a queen, descended from Ptolemy the illustrious son of Lagus, fall down at your feet, or supplicate your assistance, *Lucan.* 10, 86. So *Regia Lagi*, the royal seat of the kings of Egypt, i. e. Alexandria, *ib.* 527.—LAGĒA Proles, i. e. Arsinoë, the younger sister of Cleopatra, *ib.* 522. *Ultima Lagææ stirpis proles*, the last of the Ptolemies, *Id.* 8, 692. *Lagæa domus*, the royal family of Egypt, put for the Egyptians, *Id.* 10, 414. *Donata est regia Lagi*, the kingdom or throne of Egypt, *Id.* 5, 62. So *Reg-*  
num



*num Lagi*, Id. 10, 4. *Arva Lagi*, the country of Egypt, Id. 8, 443. So *Rura Lagi*, ib. 802. *Lagēa juvenus*, the Egyptians, Id. 10, 394. *Lagēus Nilus*, the Nile, the river of Egypt, Id. 1, 684. So *Amnis Lagēus*, Sil. 1, 196. *Flumina Lagi*, Id. 17, 596.

**LĀGUS**, one of the warriors of Turnus, slain by Pallas, *Virg.* 10, 381, &c.

**LĀIS**, -īdis, a famous courtesan of Corinth, *Gell.* 1, 8. *Multis Lais amata viris*, Ovid. Am. 1, 5, 12.; admired even by the philosopher Aristippus, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 26.

**LĀIUS**, a king of Thebes, the son of Labdācus, and father of Oedipus, (*G.* 429.)

**LALĀGE**, -es, the name of a girl celebrated by Horace, *Od.* 1, 22, 23. — ¶ 2. A lady reproached for her cruelty, *Martial.* 2, 66.

**LAMĀCHUS**, a general of the Athenians in Sicily, slain before Syracuse, *Justin.* 4, 4.

**LAMIA**, a surname of the **ÆLI**, said to be derived from *Lamus*, an ancient king of the *Laefrigōnes*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 17, 1.; who is supposed to have been the same with that mentioned by *Homer, Odyss.* 10, 81. — Several illustrious men of the family of the **LAMIAE** are mentioned, *Cic. post red. in Sen.* 5. *Sext.* 13. *Fam.* 12, 29, et 11, 16, & 17.; *Hor. Od.* 1, 26, 8. *Ep.* 1, 14, 6.; *Tac. Ann.* 6, 27. — *Juvenal* uses *Lamiae* not only for those of that family, but also for the chief nobility of Rome, 6, 385. *Hoc nocuit Lamiarum caede mamenti*, This, (*viz.* his becoming an object of terror to people of the meanest rank), proved fatal to Domitian, recking with the blood of the *Lamiae*, and of the noblest men in Rome, *Juvenal.* 4, 154.; *Suet. Dom.* 1, & 10. — Adj. **HORTI LAMIANI**, the gardens of the *Lamiae*, *Cic. Att.* 12, 21. — ¶ 2. A woman of Segesta in Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 26.

**LAMPĒDO**, *v.* **LAMPĪDO**, a Lacedæmonian lady, who is said to have been the only woman in any age that was a

king's daughter, a king's wife, and a king's mother, *Plin.* 7, 41. She was the daughter of Leotychidas, the wife of Archidāmus, and the mother of Agis, all of them kings of Sparta, *Plato in Alcibiade.*

**LAMPETIE**, -es, one of the sisters of Phæthon, turned into a poplar tree, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 349.

**LĀMUS**, a king of the *Laefrigōnes*, (*Vid. LAMIA.*) — ¶ 2. A son of Hercules by Omphālê, queen of Lydia; whence he is called *Lydus Lamus*, Ovid. Ep. 9, 54.

**LĀŌCŌON**, -ontis, a Trojan, the priest of Neptune, who strongly advised his countrymen not to admit the wooden image of a horse, made by the Greeks, into the city, and even shot a dart into its side, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 41, &c. In a short time after, while he was sacrificing on the shore, two huge snakes having swum from Tenēdos, made straight towards him, and first devoured the bodies of his two sons, (little boys, who probably assisted him in the sacrifice); then, while he attempted to assist them, the serpents folding round his middle, dispatched him likewise. The Trojans considering this as a just punishment on Lāōcōon for his impiety, in having violated the sacred image, carried the horse filled with armed men into the city, and placed it in the citadel. The armed men next night being let out by Sinon, opened the gates, admitted their companions, and took the town, *Ib.* 201, &c.

**LĀŌDĀMĪA**, the wife of Protesilāus, to whom the accounts of the death of her husband proved fatal, (*G.* 460.) hence, *Aut comes extincto Laodamia viro*, Ovid. Tr. 1, 5, 20. (*G.* 460.) — ¶ 2. A daughter of Bellerōphon, the mother of Sarpēdon by Jupiter, according to *Homer*; but others make Eurōpa the mother of Sarpēdon, *Apollodor.* 3, 1, 1.

**LAODĪCE**, or *Laodōce*, -es, one of the daughters of Priam, *Hygin. f.* 90. — ¶ 2. A nymph beloved by Neptune, *Ovid. Ep.* 19, 135.



LÄÖDÄMAS, -antis, a son of Alcionous, who challenged Ulysses to contend with him in boxing, *Homer. Od.* 8, 130, &c.

LÄÖMĒDON, -ōntis, a king of Troy, (*G.* 187, 372, 399.) the father of Priam; who is hence called, *LAOMEDONTIÄDES*, *Juvenal.* 6, 325. acc. *Laomedontiaden Priamum*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 158, & 162. *LAOMEDONTIÄDAE*, the Trojans, descendants of Laomedon, by way of reproach, *ib.* 3, 248.—*LAOMEDONTIUS HEROS*, *Aeneas*, *ib.* 18. *Laomedontia pubes*, the Trojan youth, *ib.* 7, 105. *Laomedontēae luinus perjuria Trojae*, we have atoned for the perjury of Troy, built or possessed by Laomedon, (who defrauded Neptune and Apollo of the hire which he promised them, for assisting him to build the walls of Troy), *Virg. G.* 1, 502. (*Vid. G.* 372.) *Pastor Laomedontēus*, i. e. Paris, *Sil.* 7, 437. *Urbs Laomedontēae*, Rome, *Id.* 17, 4.

LAPPA, *vid.* RUBRENUS.

LAR, *Lars*, v. *Lartes*, -is, a name common to the kings of Etruria, which seems to have denoted their rank or dignity, *Liv.* 2, 9. et 4, 17.; *Cic. Phil.* 9, 9.

LÄRA, a nymph of the Tyber, (*nympha Tiberinis*, -idis, vel *Nais*, -idis), supposed to be the daughter of the river Almo, deprived of her tongue by Jupiter, for having told of his amours to Juno.—The mother of the *LARES* by Mercury, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 599, &c. called also *LARUNDA*, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 10.; *Laſtant.* 1, 20, 35. Her original name was *LALA*, from her loquacity, (*lares*, loquor), *Ovid. ib.*

LARGUS, or LARGIUS, a surname of the *Sciribonii*, *Cic. Or.* 2, 59.; *Fam.* 6, 8.—¶ 2. A Latin poet, who wrote a poem on the arrival of Antenor in Italy, *Gallica qui Phrygium duxit in arva senem*, who led the Trojan old man, i. e. Antenor, into the country, of Gaul, i. e. described his voyage from Phrygia, and his settlement in that part of Cisalpine Gaul where Patavium or Padua was built, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 16, 17.

LARĪDES, -ae, or *Laridus*, a Volscian or Rutulian; the son of Daucus, and twin-brother of Thymber, to whom he was very like. (*Daucia Laride Thymberque, finillima proles.*) He had his right hand cut off by Pallas, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 390, &c.

LARĪNA, an Italian virgin that attended Camilla to the war against Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 655.

LARTIDIUS, a name of reproach, used by Cicero to denote a fraudulent agent; signifying, according to some, as cunning as Ulysses, the son of Laertes; according to others, the name is taken from some noted knave or thief, *Cic. Att.* 7, 1.

M. LATERENSIS, a friend of Cicero's, who would not stand candidate for the office of tribune of the commons, that he might not be obliged to swear to support the Agrarian law of Caesar, (*ne juraret in Caesaris legem Agrariam*), *Cic. Att.* 2, 18. Being repulsed in his application for the aedileship, he accused his successful competitor Plancius of bribery, *Cic. Planc.* 1. He was praetor in the consulship of Marcellus and Paulus, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8. He was afterwards the lieutenant of Lepidus, and laid violent hands on himself, when Lepidus deserted the republican party, and joined Antony, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 21, & 23. Cicero extols his honour and attachment to his country, *ib. et Vat.* 11.

LATERĀNUS, a noble Roman, put to death by the command of Nero. He submitted to his fate with wonderful fortitude, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 49, & 60. His house, (*Lateranae aedes*), was suddenly beset by a cohort of armed men, and he was so quickly dispatched, that he was not permitted to embrace his children, *ib. et Juvenal.* 10, 17.; *Arrian.* 1, 1. A magnificent house in Rome still retains the name of this family.

LATĪNUS, the son of Faunus and Marica, a Laurentian nymph; king of Latium, when Aeneas arrived in that country, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 45, &c.; *Liv.* 1, 1. (*G.* 190.)

**LATINUS** *Sylvius*, one of the kings of Alba, by whom several colonies were planted, called the ancient Latins, (*Prisci Latini*), Liv. 1, 3.

**LATINUS**, a lieutenant of Calvisius, the governor of Africa, Cic. Fam. 12, 30.

**LATINIUS** *Latiaris*, a man of praetorian rank, who, to gratify Sejanus, by the basest treachery, procured the destruction of Sabinus, the friend of Germanicus, Tac. Ann. 4, 68, &c. After the fall of Sejanus, he met with the just punishment of his guilt, ib. 6, 4.

**LATINIUS** *Pandus*, the pro-praetor of Moesia, Tac. Ann. 2, 66.

**LATŌNA**, the mother of Apollo and Diana by Jupiter, (G. 365.); whence they are called *Latonae duplex genus*, Virg. Aen. 12, 198. *Duo Latonięnae*, Ovid. Met. 6, 160. Apollo is called **LATŌIDES**, -AE, Stat. Theb. 1, 663. **LATŌUS**, Ovid. Met. 6, 384. voc. *Latŏe*, Horat. Od. 1, 31, 18. *Puer Latonae*, ib. 4, 6, 37. *Latonae filius*, Tibull. 3, 4, 72. *Latonia proles*, Ovid. Met. 8, 15. Trist. 5, 1, 57. *Latonia vel Latŏia stirps*, Id. Trist. 3, 2, 3.—Diana is called *Latonia*, Virg. Aen. 9, 405.; Ovid. Met. 1, 696. et 8, 394.; Stat. Theb. 9, 679. *Latŏia*, Ovid. Met. 8, 541. *Latŏis*, -idis, v. -idos, Id. Ep. 21, 153.—*Latŏidos arae*, the altars of Diana, Ovid. Met. 8, 278. *Calaureae Latŏidos arva*, the fields of Calaurea, an island sacred to Latona, Ovid. Met. 7, 384. *Latŏae arae*, the altars of Latona, Id. 6, 274.—*Delos Latonia*, the island Delos, in which Latona brought forth Apollo and Diana, Virg. G. 3, 6.; Ovid. in Ibide, 479.

**LAVERNA**, the goddess of thieves and fraudulent persons, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 60.; Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 31.

**LĀVINIA**, the daughter of king Latinus and Amāta, and the wife of Aeneas, (G. 190.)

**LAURENTI**, the wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus, Liv. 1, 4. Vid. ACCA.

**LAUSUS**, the son of Mezentius, slain

by Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 10, 814.—¶ 2. The son of Numitor, and brother of Ilia, slain by his uncle Amulius, Ovid. Fast. 4, 55.

**LEANDER**, vel **LEANDRUS**, -dri, a native of Abŷdos, (*Abydēnus*), famous for his love for Hero of Sestos, whom he used to swim over the Hellespont in the night-time to visit, and to return before morning, till in a stormy night he was drowned, (G. 349.); hence **HELLESPONTUS** **LEANDRIUS**, i. e. in quo *Leander periit*, Sil. 8, 622.

**LEARCHUS**, the son of Athamas and Ino, whom his father, being seized with a sudden madness, killed, (G. 427.); hence *Learchŏae umbræ*, the shade or ghost of Learchus, Ovid. Fast. 6, 491.

**LECCA**. Vid. LAECA.

**LEDA**, the wife of Tyndarus, the son of Oebalus, king of Lacedaemon, who is said in fable to have laid two eggs, from the one of which were produced Pollux and Helena by Jupiter, who had come to Leda in the form of a swan; and from the other Castor and Clytaemnestra, by Tyndarus, (G. 411.); whence *Dii Ledaiei*, Castor and Pollux, Ovid. Fast. 1, 706. So *Fratres Ledaiei*, Id. ad Liv. 283. et Sil. 15, 23. *Ledaia Helena*, the daughter of Leda, Virg. Aen. 7, 364. also *Ledaia Hermione*, the daughter of Helena, and grand-daughter of Leda, ib. 3, 328.

**LELEX**, -ēgis, a native of Naryx, (*Narycius*), one of those who assembled to destroy the wild boar of Calydon, Ovid. Met. 8, 312.—¶ 2. An inhabitant of Troezen, (*Troezenius heros*), the companion of Theseus, Ovid. Met. 8, 566. a man of experience and good sense, ib. 617.—¶ 3. An Egyptian that settled at Megara, from whom the *Lelēges* are supposed to have derived their name, Pausan. 3, 1. (See **GEORG. INDEX**.)

**LĒNÆUS**, a name of Bacchus, (*a ληνος*, torcular, a vine-press), Ovid. Met. 4, 14. whence *Lēnæus honor*, wine, Virg. Aen. 4, 301. So *Lēnæi latices*, Id. G. 3, 510.—¶ 2. A king of Pontus,



tus, who is said to have been left naked on the island of Leucè, (*Achillæa humo*), Ovid. in *Ibide*, 331. (*Vid. G. 448.*)

*G. & M. LENII* vel *LAENII*, two brothers, who entertained Cicero at Brundisium, notwithstanding the threats of Clodius, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 63. *Att.* 5, 20, & 21. *Planc.* 41. *Sext.* 63. One of these (*MARCUS*) is thought to be the person who is said first to have invented an aviary at Brundisium, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5, 8. Pliny calls him *M. Laenius Strabo*, (*al. Laelius*), 10, 50 f. 72.

*LENTIDIUS*, one of the agents of Clodius, *Cic. Dom.* 33. *Sext.* 37.

*LENTO Caeseni*, one of seven employed by Antony to command in part of Etruria; hence Cicero speaks of his septemviral authority, *Phil.* 12, 9.

*LENTULUS*, the surname of a noble family of the *Gens Cornelia*, derived from some one who excelled in raising that kind of pulse called lentiles, *Plin.* 18, 3.—*LENTULITAS*, *-ātis*, f. a word used jocularly by Cicero to denote the nobility of the *Lentuli*, *Fam.* 3, 7.

*L. Cornelius LENTULUS*, consul, a. 427, *Liv.* 8, 22. appointed to command against the Samnites, *ib.* 23. As he could not leave the army, and his colleague also was absent from Rome, he named a dictator in the camp to hold the *comitia* for electing new magistrates, *ib.* When the Roman army was surrounded by the Samnites at Caudium, Lentulus, who then served as a lieutenant, was sent on an embassy to Pontius, the general of the Samnites, and upon his return advised the consuls to accept the terms prescribed, *Liv.* 9, 4.

*Cn. Cornelius LENTULUS*, a military tribune, who, in his flight from the battle of Cannæ, observing the consul Paulus Aemilius sitting on a stone covered with blood, in consequence of his wounds, offered him his horse, which that great man refused, charging Lentulus to hasten his escape, and tell the senators to make proper preparations for the defence of the city before the approach of the enemy, *Liv.*

22, 49. Lentulus was quaestor to T. Gracchus, and after his death commanded the army, *Liv.* 25, 17, & 19.—In the consulship of Lentulus, a. 553, peace was concluded with the Carthaginians, *Liv.* 30, 44. Lentulus was desirous of having the province of Africa; and the fear of being supplanted by a successor made Scipio grant the Carthaginians more favourable terms, *ib.* The province of Hither Spain was given to Lentulus, *Id.* 31, 50. where, by his exploits, he obtained the honour of an ovation, *Id.* 33, 27.

*L. Cornelius LENTULUS*, a Roman general, to whom, in conjunction with L. Manlius, Scipio entrusted the command of the army when he left Spain, *Liv.* 28, 38. Here Lentulus behaved so well, *ib.* 29, 2, & 3. that he was created curule aedile, in his absence, with Cn. Lentulus, *ib.* 11. and continued in his command, *ib.* 13. Upon his return to Rome he asked a triumph, which was refused him, because he had never been consul, having commanded with only the title of proconsul. He was, however, permitted to enter the city in an ovation, 31, 20. He was made consul, a. 555, *ib.* 49. but performed nothing memorable in that office, *ib.* 32, 7, 8, & 9.

*P. Cornelius LENTULUS*, prince of the senate, who received a dangerous wound while he assisted Opimius the consul in attacking C. Gracchus and Fulvius Flaccus on the Aventine hill, *Cic. Phil.* 8, 4. *Cat.* 4, 6. He afterwards became so odious that he was obliged to leave the city. He retired on what was called *libera legatio* to Sicily, where he died, *Val. Max.* 5, 3, 2.—¶ 2. The grandson of the former, *Cic. ib.*; *Dio*, 46, 20. surnamed *SURA*, (*Vid. Plutarch. in Cic. p. 868.*), consul a. 682, afterwards expelled from the senate, (as it is thought by the censors Cn. Lentulus and L. Gellius), on account of his dissolute morals;—made praetor a. 690, that thus he might regain his senatorian dignity, *Dio*, 37, 30.; *Plutarch. ib.* (*Vid. A. 7.*)  
Having



Having engaged in the conspiracy of Catiline, and being detected by the evidence of T. Volturcius and the Allobroges, he was put to death, with several of his associates, (*Vid. CICERO, p. 107, &c.*)

*P. LENTULUS Spinther*, curule aedile in the consulship of Cicero, who exceeded all that had been before him in the magnificence of his games, *Cic. Off. 2, 16.* When consul, a. 696, he strenuously promoted the restoration of Cicero, for which Cicero often expresses his gratitude in the strongest terms; thus, *P. Lentulus consul, parens, DEUS salutis nostrae, vitae, fortunae, &c.* *Cic. post red. ad Quir. 5. in Sen. 4. &c.* So *Fam. 1, 1, &c.* Lentulus, after his consulship, obtained the province of Cilicia, and wished to be commissioned to restore king Ptolemy, but was disappointed, (*vid. CICERO, p. 113.*) He perished in the civil war, *Cic. Fam. 6, 21.*—He left a son of the same name, who, after the death of Caesar, performed some exploits in Asia, which he himself enumerates in two letters still extant, *Cic. Fam. 12, 14, & 15.*

*LEO, -ōnis*, the name of several emperors of Constantinople, (*G. 478.*)

*LEOCHÆRES, -is*, a noted engraver, *Plin. 34, 8.*

*LEON, -ōnis*, the chief man of Phlius, (*Phliatorum princeps*), to whom Pythagoras explained the reason of his assuming the name of philosopher, *Cic. Tuscul. 5, 3.*—¶ 2. A native of Megara, (*Megarensis*), *Cic. Verr. 5, 6.*

*LEONATUS*, one of the generals of Alexander, *Nep. 18, 2.*

*LEONIDAS, -ae*, a king of Sparta, who, with a small body of men at Thermopylae, bravely opposed the whole Persian army under Xerxes; and at last being surrounded through the treachery of a Thessalian, he and his men nobly devoted their lives for their country, (*G. 311, & 465.*)—¶ 2. A native of Lilybaeum, *Cic. Verr. 5, 5.*

*LEONIDES, -ae*, a chief man at Athens, who wrote to Cicero a favourable account concerning his son, *Cic.*

*Fam. 15, 21. Att. 15, 16, & 18. 16, 16.*

*LEONTIUM*, an Epicurean courtesan, who wrote a book against Theophrastus, *Cic. N. D. 1, 33.*

*LEONTIUS*, a famous engraver, *Plin. 34, 8.*

*LEOTYCHIDES, -is*, a king of Lacedaemon, who commanded the Lacedaemonian fleet at the battle of Mycæle, in which the Persian fleet was destroyed, (*G. 466.*)

*LEPIDUS*, a surname of the *Aemilii*.

*M. Aemilius LEPIDUS*, the triumvir with Antony and Augustus, (*G. 242.*), *Cic. Phil. 5, 14, & 15. Fam. 10, 20. et 12, 10.* He married one of the sisters of Brutus, and Cassius another; whence Cicero, writing to Cassius, calls Lepidus his relation, (*tuus necessarius*), *Fam. 12, 2. (affinis, ib. 8.)*. After the death of Caesar, the son of Lepidus married one of Antony's daughters, with which connection Lepidus was much pleased, (*affinitate novâ delectatur*), *ib. et Dio, 44, 33. (Vid. ANTONIUS et OCTAVIUS.)*

*LEPILIUS*, the courier (*tabellarius*) of L. Metellus in Sicily, *Cic. Verr. 2, 26.*

¶ *LEPTA*, the commander of the artificers or captain of artillery (*præfectus fabrum*) to Cicero in Cilicia, *Cic. Fam. 3, 7.*—¶ 2. The son of the former, *Cic. ib. 6, 18.*

*LEPTINES, -is*, an Athenian, against whom Demosthenes delivered an oration, *Cic. Or. 31.*—¶ 2. The person who assassinated Cn. Octavius, when sent as ambassador to Antiochus, *Cic. Phil. 9, 7.*

*LEPUS, -oris*, the hare, the name of a constellation, *Cic. N. D. 2, 44.; Colum. 11, 2.*

*LEUCASPIS, -idis*, acc. *Leucaspim*, one of Aeneas's companions, lost in a storm, *Virg. Aen. 6, 334.*

*LEUCIPPUS*, the master of Democritus, and author of the doctrine of atoms, *Cic. N. D. 1, 24.* He thought that all things were produced from a plenum and a vacuum, *Cic. Acad. 4, 37.*

LEUCIPPUS, the son of Periëres and Gorgophônë the daughter of Perseus, the brother of Tyndarus, *Apollodor.* 1, 9, 5. one of the Argonauts, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 306. the father of *Phoebe* and *Elaira*, who are hence called LEUCIPPIDES, *Ovid. Ep.* 16, 327. sing. *Leucippis Phoebe*, *Propert.* 1, 2, 15. They were betrothed to two brothers, *Lynceus* and *Idas*, and carried off by *Castor* and *Pollux* on the day of their marriage, *Hygin. f.* 80.; *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 699, &c. (*G.* 412.)

LEUCON, said to be the brother of one *Spartacus*, a king of *Pontus*, whose wife he seduced, and then slew the king, hoping thus to possess the crown; but the king's wife killed him in revenge, *Ovid. in Ilin.* 309. — ¶ 2. One of *Actæon's* dogs, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 218.

LEUCONÖE, -es, a woman whom *Horace* dissuades from consulting astrologers, *Od.* 1, 11. — ¶ 2. A nymph who recounts the amours of *Sol*, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 168.

LEUCOTHEA vel LEUCOTHÖE, -es, the name given to *Ino* by the Greeks after she was converted into a sea-goddess, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 15. *Tust.* 1, 12 f.; *Ovid. Met.* 4, 542.

LEUCOTHÖE, -es, a virgin beloved by *Sol*, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 196. (*G.* 373.)

LIBER, -ëri, a name of *Bacchus*, (*G.* 382.), because, as commentators say, wine frees (*liberat*) the mind from cares. *Jocosi manëra Liberi*, the gifts of merry or joyous *Bacchus*, i. e. wine, *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 26. *Modici transfilire munera Liberi*, to exceed a moderate use of the gifts of *Bacchus*, i. e. to drink to excess, *Ib.* 1, 18, 7. *Sine Cere-re et Libero friget Venus*, without bread and wine love grows cold, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 5, 6.

LIBËRA, a name given to *Ariadnë* by *Bacchus* when he married her, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 512. — *Cicero* speaks of *Liber* and *Libera*, the children of *Ceres*, whom the Romans worshipped with great veneration, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 24. Here *LIBER* denotes *Triptolëmus*, the favourite of *Ceres*; and *LIBERA*, *Pro-*

*serpine*, her daughter; both of whom were worshipped under these names at *Enna* in *Sicily*; whence the Romans seem to have derived the worship of *Ceres* and of her children, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 49, & 53. Hence we find the temple of *Ceres* joined with that of *Liber* and *Libera*, *Liv.* 3, 55. et 41, 28. Three brazen statues erected to them out of the money arising from fines, (*ex argento multatio*.) *Liv.* 33, 25.

LIBERĀLIA, -ium, et -iorum, a festival in honour of *Bacchus*, celebrated on the 16th of *March*, (*xvi. Kal. April.*) on which day young men used to assume the *Toga virilis*, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1.

LIBERTAS, -ātis, Liberty, worshipped as a goddess at *Rome*, *Liv.* 24, 16.; *Cic. Dom.* 35.; *Ovid. Trist.* 3, 1, 72.

LIBITĪNA, the goddess of funerals; hence *Libitinam vitare*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 7. *Evadere Libitinam*, to escape death, *Juvenal.* 12, 122. *Miraturque nihil, nisi quod Libitina sacra*vit, admires no work, unless the author has been long since dead, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 49. — In the temple of *Libitina* the things requisite for funerals were sold, *Plutarch. Quæst. Rom.* 23. A certain coin also was paid for every one that was buried, according to the institution of *Servius Tullius*, *Dionys.* 4, 15. and an account (*ratio*) kept of those who died; thus, *Autumnusque gravis, Libitinae quæstus acerbae*, sickly autumn, the gain of cruel *Libitina*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 19. i. e. of those who took care of funerals, (*qui funera exercebant*, *Val. Max.* 5, 2, 10.) and attended in the temple of *Libitina*, hence called *LIBITINARIJ*, *Senec. Benef.* 6, 38. So *Phædrus* speaking of a miser says, *Qui circumcidis omnem impensam funeris Libitina* (i. e. *Libitinarij*) *ne quid de tuo* (i. e. *de tua re*) *faciat lucrum*, *lib.* 4, fab. 19, 21. *Pestilentia unius autumnii, qua triginta funerum millia in rationem Libitinae venerunt*, 30,000 people died, as appeared by the account-books of the temple of *Libitina*, *Suet. Ner.* 39. *Pestilentia in urbe tanta fuit, ut Libitina tunc vix sufficeret*, that the temple of *Libitina* could scarcely supply what

was necessary to bury the dead, *Liv.* 40. 19. (for in the temple of Libitina all things requisite for funerals were sold, *Plutarch. Quaest. Rom.* 23.) *Eorum* (sc. *fervorum*) *strages per omnes vias insepul-torum erat: Ne liberorum quidem funeribus Libitina sufficiebat*, the temple of Libitina could not afford a sufficient number of persons to bury the free citizens, *Liv.* 41, 21.—LIBITINA is sometimes put for a coffin or funeral pile; thus *Una duos ut Libitina ferat*, that one funeral couch or coffin may carry both, *Martial.* 8, 43, 4. *Dum levis arsurâ fruitur Libitina papiro*, while the funeral pile is raised with papyrus, ready to be burnt, *Martial.* 10, 97, 1.

LIBO, -onis, a surname of the *Scribonii*.—*Puteal Libonis*, vel *Scribonianum*, a place in the *forum*, near which the praetor sat, (*Vid. R. Ant. p.* 247.)

L. LIBO, a writer of annals, *Cic. Att.* 13, 31, & 32.

LICHAS, -ae, the servant of Hercules, who brought to him from Dejanira the empoisoned robe, which proved fatal to that hero. Hercules in his rage threw Lichas into the sea. Lichas is said to have been converted into a rock of the same name in the Eubœan sea, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 155,—229.; *Hygin.* 36.; (*G.* 402.)

LICINIUS, the name of a numerous gens or clan among the Romans, comprehending many branches or families; as, the *Crassi*, *Luculli*, *Murœnae*, *Nervae*, *Stolōnes*, &c.—Hence *Atria Licinia*, courts or halls built by L. Licinius Crassus, when aedile, for holding auctions or the like, *Cic. Quint.* 3.; *Licinia oliva*, a kind of olive cultivated by one Licinius, *Col.* 12, 49, & 52. called also *olea Liciniana*, Cato, *R. R.* 6. So *Domus Liciniāna*, the house of Licinius, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 2, 3.—Horace inscribes the tenth ode of the second book to Licinius Varro Murœna, the brother of Terentia, the wife of Maecenas. *Ego possideo plus Licinis*, I am richer than the *Licini*, i. e. than Licinius Crassus, called *Dives* on account of his riches, *Juvenal.* 1, 109. So *Praedives Licinus*, for any rich man, *Id.* 14. 306.

C. LICINIUS *Calvus Stolo*, a plebeian, married to the younger daughter of M. Fabius Ambustus, a patrician, *Liv.* 6, 34. Moved by the chagrin of his wife at finding herself married to a man who could not enjoy the same honours with her sister's husband, he got himself elected tribune; and, in conjunction with L. Sextius, proposed laws against the power of the nobility, and for the advantage of the commons; particularly, "That no one should possess more than 500 acres of land, and that one of the consuls should be a plebeian." These laws being violently opposed by the patricians, Licinius and Sextius got themselves to be successively re-elected tribunes for five years, and during all that time hindered patrician magistrates from being created, *ib.* 35. till at last, after violent struggles, they got their laws passed, a. u. 388, *ib.* 42. Sextius was the first plebeian created consul, *Liv.* 7, 1. and in the year following Licinius was the next, *ib.* A few years after, Licinius being prosecuted by M. Popilius Laenas, a tribune, by his own law, was fined in 10,000 *asses*, because, with his son, he possessed a thousand acres of land, and by emancipating his son, had eluded the law, (*fraudem legi fecisset*), *ib.* 16.

Macer LICINIUS, an ancient Roman historian, *Liv.* 4, 23.

LIGARIUS, the name of a Roman family.

LIGARII *fratres*, three brothers; one of whom, called *Quintus*, sided with Pompey, the other two with Caesar. The two brothers had nearly prevailed in procuring the pardon of *Quintus*, but were prevented by one *Tubero*, who instigated Caesar against him. Cicero made an oration in his defence, with such effect, that he is said, by *Plutarch*, to have made Caesar, who sat as judge, tremble, and to have extorted from him a pardon against his will. Ligarius was afterwards one of the conspirators against Caesar. *Plutarch. in Caesare*; *Cic. pro Lig.* 13, 11, & 12.—LIGARIANA, sc. *oratio*, the oration



oration for Ligarius, *Cic. Att.* 13, 12, 19, 20, & 44.

LIGUR, v. *Ligus*, -ūris, a surname of the *Aelii*, *Cic. Cluent.* 26.—¶ 2. An Italian warrior, slain by Camilla, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 715.; but *Ligus* here is rather a patrilial noun.

LIGURIUS, an intimate friend of Caesar's, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 18. *Att.* 11, 9. 2. *Fr.* 3, 7.

LINDUS, the founder of Lindus, a city of Rhodes, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21.

LINUS, v. *Linus*, an ancient poet, the son of Apollo, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 57. by the nymph Urania, *Hygin.* f. 161. He is represented by Virgil as a shepherd, though not really so; (*Linus divino carmine pastor*;) *ib.* 5, 67. killed by Hercules in a fit of passion, with a harp, which Linus taught that hero to play upon, *Apollodor.* 2, 3, 9. Hercules is said to have been provoked at Linus, for ridiculing his awkwardness in holding the harp, *Pausan.* 9, 29. Apollodorus says, that Linus, as being his teacher, struck Hercules, *ib.* Apollo greatly lamented the death of Linus, *Ipse meum flevis, dixit Apollo, Linon*, *Martial.* 9, 88, 4.—Tacitus mentions Linus (*Linum Thebanum*) among the inventors of letters, *Ann.* 11, 14.

LIRIÖPE, -es, a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, the mother of Narcissus, by the river Cephissus, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 342, &c.

LIVIUS, the name of a Roman gens or familia, *Suet. Tib.* 3.

M. LIVIUS Salinator, a Roman consul, who defeated Hasdrubal, *Liv.* 27, 46,—49. He got the surname of SALINATOR, from his having imposed an unpopular tax on salt, while censor, *Liv.* 29, 37.

M. LIVIUS Andronicus, the freedman of Salinator, and the praeceptor of his sons, who was the first dramatic poet at Rome, (*Vid. R. A. p. 352.*) He exhibited his first play (*fabulam dedit*) about 510 years after the foundation of Rome, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 1. or 514 years, (*primus fabulam docuit, Caio Clodio, Gacci filio, et M. Tudatano, consulibus,*

*anno ipso antequam natus est Ennius; post Romam conditam autem quarto decimo et quingentesimo*, *Cic. Brut.* 18. *Sen.* 14.) —LIVIANAE fabulae, the plays of Livius, *Cic. Br.* 18. *Liviani modi*, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 15. *Carmina Livii*, for *Livii*, the poems of Livius, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 69.

Titus LIVIUS, born at Padua (*Patavinus*) a. u. 695, *Euseb. Chron.* who wrote the Roman history from the foundation of the city to the year 744, in 140 or 142 books; of which only thirty-five remain; the ten first, and from the beginning of the twenty-first to the end of the forty-fifth. In the oldest editions of Livy there are only twenty-nine books, and these not entire. The rest were discovered after the invention of printing, at different times, (*Vid. Fabric. Biblioth. Lat. vol. 1, p. 181.*) Some of them, however, are still imperfect. The loss of the works of no ancient author is more regretted than that of the writings of Livy.

Quintilian calls Livy, *Vir mirae facundiae*, 8, 1, 3. *in concionibus, supra quam enarrari potest, eloquens*, 10, 1, 101. and compares him to Herodotus, *ib.* He says, that Livy, by his agreeable copiousness, (*laetæa ubertas*), had equalled the admirable conciseness of Sallust, *ib.* 32, & 101. Asinius Pollio, however, thought that there was in Livy's style a certain provincial impropriety, which, from his birth-place, Pollio called PATAVINITAS, *Id.* 1, 5, 56. et 8, 1, 3. Though Livy was treated with marks of great respect by Augustus, yet he extolled Pompey so highly, that Augustus used to call him a *Pompeian*; he also bestowed deserved praises on Brutus and Cassius, the enemies of Augustus; which however did not interrupt their friendship, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 34.—Livy is supposed to have been appointed by Augustus tutor to Claudius Caesar, afterwards emperor; because Suetonius says that Claudius, when a young man, attempted to write history by the exhortation of Livy, *Cl.* 41.—Livy died at Padua, a. u. 771, in the fourth year of Tiberius, *Euseb.*

*Euseb.* He left a son, to whom he wrote a letter on the subject of rhetoric ; in which he advised him to read chiefly Demosthenes and Cicero ; next, such authors as most resembled Demosthenes and Cicero, *Quintil.* 2, 5, 10. et 10, 1, 39. This letter is supposed to be alluded to, *Id.* 8, 2, 18.—Such was the fame of Livy during his lifetime, that an inhabitant of Cadiz (*Gaditanus*) is said to have travelled to Rome on purpose to see him ; and as soon as he had satisfied his curiosity he returned home again, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 3, 8. Livy has been accused of superstitious credulity, and, not without reason, of partiality to his countrymen.

*M. LIVIUS Drusus*, a tribune a. 662, who published several laws, (*Leges LIVIAE*, *R. A.* 208.) *Vid. DRUSUS.*

*LIVIA Drusilla*, the daughter of Livius Drusus, who being proscribed after the battle of Philippi, as one of the friends of Brutus, slew himself, *Dio.* 48, 44. p. 383. Paterculus calls him Drusus Claudianus, 2, 94. Livia was first married to Tiberius Claudius Nero, by whom she had Drusus, and Tiberius, afterwards emperor. Augustus having fallen in love with her, forced Nero to resign her to him ; and divorced his own wife Scribonia, in order to marry Livia, whom he brought home to his house, while big with child. Within three months after, she bore Drusus, *Dio, ib.* ; *Suet. Cl.* 1. Livia had no children to Augustus, but by her influence over that emperor, prevailed on him to appoint her son Tiberius his successor, in preference to his own grandchildren, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 3. et 5, 1. ; *Suet. Aug.* 62, 63. *Tib.* 1,—22. Livia is said to have mitigated the cruelty of Augustus to his enemies, by her advice, which *Dio* details at great length, 55, 14,—22.—She was suspected of having hastened the death of Augustus by poison, *ib.* 22. et 56, 30. ; *Tac. Ann.* 1, 5. ; *Plin.* 7, 45. for the sake of her son Tiberius, who proved ungrateful to her.—By the will of Augustus,

Livia was adopted into the Julian family, with the title of *AUGUSTA*, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 8. ; *Suet. Aug.* 102. ; *Add. Plin.* 15, 30. by which name after this she was called, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 13, 14, 33, &c. ; *Suet. Cal.* 10, 15, &c. or *Julia Augusta*, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 64. et 5, 1.—Divine honours were decreed to her by her grandson, the emperor Claudius, *Suet. Claud.* 11. which Ovid by way of flattery had predicted, *Sic Augusta novum Julia* (al. Livia) *numen erit*, *Fast.* 1, 536. The senate proposed this after her death, but Tiberius hindered it, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 2. Suetonius seems to say, that the name of *Augusta* was refused by Livia, *Matri cognomen Augustae* (sc. decernendum curavit Claudius) *ab avia recusatum*, *Suet. Cl.* 11. But this by the best commentators is referred to his grandmother Antonia ; for Suetonius himself mentions the order of Augustus in his will, that Livia should bear the name of *AUGUSTA*, *Suet. Aug.* 102.—*LIVIAE porticus*, *Suet. Aug.* 29. or as an adj. *Livia porticus*, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 639. a portico which Augustus built on the ground where the house of Vedius Pollio, which he destroyed, had stood, and called after the name of Livia, *Dio*, 54, p. 537.—*LIVIANUM aes*, a kind of copper or brass, found in Gaul, named from Livia, *Plin.* 34, 2.

*LOCUSTA*, a woman skilled in poisoning, and a great favourite with Nero, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 66. et 13, 15. ; *Juvenal.* 1, 71.

*LOLLIUS*, the name of a Roman family ; several persons of which are often mentioned by Cicero, *Att.* 2, 2. et 12, 21. ; *Ferr.* 3, 25. ; and by other classic authors.

*M. LOLLIVS*, consul with Lepidus, a. u. 733, when Horace was forty-four years of age, as he himself informs us, *Ep.* 1, 20, 26. Lollius was first made consul alone, the other place being reserved for Augustus, who was absent ; but he not chusing to accept it, Lepidus was elected, *Dio*, 54, 6.

To Lollius Horace inscribes *Od.* 4, 9. *Ep.* 1, 2, & 18. Lollius, when præfect of Gaul, being suddenly attacked by a body of Germans, lost part of his army, *Dio*, 54, 20. This Tacitus calls *Lolliana clades*, *Ann.* 1, 10. So Suetonius; who says it was attended with more infamy than loss, (*majoris infamiae quam detrimenti*), *Aug.* 23. About twenty years after this, Lollius being appointed a kind of director (*quasi moderator*) to Caius, the grandson of Augustus, while governor of Syria, showed himself very unworthy of the praises bestowed on him by Horace. For by the information of the Parthian king, he was found to have entertained traitorous designs against his country. He died a few days after, whether by a natural or voluntary death is uncertain, a. u. 753, *Paterc.* 2, 102. Pliny says, he took poison, 9, 35 f. 54. This happened several years after the death of Horace; and we need not be surprised at Horace being deceived with respect to the character of Lollius, when he imposed even upon Augustus. He was, as *Paterculus* informs us, *Homo in omnia pecuniae quàm rectè faciendi cupidior, inter summam vitiorum dissimulationem, vitiosissimus*, *Paterc.* 2, 97.

LOLLIA *Paullina*, the daughter of M. Lollius, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 1. the son of M. Lollius last mentioned, *Plin.* 9, 35 f. 57. remarkable for her beauty; married first to C. Memmius Regulus, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 22. and forcibly taken from him by Caligula, who soon after divorced her, *Suet. Cal.* 25. After the death of Messalina, she was proposed as wife to the emperor Claudius, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 1.; *Suet. Cl.* 26. which excited the hatred of Agrippina, whom Claudius married. This proved the cause of the death of Lollia, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 22. Pliny gives a curious description of the splendor of Lollia's dress, 9, 35 f. 57.

LONGIMANUS, -i, a surname given to Artaxerxes, king of Persia, from the uncommon length of his hands, (*G.* 615.)

LONGINUS, a surname of the Cassii, *Cic. Planc.* 24. — § 2. A friend of Antonius the orator, very skilled in jurisprudence, history, and antiquities, *Cic. Or.* 1, 60. — § 3. The secretary of Zenobia queen of Palmyra, author of an excellent treatise on the sublime; put to death by the emperor Aurelian, when he took Palmyra, (*G.* 248.)

Cassius LONGINUS, the husband of the grand-daughter of Tiberius, (*pro-gèner*), *Tac. Ann.* 6, 45.

Ti. LONGUS, the colleague of P. Scipio Africanus, in his second consulate, a. u. 559, when the seats of the senators at the spectacles were first separated from those of the people, *Cic. Corn.* 1.

LOTIS, -idis, a nymph, who, flying from the violent attempts of Priapus, is said to have been changed into a tree called *lotus*, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 347.

LU, a goddess, supposed to be the same with Rhea or Ops, *Liv.* 8, 1. et 45, 33.

M. Annaeus LUCANUS, the son of Annaeus Mella, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 17. a celebrated poet, author of the *PHARSALIA*, a poem, which contains an account of the civil wars between Caesar and Pompey. Lucan, having entered into a conspiracy against Nero, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 49. was put to death, *ib.* 70. His veins were cut, and he died with undaunted courage, repeating some verses of the *Pharsalia*, *Lucan.* 9, 806.; *Tac. ib.* But when he was first apprehended, and threatened with being put to the rack, tempted by a promise of pardon, he had the weakness to name his own mother Attila among the conspirators. *Tac. Ann.* 15, 56. Tacitus exposes this timidity of Lucan, and others of the same rank, by contrasting it with the noble constancy of Epicharis, a freed woman, whom no tortures could force to betray her accomplices, *ib.* 57. Lucan was born at Corduba in Spain, which was also the birth place of the two Senecas; whence Martial says, *Duosque Senecas, unicumque Lucanum Facunda loquitur Corduba*,



1, 62, 7.; and therefore thinks that the river Baetis, which runs past Corduba, should be mixed with the fountain Castalia, or be ranked with it among the streams sacred to the Muses, *Id.* 7, 21, 4. Martial kept the birthday of Lucan, whom he esteemed the next Latin epic poet to Virgil, *ib.* 22, 2. and declares, that Nero was to be more execrated for the death of no one (*nullâque invisior umbrâ*) than for that of Lucan, *ib.* 20, 3.

LUCCEIUS, the name of a Roman gens.

L. LUCCEIUS, the intimate friend of Pompey, *Cic. Att.* 9, 1. *Fam.* 13, 41, & 42.; *Caes. B. Civ.* 3, 18. who wrote the history of the Marſic war, and of the civil war between Marius and Sylla. Cicero so much admired the abilities of Lucceius as an historian, that he requested of him to write the history of his consulship, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. Lucceius joined Pompey in the civil war, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 18. but was pardoned by Caesar. Nothing of Lucceius remains, but a consolatory letter which he sent to Cicero upon the death of his daughter Julia, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 14. —Several others of this name are mentioned by Cicero, *Fam.* 12, 25, & 30. *Verr.* 5, 64. *Flacc.* 33. *Att.* 5, 21.

LUCIANUS, a Greek author of great wit and learning, born of poor parents at Samosata, a city of Syria, in the time of Trajan. He was first bred to be a statuary under his uncle; then he applied to the study of rhetoric, and after that of philosophy. At last he was appointed procurator of Egypt, (*Vid.* A. 166.) by Marcus Aurelius, the emperor. He died of the gout at the age of ninety.—The enemies of Lucian fabricated a story, that he was torn in pieces by dogs.—The writings of Lucian are still extant.

LUCIFER, -eri, m. the name of the morning star, or of the planet Venus when it appears in the morning, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 801. 8, 589. *G.* 3, 60.

C. LUCILIUS, a poet born at Aurunca, a city of Latium; whence he is called *Magnus Auruncaë alumnus*, Ju-

venal. 1, 20. the first author of satire, at Rome, (*in satira primus magnam laudem adeptus est*), *Quinctil.* 10, 1, 93.—*Cum est Lucilius ausus Primus in hunc operis componere morem*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 62. or as Pliny expresses it, *qui primus condidit stili nasum*, *Praef.* who sharply reprov'd the vicious morals of the time, (*Sale multo urbem defricuit*), *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 3. *Primores populi arripuit populumque tributim*, *ib.* 2, 1, 69. *Secuit Lucilius urbem*, *Perf.* 1. 114. *Add. Juvenal.* 1, 165.; *Cic. Fam.* 12, 16. Horace praises Lucilius for his wit, but blames him for his hasty and inaccurate composition, *Sat.* 1, 4, 6, &c. *et* 1, 10, 1. unjustly in the opinion of *Quinctilian*, 10, 1, 94. *Lucilius esse laboras*, you attempt to write satires, *Martial.* 12, 96, 7. Lucilius was contemporary with Scipio Africanus the younger, and Laelius, with both of whom he lived on the most intimate footing, *ib.* 2, 1, 73. He used to say, that he wrote neither for the very learned, nor for the very unlearned, *Cic. Or.* 2, 6. Cicero, in the character of Crassus, represents Lucilius as a man of learning, and of great politeness, (*doctus et perurbanus*); and mentions a frequent observation of his with approbation, “that no one ought to be accounted an orator who is not accomplished in all the liberal arts,” (*qui non sit omnibus iis artibus, quae sunt libero dignae, perpolitus*), *Cic. Or.* 1, 16. Nothing of the works of Lucilius remains but scattered fragments.—*LUCILIANO carattere libelli*, books written in the manner of Lucilius, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 2, 17. *Sine vallo, v. valo* (al. *sine sale v. stilo*) *Luciliano*, without using a satirical stile, or speaking satirically, *Cic. Att.* 16, 11.

L. LUCILIUS Balbus, the praepceptor of Serv. Sulpicius, *Cic. Brut.* 42.

LUCILIUS Bassus, commander of the Roman fleet under Vitellius, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 100, who betrayed it to Vespasian, *ib.* 101.—¶ 2. A contemptible poet, *Cic. Att.* 12, 3.

Sext. LUCILIUS, a military tribune in the army of Bibulus, *Cic. Att.* 5, 20.

LUCILIUS, the commander of Dolabella's fleet in Asia after the death of Caesar, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 13. Appian calls him L. Figulus, on which account Manutius thinks Lucilius is here put for the *praenomen* Lucius; but Victorius imagines, that Figulus was the *cognomen* of Lucilius.

LUCINA, a name of Juno, when invoked by women in child-birth. *Tu Lucina dolentibus Juno dicta puerperis*, Catull. 32, 13. thus *Juno Lucina, fer opem*, Ter. And. 3, 1, 15. *Juno Lucina, tuam fidem*, sc. imploro, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 11. so named, either from her bringing the *foetus* to light, (*in lucem*), or from a grove, (*a lucco*), on the Equiline hill at Rome, sacred to Juno, *Plin.* 16, 44 f. 85.; *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 449, & 451.—*Aetas Lucinam pati*, the proper age for bearing young, *Virg. G.* 3, 60. *Altera tum primos Lucinae experta labores*, i. e. having brought forth her first child, *ib.* 4, 340.—The name of Lucina is also given to Diana, *Hor. Carm. Saec.* 15. So *Tu modo nascenti puero—Casta fave Lucina: tuus* (sc. frater) *jam regnat Apollo*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 10.—*Cum Luna a lucendo nominata sit; eadem est enim LUCINA*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 27.

LUCIUS, a *praenomen* of the Romans, (*Lucii, qui oriente luce vel primâ luce nascuntur*, Festus; et Varr. L. L. 5, 2, et 8, 38.—*LUCIPOR, -oris: Aliter apud antiquos, singuli Marci pōres, Lucipōres-ve dominorum gentiles, omnem victum in promiscuo habebant*, the ancients had not so great a number of slaves; each had one, who was called after his own name; thus, the boy or servant of Marcus or Lucius, as if of the same *gens*, and they ate promiscuously at the same board with their master, *Plin.* 33, 1 f. 6.

LUCRETIUS, the name of a Roman *gens*.

LUCRETIA, the daughter of Spurius Lucretius Tricipitinus, and the wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, who having been basely violated by Sex. Tarquinius, the son of king Tarquinius Superbus, slew herself; which occasioned the

abolition of regal government at Rome, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 20. *Leg.* 2, 4.; *Liv.* 1, 57, &c. (*G. p.* 205.) *Bruto libertatem debemus, Lucretiae Brutum*, Senec. ad Marciam, c. 16. *Esse videbaris, fateor, Lucretia nobis*, as chaste as Lucretia, *Martial.* 1, 91, 5.; *Add.* 11, 105, 21.

T. LUCRETIUS CARUS, a Roman poet, born at Rome a. u. 659; who having studied at Athens, imbibed the doctrines of Epicurus, which he has explained and endeavoured to establish, in an elegant poem of six books, entitled *De Rerum natura*, and dedicated to his friend Memmius, *Lucr.* 1, 26, &c. Of the poems of Lucretius Ovid says, *Carmina sublimis tunc sunt peritura Lucretii, Exitio terris cum dabit una dies*, *Amor.* 1, 15, 23. Cicero commends them, but not in such high terms, *Lucretii poemata, ut scribis, ita sunt; non multis luminibus ingenii, multae tamen artis*, ad. Q. Fr. 2, 11. Quintilian joins Lucretius with Macer, who wrote a poem concerning herbs, which is now lost: *Macer et Lucretius legendi quidem* (sc. oratori); *sed non ut phrasin, id est, corpus eloquentiae faciant: elegantes quique in sua materia, sed alter* (sc. Macer) *humilis, alter* (Lucretius) *difficilis*, 10, 1, 87.; *Add. Id.* 1, 4, 4. et 3, 1, 4. et 8, 6, 45. et 12, 11, 27. Lucretius died in the 43d year of his age, on the same day, as it is said, on which Virgil was born. Eusebius relates, that he put an end to his days in a fit of delirium, occasioned by a love-potion, given him by his wife or mistress, Lucilla. But with regard to the time or manner of his death, we are uncertain.

LUCTATIUS, (al. *Lutatius*), the name of a Roman *gens*; the most remarkable branch or family of which was that of the *Catuli*, (q. v.)

LUCULLUS, a surname of the *Licinii*.

L. Licinius LUCULLUS, a celebrated Roman general, who carried on war for several years against Mithridates, remarkable for his wealth and magnificence, *Plutarch. in vita ejus*; *Cic. Leg.* 3, 13. *Off.* 1, 39. He wrote some historical books in Greek, *Cic. Att.*

*Att.* 1, 19. concerning the Marſic war, *Plutarch*. Cicero has left a fine eulogium on this great man, in the 1st chapter of the 4th book of his *Academical Questions*, which is commonly entitled *LUCULLUS*.—*LUCULLEUM* *mar-*  
*mor*, a kind of marble, so called because Lucullus was very much delighted with it, *Plin.* 36, 6f. 8. *Villa Luculli*, the villa of Lucullus near Misenum, which afterwards became the property of the emperors, where Tiberius died, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 50. *Horti Luculli*, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 1. vel *Luculliani*, adj. the gardens of Lucullus, where Messalina was killed by Narcissus, the freed man of Claudius, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 32, & 37.

*LUCŪMO*, -ōnis, the name of Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king of Rome, before he came to that city, *Liv.* 1, 34. (*G.* 199.). *Lucūmo*, in the Tuscan language, denoted a king, prince, or chief, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 2, 278. et 8, 65, & 475. et 10, 202.

*LUNA*, the moon, the daughter of Hyperion and Thia, *Apollodor.* 1, 2, 2. or Aethra, *Hygin. Praef.* supposed by some to be the same with Diana, (*vid. G.* 377.). There was a temple of Luna at Rome, on mount Aventine, *Liv.* 40, 2.

*LUPERCI*, the priests of Pan, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 34. whence *LUPERCALIA*, -ium, the festival of Pan, celebrated in February, *ib.* 33. (*A.* 335.)

*LUPERCUS*, a miser, to whom Martial inscribes an epigram, 11, 118.

*LUPUS*, a surname of the *Rutillii*.

*P. Rutilius Lupus*, consul a. u. 663, severely lashed in the satires of Lucilius, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 23.; *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 68.

*P. Lupus*, a tribune, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 1. afterwards praetor, *Id. Att.* 8, 12. et 9, 1.

*LUPUS*, the author of a poem concerning the return of Menelaus and Helen to Sparta after the Trojan war, (*Auctor Tantalidae reducis Tyndaridofque*), *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 16, 26.

*LURCO*, a surname of the *Aufidii*.

*M. LURCO*, a tribune, and an intimate friend of Cicero's, *Cic. Flac.* 4.

*Att.* 1, 16. This is supposed to be the *M. Aufidius Lurco* who is said to have first invented the method of feeding peacocks, by which he made a great fortune, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 6, 1.; *Plin.* 10, 20.

*LYAEUS*, a name of Bacchus, (of a similar import in Greek to *Liber* in Latin), *Virg. Aen.* 4, 58. *Teda Lyaei*, the temple of Bacchus, *Martial.* 1, 71, 9.—put for wine; thus, *Tempora uia Lyaeo*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 22. So *Jocoso Lyaeo arcanum reterege*, *ib.* 3, 21, 14. *Dulci Lyaeo curam solvere*, *Id. Epod.* 9, 38. *Inhabilis uva Lyaeo*, grapes unfit for making wine, *Martial.* 11, 22. *Tarraco Campano tantum cessura Lyaeo*, which will yield only to the Campanian wine, i. e. which produces as good wine as any part in Italy, except Campania, *Id.* 11, 118. *Annosus Lyaeus*, old wine, *Tibull.* 3, 2, 1. *Largi flumina Lyaei*, great abundance of wine, *Stat. Silv.* 1, 6, 95. And by a bold trope, *Pubescens Lyaeus*, the vine grape growing ripe, *ib.* 2, 2, 100.—*Latex Lyaeus*, adj. wine, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 686.

*LYCABAS*, -ae, a Tuscan, one of the mariners who carried off Bacchus from Chia, and refusing to land him in Naxos, according to promise, were, by that god, changed into dolphins, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 624. &c. —¶ 2. An Assyrian, slain by Perseus, (al. *Lycæbus*), *ib.* 5, 60.—¶ 3. One of the Lapithae, who fled from the battle which was fought at the marriage of Pirithous, *ib.* 12, 302.

*LYCAMPES*, -is, v. -ae, a Theban, who promised his daughter Neobule in marriage to the poet Archilochus, but, violating his engagement, gave her to another of greater wealth who asked her. Whereupon Archilochus wrote so bitter a satire against them, that thro' despair both the father and daughter are said to have hanged themselves, *Archilotel. Rhet. lib.* 3.; hence, *Qualis Lycambae spretus infido gener*, i. e. Archilochus, *Horat. Epod.* 6, 13. *Parios ego primus iambos Offendi Latio, numeros animosque secutus Archilochi, non res et*  
F f 2 agentia



*agentia verba Lycamben*, not the matter and expressions that forced Lycambes to hang himself, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 23. *Nec socerum quaerit, quem versibus oblinat atris, Nec sponsae laqueum famoso carmine nescit*, *ib.* 30.—*Tincta Lycambēo sanguine tela*, i. e. bitter invectives, such as those of Archilochus against Lycambes, *Ovid. in Ibin*, 53. *Quid prodest, cupiant cum quidam nostra videri, Siqua Lycambēo sanguine tela madent*, What does it avail, if any anonymous poets desire their satirical verses to pass for mine, (when no one will believe it, who knows I never write verses of that kind), *Martial.* 7, 11, 5.

LYCÆON, -ōnis, the son of Pelasgus and the nymph Melibaea or Cyllēne, a king of Arcadia, *Apollodor.* 3, 8, 1. turned into a wolf by Jupiter, because Lycaon, to try the divinity of Jupiter, when his guest, had set before him the flesh of a human body, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 165. &c. (*G.* 417.) hence *Mensae Lycaoniae faeda ministeria*, the shocking feast of Lycaon's table, *ib.* *Notus feritate Lycaon*, *ib.* 198.—LYCÆONIS, -idis, voc. *Lycæōni*, Calisto the daughter of Lycaon, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 173. changed by Juno into a bear; and afterwards by Jupiter converted into the constellation called the BEAR, LYCAONIA ARCTOS, *Qvid. Fast.* 3, 793. near the north pole; hence *Axis Lycaonius*, the north pole, *Ovid. Trist.* 3, 2, 2.

LYCÆON, a skilful Cretan artist, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 304.

LYCAS, -ae, an Italian, cut out of his mother when dead, slain by Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 315.

LYCHAS. *Vid.* LICHAS.

LYCIDAS, -ae, the name of a centaur, *Qvid. Met.* 12, 310.—¶ 2. A shepherd, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 67.—¶ 3. A beautiful boy, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 19.

LYCISCA, the name of a bitch, (denoting either begotten by a wolf, or like a wolf), *Ovid. Met.* 3, 220.; *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 18.

LYCISCUS, the name of a youth, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 36.

LYCO, -ōnis, a Peripatetic philosopher, the successor of Strato, *Cic. Tus.*

3, 32. called also *Glyco*, on account of the sweetness of his discourse, *Diogen. Laert.* 5, 65.

LYCOMĒDES, -is, king of the island Scyros, to whom Thetis committed her son Achilles to be concealed under a female dress among that king's daughters, that he might not go to the war against Troy, (*G.* 446.). Cicero says, that Neoptolēmus, the son of Achilles, would never have taken Troy, if he had listened to Lycomedes, with whom he was educated, who, with many tears, wished to hinder his departure, (thus confounding part of the story of Achilles with that of Pyrrhus his son), *Amic.* 20.

LYCOPHRON, -ōnis, a poet born at Chalcis in Euboea, (*Chalcidensis*), who flourished in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote several tragedies, whence he is called *cothurnatus*, *Ovid. in Ibin*, 533. He wrote also an obscure poem called *Alexandra* or *Cassandra*, still extant; whence he is called *ater*, vel *tenebrosus*; thus, *Tenebraeque Lycophronis atri*, *Stat. Silv.* 5, 3, 157. He is said to have been killed by a poisoned arrow shot at him by an adversary, *Ovid. ib.*

LYCÖRIS, -idis, the mistress of C. Cornelius Gallus, the friend of Virgil, *Virg. Ecl.* 10. often celebrated by Gallus in his verses, which are now lost, *Ovid. Am.* 1, 15, 30. *Art. Am.* 3, 537. *Trist.* 2, 445. whence Martial says, *Ingenium Galli pulchra Lycoris erat*, i. e. inspired Gallus, 8, 73. 5. She is said by Servius to have been the same with Cythēris, the freed woman of Volumnius, and therefore also called Volumnia, the mistress of Antony. But this seems very doubtful.—¶ 2. A beautiful woman, often celebrated by Martial.

LYCURGUS, the famous lawgiver of Lacedaemon, (*G.* 461.).—¶ 2. A king of Thrace, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 14. the son of Dryas, *Apollodor.* 3, 5, 1. slain by Bacchus for violating his sacred rites, *Qvid. Met.* 4, 20.; *Hor. Od.* 2, 19, 16. Apollodorus says, that Lycurgus, being seized with madness by the wrath of Bacchus, slew his son Dryas,

Dryas, then cut off his own limbs with a scythe, and at last was torn to pieces by his own horses, *ib.*—¶ 3. A king of Nemea, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 39.; *Apollodor.* 3, 6, 4.—¶ 4. An Athenian orator in the time of Aeschines, remarkable for his probity and strictness; a vehement prosecutor of the wicked and profligate, (*accusator vehemens*), *Cic. ad Brut.* 9, & 34. Being entrusted with the police of the city, he freed it from thieves and robbers, *Plutarch. in vita ejus.* Hence *Nosmetipsum LYCURGEI a principio fuisset*, would have been as rigid and inflexible as Lycurgus against Clodius and his associates, *Cic. Att.* 1, 13.

LYCUS, a Trojan, a companion of Aeneas, drowned in a storm, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 222.—¶ 2. Another, who, having escaped with Helenor from a turret, which, being in flames, fell from the rampart, was slain by Turnus, *ib.* 9, 556. &c. *Vid. HELENOR.*

LYCUS, a king of Thebes, slain by Zethus and Amphion, the sons of Antiopè, on account of his unjust treatment of their mother, *Apollodor.* 3, 3, 5. But Hyginus says, that Mercury ordered them not to kill Lycus, and commanded Lycus to resign the kingdom to Amphion, *Fab.* 8f. *Vid. ANTIOPÈ.*

LYDE, -es, the wife or mistress of the poet Callimachus, *Ovid. Trist.* 1, 5, 1.

LYDIA, Horace's mistress, whom he often celebrates, *Od.* 1, 8, 3, 9. &c.

LYDUS, the son of Atys, from whom the country of Lydia was named, which formerly was called MOEONIA, *Herodot.* 7, 74.; *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 8, 479.

LYNCEUS, one of the fifty sons of Aegyptus, the only one saved by his wife Hypermetra, (*G.* 392.).—¶ 2. The son of Aphareus king of Messenia, of such quickness of sight that he was supposed to see under ground, *Hygin.* 14. hence, *Quis est tam Lynceus*, so quick-sighted, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 2. *Non possis oculo quantum contendere Lynceus*, (in two syllables), you cannot see as far as Lynceus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 28. *Ne*

*corporis optima Lynceis Contemplare oculis*, with Lyncean eyes, i. e. as quick-sighted as those of Lynceus, *Id. Sat.* 1, 2, 90. *Add. Plin.* 2, 17.; *Val. Flacc.* 1, 462.; *Senec. Med.* 228.—Lynceus was slain by Castor, (*G.* 412.).—According to Ovid, Castor was slain by him; hence *Pectora trajectus Lynceō Castor ab ense*, *Fast.* 5, 709.

LYNCIDES, -ae, a patronymic noun, the son of Lynceus; or rather a proper name, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 768. 5, 99, & 185.

LYNCUS, a king of Scythia, who hospitably entertained Triptolemus, sent by Ceres through the world to teach men the use of corn, and wishing to take the glory of the invention to himself, attempted to kill his guest while asleep; but Ceres changed him in the very act into a lynx, (*conantem lynca fecit*), *Ovid. Met.* 5, 650,—660.; *Serv. in Virg.* 1, 323.

LYRA, the name of a constellation, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5.; *Col.* 10, 79.; *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 75.

LYSANDER, -dri, a celebrated general of the Lacedaemonians, who having defeated the Athenians at Aegospotamos, took Athens, and set over it thirty men called Tyrants, from the cruel use they made of their power, *Nep.* 6, 1. et 8, 1. (*G.* 467.)

LYSIAS, -ae, an Athenian orator, *Cic. Brut.* 16. the first who maintained that there is an art in speaking, (*esse artem dicendi*), *ib.* 12. He left a great many orations, *ib.* 16. of which only a few remain. He wrote an oration for Socrates to use at his trial, which that philosopher praised, but declined using it, *Cic. Or.* 1, 54.

LYSIDICUS, a partisan of Antony's, whom Cicero, playing on his name, calls the destroyer of all law and justice, (*qui jura omnia dissolvit*), *Phil.* 11, 6.

LYSIMACHUS, one of Alexander's generals, and afterwards king of Thrace, (*G.* 473.) *Justin.* 17, 2.

LYSIPPE, -es, one of the daughters of Proetus, *Apollodor.* 2, 2, 2.

LYSIPPUS, a celebrated sculptor, born

born at Sicyon, (*Sicyonius*), the only one whom Alexander the Great would allow to make a statue of him, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. Add. *Id. Brut.* 86. *Or.* 3, 7.; *Heren.* 4, 6.; *Horat. Ep.* 2, 1, 239, &c.; *Plin.* 34, 7, & 8.; *Stat. Silv.* 1, 1, 86. *Gloria est Lysippo animosa effingere signa*, to make statues to the life, *Propert.* 3, 7, 9. After the battle of Granicus, Alexander prevailed on Lysippus to make statues of those horsemen who had fallen, and to place Alexander's statue among them, *Paterc.* 1, 11. These statues Metellus, having subdued Macedonia, brought to Rome, *ib. et Plin.* 34, 8 f. 19.

LYSIS, -is, a Pythagorean philosopher, born at Tarentum, the master of Epaninondas, *Cic. Or.* 3, 34. *Off.* 1, 44. *Nep.* 15, 2.

LYSISTRATUS, the brother of Lysippus, who first made statues of gypsum and potters earth, *Plin.* 35, 12.

LYSO, -onis, a native of Patrae in Achaia, (*Patrensis*), the host of Cicero, whom he speaks of as a very worthy man, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 19. — § 2. A native of Lilybaeum, (*Lilybaeanus*), *Cic. Fam.* 13, 34.

M.

MACÆREUS, -æi, (voc. *Macareu*, in three syll.) the son of Aeolus, who seduced his own sister Canace, *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 384. *Ep.* 11. in *Ibin.* 359, & 564. *Amor.* 2, 18, 23. When detected, he fled to the temple of Apollo, which was a sanctuary. But hearing of the fate of his sister, (*Vid. CANACE*), he slew himself, *Hygin.* 242. — § 2. NERITUS MACÆREUS, (in three syll.) a native of Ithaca, from Neritus, a mountain in that island, one of the companions of Ulysses, found by the Trojans on their arrival in Italy, at the promontory afterwards called Cajeta, and being recognised by Achemenides, whom Aeneas had brought with him from the country of the Cyclops, they mutually recounted to each other their adventures, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 159, — 441. — § 3. A priest of Bacchus, *Aelian. Var. Hist.* 13, 2.

MACER, -cri, a surname of the *Licinii*.

C. LICINIUS MACER, an orator, *Cic. Brut.* 67. condemned for extortion, while Cicero was praetor, *Cic. Att.* 1, 4. Various accounts are given of the manner of his death. Plutarch says, that when he heard that he was condemned, he took to his bed and died immediately, in *Vit. Cic.* Valerius Maximus says, that Macer was himself in court during the trial, and perceiving the cause about to be determined against him, he prevented sentence being pronounced, by stopping his breath with a handkerchief, and thus putting an end to his days; whereby his estate was saved to his son Licinius Calvus, who afterwards became an orator of distinguished merit, *Val. Max.* 9, 12, 7. But Cicero says expressly, that Macer was actually condemned, *Cic. Att.* 1, 4. — This Licinius Macer is thought to have been the Roman historian spoken of by Cicero, *Leg.* 1, 2. and often mentioned by Livy, 4, 7, 10, & 23. 7, 9. et 10, 9, &c.

AEMILIUS MACER, a poet born at Verona, (*Veronensis*), in the time of Augustus, who wrote a poem concerning birds, serpents, and the virtues of herbs; which Ovid says he often, when old, used to read to him, when a young man, (*Saepe suis volucres legi mihi grandior aevio, Quaeque necet serpens, quae juret herba, Macer*, Ovid. *Trist.* 4, 10, 43. He also wrote concerning the Trojan war after the death of Hector, as a supplement to the Iliad of Homer, as Ovid says in an epistle to Macer, (*Tu canis aeterno quicquid restabat Homero, Ne careant summa Troica bella manu*), Ovid. *Pont.* 2, 10, 13. whence he is called *Iliacus MACER*, *ib.* 4, 16, 6.

MACERINUS. *Vid. GEGANIUS*.

MACHANIDAS, -ae, a tyrant of Lacedaemon, *Liv.* 27, 30. et 28, 5. who had resolved to attack the Eléans, while preparing to celebrate the Olympic games, but was prevented by the terror of Philip king of Macedonia, *Liv.* 28, 7.

MACHAON,



MACHAON, -ōnis, the son of Aesculapius, a physician in the Trojan war, (*G.* 370.) put for any physician; thus *Firma* (sc. corpora) *valent per se nullumque Machaona quaerunt*, need no physician, *Ovid. Pont.* 3, 4, 7 hence MACHAONIAE artes, the arts of medicine, *ib.* 1, 3, 5. So *Ille Machaoniā vis ope sanus*, *Id. Rem. Amor.* 546. *Sacra Machaonio cōiērent vulnera succo*, *Stat. Silv.* 1, 4, 114.—Virgil mentions Machaon as the first, or among the foremost, who came out of the Trojan horse, (*primusque Machaon*), *Virg. Aen.* 2, 263.

MACRO, -ōnis, a person esteemed by Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 4, 12.

MACRO, praefect of the praetorian guards under Tiberius, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 15, & 23. whence he acquired great power, *ib.* 45. which he employed with success to destroy those he hated, *ib.* 29. He was the chief instrument whom Tiberius employed to crush Sejanus, *ib.* 48. Towards the close of the emperor's life, he tried to gain the favour of Caligula by the basest means, *ib.* 45. Tiberius perceiving it, said to him reproachfully, that he turned from the setting to the rising sun, (*Occidentem ab eo deserui, Orientem spectari*,) *ib.* 46. Tiberius in his last illness having fallen into a swoon, those present thought that he had expired. Whereupon Caligula began to act as emperor. But Tiberius having recovered from his faint, they were all struck with terror. Macro, however, relieved them by ordering the old emperor to be smothered by throwing on him a heap of bed-clothes, *ib.* 50. Suetonius mentions different accounts concerning that emperor's death, *Tib.* 73. Macro soon after met with the just punishment of his crimes, being slain by the order of Caligula, *Suet. Cal.* 26.

MACROBIUS, an author in the time of Theodosius, who composed a learned work called *Saturnalia*, in seven books; and also a commentary on the *Somnium Scipionis* of Cicero, in two books; which works are both extant.

MACULA, one who offered Cicero

the use of his villa in the *Ager Falernus*, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 19. supposed to be the same who is called Pompeius Macula, *Macrob. Sat.* 2, 2.

MAECENAS, -ātis, a Roman *Eques* (of the *gens Cilnia*; hence he is called *Cilnius Maecenas equestris ordinis*, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 11.) said to have been descended from the ancient kings of Etruria, whence he is called *Tyrrhena regum progenies*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29. and *Tuscius eques*, *Martial.* 8, 56, 9. So Silius Italicus says the name of Maecenas was anciently respectable in Etruria, and dignified with the sceptre, (*Maecenas, cui Maconiā* (i. e. Etruria) *venerabile terrā, Et sceptris olim celebratum nomen Etruscis*, *Sil.* 10, 40. He was the favourite of Augustus, and a great patron of learned men. To Maecenas Virgil inscribed his *Georgics*; and Horace his first ode, his first satire, and first epistle. Hence, *Sint Maecenates, non deerunt, Flacce, Marones*, O Flaccus, let there be patrons like Maecenas, and there will not be wanting good poets like Maro, i. e. Virgil, *Martial.* 8, 56, 5.—*Turris Maecenatiana*, the tower of Maecenas, *Suet. Ner.* 58.—Cicero mentions a Roman knight called C. MAECENAS, *Cluent.* 56.

Sp. MAECIUS Tarpā, (al. *Mecius*, vel *Metius*), a great critic of theatrical compositions; consulted by Pompey concerning the splendid spectacles he exhibited in his second consulship, which, however, Cicero seems not to have been much pleased with; *Nobis autem erant ea perpetiunda, quae scilicet Sp. Maecius probavisset*, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1. He is supposed to have been the same with that Maecius who was one, and perhaps the chief, of five persons, whom Augustus appointed to judge of the merit of poetical compositions in the temple of Apollo, to distribute prizes to the most deserving, and to determine what plays were to be represented on the stage: Hence Horace says, *Haec* (sc. carmina) *ego ludo, Quae nec in Aede sonent certantia, iudice Tarpa*, I amuse myself in writing these satires, which will not be recited in the temple of

of Apollo to contend for the prize, before Tarpa presiding as judge, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 38. *et ibi Scholiast.* The writers of plays seem to have submitted their works to the inspection of Maecius, before they read them to the five judges in the temple of Apollo; hence, *Si quid tamen olim Scripseris, in Metii descendat judicis aures, Et patris, et nostras, nonumque prematur in annum*, If, however, you shall hereafter write any thing, first read it to the judge Metius, (or to Metius, who is a good judge,) to your father, and to me, i. e. submit it to our examination; and then keep it by you for nine years, before you publish it, *Id. Art.* 386.

MAELIUS. *Vid.* MELIUS.

MAENĀDES, -um, women supposed to be inspired by Bacchus, Bacchanals, *Catull.* 64, 23. sing. MAENAS, *Senec. Med.* v. 382.

MAENĀLUS, a son of Lycāon, *Apol. lodor.* 3, 8, 1. from whom *Maenālus*, (plur. -a,) a mountain in Arcadia is said to have been named.

MAENIUS, the name of a Roman gens.

C. MAENIUS, a consul, who conquered the *Aricini*, *Lavinii*, and *Veliterni*, joined with the *Antiates Volsi*, *Liv.* 8, 13. Part of the ships of the Antiates were brought to Rome; and with their beaks the place in the forum, from which speeches used to be made to the people, (*suggestum* vel *templum*, *Liv.* 2, 56. *et* 3, 17.; *Cic. Vat.* 10.) was adorned, hence called *ROSTRA*, *Liv.* 8, 14. A column was erected to Maenius for his victories, a. u. 416, *Plin.* 34, 5 f. 1. This seems to have been the column called *COLUMNA MAENIA*, high which thieves and worthless slaves used to be punished, *Cic. Caecil.* 16. *et ibi Ascon. Cluent.* 13. by the *Triumviri Capitales*; hence Cicero, speaking of one Asinius, who being suspected of murder was brought before Q. Manilius, who was then *Triumvir*, adds: *Ille Manilius ex petulanti atque improbo scurra in discordiis civitatis ad eam columnam, ad quam saepe multorum conviciis perductus erat, tum suffragiis populi pervene-*

*rat.* i. e. he had been chosen a *Triumvir* by the people to judge of causes near that pillar, to which he had been often brought as a criminal, *Cic. Cluent.* 13. This column seems also to be the same which Maenius, (probably one of the descendants of C. Maenius, the consul), when he sold his house, (called *Atrium Maenium*,) to the censors Flaccus and Cato, that on the ground where it stood they might build a court of justice (*basilica*), reserved to himself the right of one column, on which he might build a projection; whence he and his posterity might view the shews of gladiators, which were then exhibited in the forum, *Ascon. ibid.* Hence the balconies or open galleries erected on the farther or semicircular end of the circus were called *MAENIANA*, *Suet. Cal.* 18.

C. Maenius was made dictator for holding trials concerning conspirators, (*quaestionum de conjuratis exercendarum causa*), *Liv.* 9, 26.

C. MAENIUS, a praetor, appointed to hold inquiries concerning forceries and poisonings, (*de veneficiis*), *Liv.* 40, 35, & 43.

L. MAENIUS, a tribune, who proposed a bill to the people about reducing the interest of money to one per cent. (*de unciario scenore*), *Liv.* 7, 16.

M. MAENIUS, the author of an agrarian law, *Liv.* 4, 53.

MAEONĪDES, -ae, a name given to Homer, from his being born in Lydia, anciently called Maeonia, *Martial.* 5, 10.

MAERA, a woman, metamorphosed into a dog, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 362.—¶ 2. A priestess of Venus, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 477.—¶ 3. The dog of Icarus, who, by his cries, shewed to Erigōnè the place where the dead body of her father lay unburied, *Hygin.* 130. *Vul. ERIGONE.*

MAEVIUS, a contemptible poet, contemporary with Horace and Virgil, *Hor. Ep.* 10, 2.; *Virg. E.* 3, 90.

MAGI, magicians, a name given to wise and learned men among the Persians



fians, *Cic. Div.* 1, 23. who used to assemble in a temple for the sake of meditation and conferring together, *ib.* 41. Their bodies, when dead, are said not to have been buried, unless they were first torn by dogs, *Id. Tuscul.* 1, 45.

MAGIUS, the name of a Roman *gens*.

P. MAGIUS *Chilo*, v. *Cilo*, an intimate friend of M. Marcellus, whom, however, he murdered at Athens; and after perpetrating the deed, slew himself, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 12. in a fit of insanity, as it was supposed, for the real cause was not certainly known, *Cic. Att.* 13, 10.

L. MAGIUS, an adherent of Marius, after whose death he fled to Mithridates. He was sent by that king to conclude an alliance with Sertorius in Spain. Having afterwards proved treacherous to Mithridates, he returned to the Romans, and dwelt at Myndus, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 34. *et ibi Ascon.*

Dec. MAGIUS, a noble Campanian, remarkable for his firm attachment to the Romans in the second Punic war, *Liv.* 23, 7, & 10. The *Magii* of Capua are mentioned by Cicero, among others, as a family remarkable for their pomp and magnificence, *Cic. Rull.* 2, 34. *Pis.* 11.

MAGNES, *-ēis*, the name of a shepherd on mount Ida, who is said to have first discovered the magnet stone, (called from him *magnes*), by the nails of his shoes and the point of his staff sticking in it, *Plin.* 36, 16. But Lucretius says the magnet is so named from its being found in the country of the *Magnētes*, *ling. Magnes*; i. e. in Magnesia, a part of Thessaly, *Lucr.* 6, 908.

—¶ 2. A surname of Demetrius, the contemporary of Cicero, and friend of Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 4, 11. *et* 8, 11. — also of Demetrius, the rhetorician, and companion of Cicero when a student in Asia, *Cic. Brut.* 91.

MAGNUS *Claudius*, the brother of Piso, who was adopted by Galba, *Tac. H.* 1, 48. put to death by Claudius, *ib.*

MAGNUS, the GREAT, a surname given to Pompey; thus, *Magni ambulatio*, the walk or portico built by Pompey, *Catull.* 55, 6. So *Sensit et ipse metum Magnus*, i. e. Pompeius, *Lucan.* 2, 598, &c. This

name is also applied to Cneius, the eldest son of Pompey. *ib.* 9, 121, & 145. *Vid. POMPEIUS.*

MAGO, a frequent name among the Carthaginians. — A brother of Hannibal's, who commanded the centre of the Carthaginian army at the battle of Cannae, *Liv.* 22, 46. and after the victory, was sent by his brother to give an account of his exploits to the senate, *ib.* 23, 12. At last, being conquered in battle by the Romans, he died of his wounds, *ib.* 30, 18. —

¶ 2. An author, who wrote twenty-eight books on husbandry, *Cic. Or.* 1, 58. which, after the taking of Carthage, the Romans ordered to be translated into Latin, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 1; *Plin.* 18, 3.

MAHARBAL, *-ālis*, the son of Himilco, a Carthaginian; entrusted by Hannibal with the command of the army which besieged Saguntum, *Liv.* 21, 12. After the victory at Cannae, he advised Hannibal to march directly to Rome, *Liv.* 22, 51. *et* 23, 18. *Vid. ANNIBAL*, p. 18.

MĀĪA, the daughter of Atlas, and mother of Mercury by Jupiter, (*G.* 378.) who is hence called *Almae filius Maia*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 43. *Natus Maia*, *Id. Sat.* 2, 6, 5. *Genitus Maia*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 297. Maia with her six sisters were changed into so many stars, called PLEIADES, (*G.* 379.), whence one of them is called Maia, *Virg. G.* 1, 225. and *Pleias* is put for Maia, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 670. — Some derive the name of the month May (*mensis Maius*) from Maia, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12.

MALLEOLUS, a surname of the *Pu- blicii*.

Cn. MALLEOLUS, the quaestor of Dolabella in Asia, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 15. His son was pillaged by his guardian Verres, *ib.* 36.

MALLEOLUS, one who murdered his mother, and on that account was sewed into a sack, and thrown into the sea, *A. ad Herenn.* 1, 13. This happened a. u. 653, and he is said to have been the first person punished in this manner, *Oros.* 5, 16; *Liv. Epit.* 68.



MALLIUS *Glaucia*, a freed man, the client of T. Roscius Magnus, *Cic. Rosc. S.* 7.

MAMERCINUS or *Mamercus*, a surname of the *Aemilii*.

*Lucius Aemilius* MAMERCINUS, twice consul, *Liv.* 8, 1, & 20. and twice dictator, *Liv.* 8, 16. et 9, 21.

MAMERCUS, a very rich man, who having omitted to seek the aedileship, because that office occasioned great expence, was on that account rejected, when he applied for the consulship, *Cic. Off.* 2, 17. — ¶ 2. A consul, the colleague of D. Brutus, *Cic. Br.* 47.

MAMERTES, *-is*, (al. *Mimmermus*), a Corinthian, who is said to have killed his brother's children, that he might succeed to the crown; but the brother being informed of the deed, put him to death in the most cruel manner, by mutilating his members, *Ovid. in Ibin*, 549.

*Osav.* MAMILIUS, dictator of Tusculum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 2. and chief of the Latin nation; who is said to have been descended from the goddess *Circè*, *Liv.* 1, 49. He fell in battle at the lake *Regillus*, while fighting against the Romans under *Posthumius* the dictator, in order to restore his father-in-law *Tarquinius Superbus* to his kingdom, *Liv.* 2, 20.

L. MAMILIUS, dictator of Tusculum, who brought assistance to the Romans, when the Capitol was suddenly seized by *Herdonius* with a body of slaves, *Liv.* 3, 18. and on account of his services was presented with the freedom of the city, *ib.* 29.

C. MAMILIUS *Limetanus*, a tribune, who proposed a bill to the people about the punishment of those who had taken bribes from *Jugurtha*, *Sallust. Jug.* 40. called *Mamilia rogatio*; *ib.* et *Cic. Brut.* 33.

MAMILIUS *Mancinus*, a tribune, who proposed a bill to the people about transferring the command of the war against *Jugurtha* from *Metellus* to *Marcius*, *Sallust. Jug.* 73.

C. MAMILIUS *Pitullus*, the first ple-

beian that was created *Curio Maximus*, *Liv.* 27, 8.

*Manius* MAMILIUS, (al. *Manilius*), a lawyer and consul a. u. 603, who composed forms to be used in making bargains, called *Leges venalium vendendorum*, *Cic. Or.* 1, 58. vel ACTIONES, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 3, 11. An example of which we have, *ib.* 2, 3, 5.—*Mamilius* and *Manilius* are often put the one for the other.

MAMURRA, a Roman *eques*, born at *Formiae*, *praefectus fabrum* to *Caesar*; a rich luxurious man, *Cic. Att.* 7, 7. et 13, 52. who first covered all the walls of his house on the *Caelian* mount at Rome with crusts of marble, *Plin.* 36, 6 f. 7. There is a bitter epigram in *Catullus*, inscribed, *In Mamurram et Caesarem*, 55. and a still more bitter one against *Mamurra* himself, 27. *Urbs Mamurrarum*, i. e. *Formiae*, whence the family of the *Mamurrae* came, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 37. — ¶ 2. MAMURIUS vel *Mamūrius*, a worker in brass in the time of *Numa*, who, at the desire of that king, made eleven round shields, (*ancilia*), exactly like that *ancile* which was supposed to have fallen from heaven, that it might not be stolen; and when *Numa* asked, what reward he desired for his labour, he answered, “to have his name handed down to posterity as the maker of the shields; and that the *Salii* should repeat it in the end of their songs,” which was granted, (*Inde sacerdotes operi promissa vetusto Praemia persolvunt, Mamuriumque vocant*), *Ovid. Fast.* 260, — 383, &c.; *Propert.* 4, 2, 61.

C. *Hastilius* MANCINUS, consul with *Lepidus*, a. 617. *Cic. Brut.* 27. who being surrounded with his army by the people of *Numantia*, was obliged to beg a truce, and conclude a treaty with them, (*Vid. T. GRACCHUS*), which being disapproved of at Rome, he was, with his own consent, given up to the *Numantines*, but they would not receive him, *Cic. Or.* 1, 40.; *Off.* 3, 30. It was made a question at Rome, when he returned, whether he should be considered as a citizen or not. *Cicero* was of

of opinion that he ought, *Cic. Caecin.*

34. *Or.* 1, 4.

MANDĀNE, -es, the mother of Cy-  
rus the great, (*G.* 600.)

MANDONIUS, the brother of Indibi-  
lis, prince of the *Illergētes* in Spain,  
*Liv.* 22, 21. whose wife and daughters  
having fallen into the power of Scipio,  
and being honourably treated by him,  
*Liv.* 26, 49. Indibilis and Mandoni-  
us deserted from the Carthaginians to  
the Romans, *Liv.* 27, 19. But Sci-  
pio having fallen into a dangerous dis-  
ease, they revolted, *Liv.* 28, 24. Be-  
ing conquered in a great battle, they  
were treated with lenity, *ib.* 33, & 34.  
They again rebelled, but with no bet-  
ter success, *Liv.* 29, 2. Indibilis fell  
in battle, and Mandonius being given  
up to the Romans by his countrymen  
to save themselves, was put to death,  
*ib.* 3.

MANIA, v. *Mana*, the mother of the  
LARES, *Varr. L. L.* 8, 38.

MANILIUS, the name of a plebeian  
*gens* at Rome.

C. MANILIUS, a tribune, the author  
of the Manilian law, (*lex Manilia*),  
which conferred on Pompey the charge  
of prosecuting the war against Mithri-  
dates, *Cic. Manil.* 24.

M. MANILIUS, a lawyer, *Cic. Or.*  
1, 48. who used to offer his advice free-  
ly to all the citizens who chose to ask  
it, (*facere omnibus civibus consilii sui co-  
piam*), *Cic. Or.* 3, 33. Consul with L.  
Censorinus, a. u. 604. *Cic. Brut.* 27.  
*Acad.* 4, 32.

MANILIUS vel *Manlius*, the author  
of a poem on astronomy, still extant ;  
which is thought to have been publish-  
ed towards the latter end of the reign  
of Augustus, from his mentioning the  
defeat of Varus, and other circumstan-  
ces. But Manilius is not mentioned by  
any author of that period, and there-  
fore some suppose him to have lived as  
late as the time of Theodosius.

MANIUS, a Roman *praenomen*, (*quod  
manè quis initio natus sit, ut Lucius qui  
luce*), *Varr. L. L.* 8, 38, written M',  
to distinguish it from M. for Marcus.

MANIUS *Marcus*, an aedile of the

commons, who first gave corn to the  
people at an *as* the bushel, *Plin.* 18, 3.

MANLIUS, the name of a patri-  
cian *gens*.

A. MANLIUS, consul, *Liv.* 2, 54,  
a violent opposer of the Agrarian law,  
and therefore, after the expiration of  
his office, he with his colleague L. Fu-  
rius were summoned to a trial before  
the people by Genucius, a tribune. But  
on the day of the trial, the tribune was  
found dead at his house, *ib.* This Man-  
lius was one of the ambassadors sent to  
Athens, to examine the laws of Solon,  
and the institutions of the other states  
of Greece, *Liv.* 3, 31. f. and after his  
return made one of the *decemviri*, *ib.*  
33.

M. MANLIUS, who defended the  
Capitol, (*G.* 221), and hence got the  
surname of CAPITOLINUS, *Liv.* 5, 31,  
& 47.; *Plin.* 7, 28. But being after-  
wards suspected of aiming at sovereign-  
ty, he was condemned and thrown from  
the Tarpeian rock, *Liv.* 6, 20. By a  
decree of the *Manlian* family, it was  
decreed, that no one should be called  
MARCUS Manlius, *ib. et Cic. Phil.* 1, 13.  
His house was overturned, and the  
ground where it stood covered with two  
groves, *Cic. Dom.* 38.

L. MANLIUS, a dictator, called IM-  
PERIOSUS, on account of his haughty  
imperious temper, and rigorous severi-  
ty, in holding a levy of soldiers, *Liv.*  
7, 3, & 4. Being on this account  
brought to a trial before the people, he  
was extricated by the generous interpo-  
sition of his son, *ib.* 5.; *Cic. Off.* 3, 31.  
(*G.* 223.)

T. MANLIUS, L. F. on account  
of his dutiful behaviour to his father,  
was made a military tribune by the peo-  
ple, *Liv.* 7, 5. Having killed a Gaul  
in single combat in sight of both ar-  
mies, he spoiled him of nothing else  
but a golden chain, (*uno torque spolia-  
vit*), which, all bloody as it was, he  
threw round his own neck ; and hence  
got the surname of TORQUATUS,  
which he transmitted to his posterity,  
*ib.* 10. He was three times consul, and  
twice dictator. In his third consulate,



being sent as general against the Latins, he ordered his own son, for having fought with the enemy contrary to orders, though victorious, to be beheaded, *Liv.* 8, 7. hence *MANLIANA imperia*, Manlian commands, for commands unreasonably severe, *ib. et* 4, 29. thus *Vide ne ista sint Manliana vestra, aut majora etiam, si imperes quod facere non possim*. See that those regulations be not as unreasonable as those of Manlius, your ancestor, or more so, &c. *Cic. Fin.* 2, 32.—*MANLIANUM*, sc. *praedium*, a villa of Cicero's, probably so called, because it had anciently belonged to one Manlius, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 3, 1, 1.

*T. MANLIUS Torquatus*, a descendant of the former, in whose consulship the temple of Janus was shut after the end of the second Punic war, *Liv.* 1, 19.

*C. MANLIUS*, one of Catiline's associates, who commanded the army of the conspirators, till Catiline joined it, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 6.; *Sall. Cat.* 27, 32, &c. and commanded the right wing in the battle against Petreius, where he fell, *ib.* 59, & 60.

*MANNUS*, the name of a slave who gave information, that a dangerous fire, which broke out at Rome, had been raised by some Campanian young men, whose parents had been beheaded by *Q. Fulvius Flaccus*, *Liv.* 26, 27.

*MANTO*, -*ûs*, the daughter of Tiresias, the Theban prophet, who, after her father's death, came into Italy, and had by the river Tiber (*Tusculus amnis*) *Ocnus*, who founded Mantua, and called it after his mother, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 198.

*MARCELLUS*, the surname of a most illustrious plebeian family of the gens *Claudia*.

*M. Claudius MARCELLUS*, five times consul. In his first consulship he defeated the *Galli Insubres*, and having killed their king *Viridomarus* (al. *Britomarus*) with his own hand, gained the *spolia opima* the second after *Romulus*, a. u. 530. *Liv. Epit.* 20. Hence *Aspice ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis ingreditur*, &c. *Virg. Aen.* 6, 856. Af-

ter the battle of Cannae, *Marcellus*, then praetor, was sent to receive the remains of the army from *Varro*, the consul, *Liv.* 22, 57. Having thrown himself into *Nola*, by a successful sally from that city, he first showed the Romans that *Hannibal* could be conquered, *Liv.* 23, 14, & 16. He was made consul the third time in his absence, *Liv.* 24, 9.; and the province of Sicily decreed to him, *ib.* 21. He took *Syracuse* after a siege of near three years, *Liv.* 25, 23, &c. drove the *Carthaginians* from the island, *ib.* 27, & 28. and settled the affairs of that country with great integrity and prudence, *ib.* 41. In his fourth consulship, he fought several battles against *Hannibal* in Italy with various success, *Liv.* 27, 2, 12, &c. In his fifth consulship, being led into an ambuscade, he was cut off by *Hannibal*, *ib.* 26, & 27.—*MARCELLEA*, -*orum*, a festival, observed annually by the Sicilians in honour of *Marcellus*, which *Verres* abolished, and substituted one in honour of himself, called *VERREA*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 21.

*M. MARCELLUS*, the son of the former, was with his father when he fell by the artifice of *Hannibal*; and though wounded, made his escape, *Liv.* 27, 27. He dedicated the temple of *Virtue*, a. u. 550, the 17th year after it had been vowed by his father in his first consulship at *Clastidium* in Gaul, *Liv.* 29, 11. He was afterwards tribune of the commons, *ib.* 20. curule edile, *Id.* 31, 50. praetor, *Id.* 32, 7. in which office he got Sicily for his province, *Id.* 32, 8, & 27. When consul, 33, 24. he triumphed over the *Insubres* and *Comenses*, *ib.* 37. When censor, 37, 58. he performed the ordinary sacrifice at the conclusion of the census, (*lustrum condidit*), *Id.* 38, 36. and died a pontifex, *Id.* 41, 13.

*M. Claudius MARCELLUS*, probably the son of the former, praetor, *Liv.* 43, 11. consul, 45, 44. three times, *Liv. Epit.* 47; & 48. Being sent on an embassy to *Masinissa*, he perished by shipwreck, *Liv. Epit.* 50.; *Cic. Pis.* 19. which he is reported to have foretold



told many years before would be his fate, *Cic. Div.* 2, 5. *Fat.* 14.

Three of the family of the MARCELLI were consuls for three years successively before the civil war broke out between Caesar and Pompey, all of them attached to the interest of Pompey, and inimical to Caesar; although one of them was married to Octavia, the grand-niece of Caesar, *Dio*, 40, 59.; *Suet. Jul.* 27. — *M. Claudius MARCELLUS* was consul with Serv. Sulpicius, a. u. 703, *Dio*, 40, 58. *C. Claudius MARCELLUS*, the cousin-german of Marcus, was consul next year with L. Aemilius Paulus, *ib.* 59.; *Suet. Caes.* 29.; and *C. Claudius MARCELLUS*, the brother of Marcus, was consul the year following, a. u. 705, with L. Cornelius Lentulus, when the war began, *Dio*, 41, 1.

*M. MARCELLUS*, after the battle of Pharsalia, retired to Mitylænae, where he spent his time in literary pursuits, without concerning himself any farther in the war. He remained there till upon the request of his brother Caius, and the entreaty of the whole senate, Caesar granted him permission to return to Rome. On this occasion, Cicero, who happened to be present, made that noble speech, inscribed *pro Marcello*, which is still extant. In his way to Rome, Marcellus was assassinated at Athens by Magius Chilo, (*q. v.*) Sulpicius, formerly his colleague in the consulate, and then the Roman governor of Greece under Caesar, wrote an interesting account of this event to Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 12. (*Vid. MAGIUS.*)

*M. MARCELLUS*, the son of C. Claudius Marcellus consul a. u. 703, and of Octavia the grand-niece of Julius Caesar and sister to Augustus, *Suet. Caes.* 27. first betrothed to Pompeia, the daughter of Sextus Pompeius, *Dio*, 48, 38.; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 5. p. 714. married to Julia, the daughter of Augustus, when very young, (*tantum quod pueritiam egressus*, having just passed the age of boyhood, i. e. being only seventeen years old, *Suet. Aug.* 63.; *Dio*, 53, 27.), a young man of great

hopes, (*ingenuarum artium, laetusque animi et ingenii, fortunæque in quam alebatur, capax*.) *Paterc.* 2, 93. So Virgil, *Nec puer Iliacâ quisquam de gente Latinos In tantum spe tollet avos*, i. e. tantam de se spem faciet, *Aen.* 6, 876. destined, as it was believed, by Augustus to be his successor in the empire, *Dio*, 53, 30. (*Successioni præparatus suæ*.) *Senec. ad. Polyb.* c. 34. (*in proximo sibi fastigio collocatus*.) *Tac. Hist.* 1, 15. But being seized with a distemper, he was cut off by the injudicious application of the cold bath, prescribed by Antonius Musa; who not long before had cured Augustus from a dangerous disease by the same means, *Dio*, 53, 30.; *Suet. Aug.* 59.; *Plin.* 25, 7 f. 38. He died at Baiae, *Propert.* 3, 16, 7.; *Serv. in Virg.* 6, 861. to the great grief of the Roman people, with whom he was a great favourite, (*Marcellum flagrantibus plebis studiis intra juvenam ereptum*.) *Tac. Ann.* 2, 41 f. Livia was suspected of having had a hand in his death, because he was preferred to her sons, *Dio*, 53, 33. He was buried in the *Campus Martius*, in the Mausolæum of Augustus, who paid the greatest honours to his memory, *ib.* 30. That emperor built a theatre, and called it after his name, (*Theatrum MARCELLI*.) *Tac. Ann.* 3, 64.; *Suet. Aug.* 29, & 43. *Dio, ib. et* 54, 26. the scene of which was renewed by Vespasian, (*scena theatri Marcelliani*.) *Suet. Vesp.* 19.—But the name of Marcellus has been more effectually immortalised by the beautiful eulogium of Virgil than by all those honours, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 860,—887.

In the life of Virgil, commonly ascribed to Donatus, (but as many think falsely,) Augustus is said to have requested of Virgil to send him part of the *Aenëis*, which the poet long excused himself from doing. At last he read to Augustus the second, fourth, and sixth books. He is supposed to have finished the sixth book soon after the death of Marcellus. When in reading it, he had pronounced these words, *Heu, miserande puer! si qua fata aspera rumpas*;

*rumpas*, Tu MARCELLUS ERIS; Octavia, who was sitting by, is reported to have fainted away. When she came to herself, she ordered ten *sestertia* (above L. 80 of our money) to be given to the poet for each verse; about L. 2080 for the whole twenty-six verses.—But this fact is mentioned by no other author.

Sanadon, and Jani who follows him, ascribe to the son of Octavia the stanza in Horace, *Od.* 1, 12, 45. *Crescit oculto*, &c. the same of the young Marcellus encreases like a tree with imperceptible growth; the Julian star, i. e. the ornament of the Julian family, (as the *Tiberii* are called *Sidus juvenile*, Ovid. *Trist.* 2, 167. and Fabius, *Fabiae fidus gentis*, Ovid. *Pont.* 2, 5, 49.) shines, or is distinguished among all the other families of Rome, as the moon among the lesser stars.—But most commentators, more agreeably to the context, apply the first part of the stanza to the great Marcellus, the antagonist of Hannibal; and the latter part to Julius Caesar, who is said to excel all the other heroes before mentioned, as much in glory as the moon does the stars in splendor, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 45.

MARCIA, the wife of Regulus, who to revenge the death of her husband, got from the public several Carthaginian prisoners, whom she put to death with the most exquisite tortures; to such a degree that the senate were obliged to interpose and stop her cruelty, *Diodor. l.* 24. Gellius says, that these captives were given up to the children of Regulus, who put them to death with the same cruelty that was used against their father, *Gell.* 6, 4.

Numa MARCIUS, the son of Marcius, a patrician, made *Pontifex Maximus* by Numa, *Liv.* 1, 20.

Ancus MARCIUS, the grandson of Numa Pompilius, by his daughter, the fourth king of Rome, *Liv.* 1, 32. (G. 198.)

G. MARCIUS, surnamed CORIOLANUS, from his bravery in taking the city Corioli, *Liv.* 2, 33. Being banished by the rancour of the tribunes and the hatred of the plebeians, he

went to the country of the *Volsci*, whence he led an army against his country; and having defeated the Romans in every engagement, reduced the city to the greatest distress. After several fruitless embassies, he was at last prevailed on, by the interposition of his mother Veturia, to withdraw his troops, (G. 212.)

C. MARCIUS *Rutilus*, the first plebeian dictator, who having conquered the Tuscans, first triumphed by the order of the people without the authority of the senate, *Liv.* 7, 17. He was also the first plebeian censor, *ib.* 22. and four times consul, *ib.* 38, & 39.

L. MARCIUS, a Roman *eques*, and a centurion of the first rank, (*primipili centurio*), who, after the two Scipios were cut off by the Carthaginians in Spain, by his courage and conduct saved the Roman army. Being chosen commander by the soldiers, he took two camps of the enemy, *Liv.* 25, 39. and preserved the Roman conquests in quiet, till P. Scipio, afterwards called Africanus, was sent with proconsular authority into Spain, *ib. et* 26, 19.—Marcius, in writing concerning his exploits to the senate, had assumed the title of *Propraetor*, which gave offence to many, who, though they esteemed his achievements as highly meritorious, yet thought it a dangerous precedent that commanders should be chosen by the army, *Liv.* 26, 2. Scipio, however, always treated Marcius with the greatest respect, *Liv.* 26, 20. made him one of his lieutenants, and employed him in the most important affairs, *Liv.* 28, 14, 19, 22, &c. Before the arrival of Scipio, Marcius had concluded a treaty with the people of Cadiz, (*Gaditani*), *Liv.* 32, 2. which, though not confirmed by the Roman people or senate, was ever after held valid, *Cic. Balb.* 15, & 16. and from him was called FOEDUS MARCIANUM, *ib.* 17.

MARCII REGES, a family of the *Gens Marcia*, who pretended to be sprung from king Ancus Marcius, and therefore retained the surname *REX*, *Suet. Caes.* 6. The same *Marcii Reges* are



are supposed to be alluded to, *A. ad Herenn.* 3, 21.

MARCIUS, a famous diviner, (*vates illustris*), who is said to have foretold the defeat of the Romans at the battle of Cannae; whence the plain where the battle was fought is said to be *Damnatusque deum quondam per carmina campus*, *Sil.* 7, 483. The fulfilment of this prediction being known after the event, procured belief to another prediction of Marcius, concerning the expulsion of the Carthaginians from Italy. In order to effect this, the Romans were directed to appoint solemn games in honour of Apollo, which were accordingly instituted, *Liv.* 25, 12. These predictions (*carmina MARCIANA*) are supposed to be alluded to by Silius Italicus, *ib.*—Cicero mentions two brothers of this name, descended of a noble family, who were diviners, (*divinantes*), *Cic. Div.* 1, 40. but speaks only of one afterwards, (*vates*), *ib.* 50. evidently the same with that mentioned by Livy.

Q. MARCIUS *Rex*, the colleague of Metellus in the consulship, a. u. 686, *Cic. Pis.* 4.; *Dio*, 35, 4. who after his consulship got the province of Cilicia, where he did not properly assist Lucullus in the war against Mithridates, *Dio*, *ib.* 15, & 17. probably instigated by P. Clodius, to whose sister Marcius was married, *ib.* Marcius was soon after obliged by the *Manilian* law to leave his province before the legal time, *Dio*, 36, 26. and to give up his army to Pompey, *ib.* 31. Upon his return to Italy he claimed a triumph; but was hindered from obtaining that honour (*impeditus ne triumpharet*), by the detraction probably of the partisans of Lucullus. (Sallust says, *calumniâ paucorum quibus omnia honesta atque inhonesta vendere mos erat*, *Cat.* 30.) In the mean time the conspiracy of Catiline broke out, and Marcius was sent to *Faefulae*, to oppose the attempts of Manlius and the other conspirators in Etruria, *Sallust. ib.*

Q. MARCIUS *Rex*, a praetor a. u. 610, in the consulship of Serv. Sulpi-

cius Galba and L. Aurelius Cotta, who being ordered by the senate to repair the old aqueducts, built also a new one, and called it by his own name, AQUA MARCIA, *Plin.* 36, 15 f. 24. which Pliny calls the most famous aqueduct in the world. It took its rise in the mountains of the *Peligni*, above sixty miles from Rome. From the territory of *Tibur* it was carried to Rome on arches for nine miles. Pliny says it was begun by king Ancus Marcius, 31, 3 f. 24. Plutarch says it was built by two brothers, Publius and Quintus MARCIUS, in *vita Coriolani, princ.* The *Aqua Marcia* was afterwards repaired by Agrippa, *Plin. ib.*; et *Dio*, 49, 42. The *Aqua Marcia* is said to have been the best for drinking of all the waters in Rome, on account of its coldness and salubrity, *Plin. ib. f.* 23, & 24, & 25. as the *Aqua Virgo* was for swimming, (*Quantum Virgo tactu, tantum praestat Marcia haustu*), *Plin. ib. f.* 25. whence Statius, in his poem on the Bath of Etruscus, represents these two waters as particularly agreeable to the nymphs, and describes their magnificence, (*Quas, sc. Nymphas, exceptura natatus (i. e. homines ad natandum claritate aquae invitans) Virgo, Marsusque nives et frigora ducens Marcia, praecelsis quarum vaga molibus unda Crescit, et in numero pendens transmittitur arcu*), *Silv.* 1, 5, 25.

MARCUS, a frequent praenomen among the Romans, the origin of which is uncertain.—MARCIPOR, -ōris, i. e. *Marci puer*, the boy or slave of Marcus, *Plin.* 33, 1.; *Quintil.* 1, 4, 46. (*Vid. LUCIPOR.*)

MARICA, a Laurentine nymph, the mother of king Latinus, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 47. worshipped as a goddess by the people of Minturnae; whence *Maricae littora*, the shores of Minturnae, *Hor. Od.* 3, 17, 7. *Umbrosae regna Maricae*, the wood round the temple of Marica; on the side of the river Liris, below Minturnae, *Lucan.* 2, 424. *Silva Maricae*, *Martial.* 13, 83.

MARIO, -onis, a slave of Cicero's, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 1.



MARIUS, the name of a plebeian family at Rome, rendered illustrious by C. MARIUS, born at Arpinum, (*Arpinas*), a town of the Volsci, *Sallust. Jug.* 63. of so mean a family \*, that in his youth he is said to have wrought for hire as a ploughman, (*poscere mercedem alieno lassus aratro*); then he became a common soldier, (*Nodosam post haec frangebant vertice vitem, Si lentus pigra muniret castra dolabrâ*, he had the knotty vine (*i. e.* the instrument of punishment used by a centurion) broken on his head, if he worked lazily with his axe in fortifying the camp), *Juvenal.* 8, 245, &c. He served under P. Scipio Africanus the younger at Numantia, *Cic. Balb.* 20. who promoted him for his courage, *Plutarch. in vita Marii.* When he came to Rome to sue for the office of military tribune, which was conferred by the people, tho' most were unacquainted with his appearance, yet being easily known (*facile notus*) by his character, he was unanimously chosen by all the tribes, *Sall. Jug.* 63. He obtained the office of tribune of the commons by the interest of Metellus, whose family had long been patrons to Marius and his ancestors, *Plutarch.* In this office he proposed a law about regulating the manner of voting at the election of magistrates, in order to prevent bribery, which, notwithstanding the opposition of Cotta and Torquatus, he got passed, *a. u.* 634, *ib. et Cic. Leg.* 3, 17. In his application to be made aedile, he was twice repulsed, (*duabus aedilitatis acceptis repulsis*), *Cic. Planc.* 21. in one day, being first refused the office of *aedilis curulis*, and then that of *aedilis non curulis*, *Plutarch.* After his praetorship he got the province of Spain, which he is said to have freed from robbers, *ib.* Cicero says he passed seven years after his praetorship unnoticed, (*jacebat*), *Cic. Off.* 3, 20. In the war against Jugurtha, being appointed by

Metellus one of his lieutenants, he acted with great courage and conduct; but prompted by ambition, he proved ungrateful to his benefactor. By criminalizing Metellus, he obtained the consulship, and, by the favour of the people, got the province of Numidia, which the senate had decreed to Metellus, to be transferred on himself, *ib. et Sallust. Jug.* 64, 65, 82, &c. Having finished the war successfully, he was sent against the *Cimbri* and *Teutones*, whom he defeated in two different engagements with vast slaughter. The Romans were so afraid of this enemy, that, contrary to law, the consulship was continued to Marius for five years. In the fifth year Catulus was his colleague, who contributed more to the victory over the *Teutones* than Marius. Marius, however, carried off the chief glory; whence *Nobilis ornatur lauro collega* (*sc. Catulus*) *secundâ*, *Juvenal.* 8, 253. Marius having returned to Rome, obtained, by bribery, the consulship a sixth time. Being opposed in his measures by Metellus, he procured his banishment by means of Saturninus a tribune and Glaucia a praetor, whom, after having served his purpose with them, he soon after caused to be cut off, *Plutarch.*; *Cic. Cat.* 1, 2. & 3, 6. This pertidious conduct made Marius justly unpopular. To avoid the public odium, he took a journey to Asia, where he endeavoured to excite the kings of the country, particularly Mithridates, to war against the Romans, that he might again be employed as general, *Plutarch.* In the Maric or Italian war he was eclipsed by his rival Sulla; who being created consul, was appointed by the senate to carry on the war against Mithridates. Marius envying Sulla this command, by means of the tribune Sulpicius, prevailed on the people to transfer it on himself. Upon this Sulla, who was then besieging Nola, marched with his army to Rome, put to death Sulpicius, with several of his partizans, and forced Marius to fly for his life. Marius, after escaping many dangers,

\* Paterculus says, *natus equestri loco*, 2, 14. but here some read *agresti loco*; because the same author, in another place, makes Marius of an ignoble origin, (*ignotae originis*), 2, 128. as all others do.

was at last obliged to plunge into a muddy part of the lake of Minturnae to conceal himself. But being dragged from thence, he was put in prison, and a Cimbrian or Gaul sent by the magistrates of Minturnae to kill him. Marius seeing the Gaul approach, with a fierce look called out, "Fellow, dare you kill Caius Marius?" (*Homo, tunc audes occidere Caium Marium?*) Appian. B. C. 1. p. 652. The Gaul, struck with terror at the sparkling of Marius's eyes, and the tremendous sound of his voice, or pretending to be so, dropt his sword, and ran out, crying, "that he could not kill Marius \*." The *Minturnenses* now, touched with compassion, gave Marius a ship, in which he escaped to Africa, and lay concealed for some time amidst the ruins of Carthage; a striking instance of the uncertainty of fortune! Being forced to fly from thence by Sextius or Sextilius the Roman governor, he retired to the island of Cercina, adjacent to the *Syrtis Minor*. At last hearing that his party, with Cinna the consul at their head, had regained the ascendancy, Marius returned to Italy, and joined them. He entered Rome in a hostile manner, (*vid. CINNA, p. 132.*), and with the most horrible cruelty put all his enemies to the sword, without regard to age, dignity, or former services. Among the rest fell the consul Cn. Octavius, the two brothers L. Caesar and C. Caesar, P. Crassus, and M. Antonius the orator, (*Vid. ANTONIUS, p. 23.*); also Q. Catulus, formerly Marius's colleague in the consulship, (*vid. p. 98.*). Marius had given orders to the soldiers that attended him to kill every one to whom he did not stretch out his hand to kiss when they saluted him; hence Lucan says, *Spes una salutis, OSCULA pollutae fixisse tremantia dextrae*, 2, 113. Marius and Cinna caused themselves to be declared consuls. But Marius did not long enjoy his ill-gotten power. He died on

the 17th of January, in the 70th year of his age, and in his 7th consulate, an honour, (*i. e.* being seven times consul), which no Roman before him had ever attained. By military talents alone he raised himself, without learning, which he pretended to despise, and without integrity or patriotism; for all his actions were directed, not to promote the public good, but only to the advancement of his own private interest and glory. That a man so crafty, cruel, covetous, and perfidious, should have been so successful, is urged by Cotta the academic as one argument among others against the existence of a providence, *Cic. N. D. 3, 32*. Many authors, however, forgetting his vices, on account of his illustrious warlike exploits, rank him among the most virtuous citizens. Thus Virgil, *Extulit haec (sc. Italia) Decios, Marios, magnosque Camillos*, (by a *synecdochè* for *Decium, &c.*), *Virg. G. 2, 169*. So Cicero, *Muren. 8*, addressing the Romans, calls Marius, *Pater patriae, parens vestrae libertatis atque hujusce reipublicae*, *C. Rabir. 10*. *Vir optimus et sapientissimus*, *ib. 11*. *Custos hujus urbis*, *Cat. 3, 10*. *Custos civitatis atque imperii*, *Cic. ad Quir. post red. 4*. *Qui bis Italiam obsidione et metu servitutis liberavit*, by defeating first the *Cimbri* and then the *Teutones*, *Cic. Cat. 4, 10*.

Juvenal, in speaking of the disadvantages of long life, has the justest remarks on the life of Marius: *Exilium, et carcer, Minturnarumque paludes, Et mendicatus victâ Carthagine panis, Hinc (sc. ex longa vitâ) causas habuere. Quid illo cive tulisset Natura in terris, quid Roma beatius unquam, Si circumdatus captivorum agmine, et omni Bellorum pompâ, animam exhalâisset opimam, Cum de Teutonico vellet descendere curra*, 10, 276. So Ovid, *Ille fugurthino clarus Cimbroque triumpho, Quæ victrix toties consule Roma fuit, In coeno latuit Marius, cannaque palustri; Pertulit et tanto multa pudenda viro*, *Pont. 4, 3, 45*.

The frequent allusions of the poets to the different circumstances in the life of Marius, makes it necessary to be

\* Cicero takes no notice of this last circumstance, *Planc. 10. ad Quir. post red. 8. Pis. 19*. whence some think it was afterwards fabricated, to make the relation more affecting.



acquainted with them. Thus, *Juvenal.* 8, 245,—253.; *Lucan.* 2, 69,—138.; *Propert.* 2, 1, 24. et 3, 5, 16. *Statuas inter et arma Mari,* (for *Marii*), *Id.* 3, 11, v. 9, 46. the trophies erected in honour of Marius, which were demolished by Sulla, and restored by Julius Caesar, *Suet. Caes.* 11. *Olim vera fides, Sylla Marioque receptis, libertatis obit: Pompeio rebus adempto, Nunc et fides perit.* The true possession of liberty was lost after Marius and Sylla were permitted, the one after the other, to enter the city in a hostile manner, but still some colour of it remained: now since the death of Pompey, even the semblance of liberty is gone, *Id.* 9, 204. *Jus licet in jugulos nostros sibi fecerit ense Sylla potens, Mariusque ferox, et Cinna cruentus; Caesareaeque domus series, cui tanta potestas Concessa est: emere omnes, hic (sc. Curio) vendidit urbem,* i. e. though all these procured tyrannical power by the sword, they purchased it by bribing such venal men as Curio, *Id.* 4. *fin.*—*Exulibus Mariis bellorum maxima merces Roma recepta fuit,* the chief object which Marius and his associates fought by war, was a return to their native country, *Lucan.* 2, 227. —*Ad Cinnae Marioque venis, qui imitate, or you come to be ranked with Marius and Cinna, ib.* 546. *Truces Marii,* the cruel Marius with his son and brother, *Id.* 6, 794.

*MARIA lex*, a law proposed by Marius, *Cic. Leg.* 4, 17.—*Miles MARIANUS*, a soldier of Marius, *Quintil.* 3, 11, 14.—*MARIANAE partes*, the party of Marius, *Paterc.* 2, 24.; *Liv. Epit.* 84.—*Sextorius, qui Marianarum partium fuerat,* of the Marian party, *Eutrop.* 6, 1.—*Mariana rabies*, the rage of Marius, *Flor.* 4, 2, 2. *Mariana tempestas*, the storm of Marius, *ib.* 3, 12, 11.—*MARIANUM scutum Cimbricum*, the shield of Marius, on which was painted a Cimbrian of hideous shape, the sign of some thop, (al. *MANLIANUM*), *Cic. Or.* 2, 66.; *Quintil.* 6, 3, 38.; *Plin.* 35, 4 f. 8. *Aut quibus in campis Mariano praelia signo Stent,* battles are fought under the banner or command of Marius, who appropriated the eagle as the

standard of the Roman legion, *Propert.* 3, 3, 43. *Quid ergo ait Marianus tribunus plebis, qui nos Sullanos in invidiam rapit?* what says this tribune, who wishes to appear popular, and exposes me to odium as a favourer of the nobility, *Cic. Rull.* 3, 2.—*MULI MARIANI*, a kind of forks on which Marius appointed that the soldiers should carry their baggage, *Festus in AERUMNULA*; et *Plutarch. in Mario.* *Colonia Mariana*, a colony planted in Corsica by Marius, *Plin.* 3, 6 f. 12.

*MARIUS*, a poem written by Cicero concerning the exploits of Marius, *Cic. Leg.* 1, 1. *Div.* 1, 47.—*Mariana quercus*, the oak of Marius, a tree so called in the territory of Arpinum, mentioned in that poem, *Cic. Leg.* 1, 1.

*G. MARIUS*, the son of the great Marius, whether natural or adopted is uncertain, the companion of his father<sup>2</sup> in his banishment and return, made consul with Carbo when only twenty-six years of age, a. u. 672, *Paterc.* 2, 26. Being defeated by Sulla, he shut himself up in Praeneste, and, attempting to make his escape from thence, was slain, *ib.* 27. or, as others say, killed himself, *Appian. B. C.* 1. p. 681. When reduced to extremity, and despairing of relief, he wrote to Damasippus, then praetor of the city, to call a meeting of the senators, as if on business of importance, and put the principal of them to the sword. In this massacre many of the nobles perished; among the rest Scaevola the high-priest was slain before the altar of Vesta, *Paterc.* 2, 26.; *Cic. N. D.* 3, 32.

*M. MARIUS Gratidianus*, a praetor, the brother or uncle of Marius, whom Catiline having scourged with rods through the city, put to death with the greatest torture, *Cic. de Petit. Conf. c.* 3.; *Plutarch. in Syll.* Val. Maximus says he was dragged to the tomb of Catulus, (*ad sepulchrum Lutatiae gentis*), and there, by the orders of Sylla, cruelly butchered, 9, 2, 1. having his members mangled one by one, *Lucan.* 2, 175,—192.

Several others of the name of Marius are



are mentioned by Cicero and Livy, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1, &c. *Alt.* 12, 49. *Brut.* 45. *Fam.* 12, 15. *Sex. Rosc.* 32. *Q. Fr.* 3, 1, 4, &c. in other places also besides Rome, *Liv.* 23, 7. & 35. 22, 42.; *Cic. Verr.* 5, 16.

MARO, -ōnis, a surname of the *Patrician* patrician family, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 21.—the surname of the poet Virgil; whence his poems are called *Alfonsi Maronis carmina*, Juvenal. 11, 178. *Grande colburnati Maronis opus*, lofty, sublime, *Martial.* 5, 5, 8. *Sic Maro nec Calabri tentavit carmina Flacci*, Virgil did not attempt such poems as Horace wrote, *Martial.* 8, 18, 5. *Silius haec magni celebrat monumenta Maronis*, Silius Italicus respected the tomb of Virgil as a temple, *Id.* 11, 49. *Sacra colburnati non attingit ante Maronis, Implevit magni quàm Ciceronis opus*, Silius did not apply himself to poetry till he had completely studied Cicero, i. e. he was an advocate before he was a poet, *Id.* 7, 62, 5. *Quàm brevis immensum cepit membrana Maronem! Ipsius vultus prima tabella gerit*, what a small book of parchment holds the poems of Virgil! the image of the poet is marked on the first page, *Id.* 14, 186.—MARONES is put for good poets like Virgil, *Id.* 8, 56, 5.—MARONEUM templum, the tomb of Virgil, which Statius visited with the same religious veneration as a temple, *Silv.* 4, 4, 54. So Silius Italicus, *Martial.* 11, 49. *Virgilii* (sc. imaginem v. statuem) *ante omnes* (venerabatur), *cujus natalem religiosus quàm suum, celebrabat; Neapoli maximè, ubi monumentum ejus adire, ut templum, solebat*, Plin. *Ep.* 4, 7, 8. *Haec primo juvenis canes sub aevo, Ante annos Culicis Maroniani*, younger than Virgil was when he wrote his poem called CULEX, *Stat. Silv.* 2, 7, 73.

MARS, the god of war, *Martis*, vel MAVORS, -rtis, the son of Jupiter and Juno, or, according to Ovid, of Juno only, *Fast.* 5, 231. called *Pater GRADIVUS*, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 35.; *Liv.* 1, 20. et 2, 45. from the military pace (a gradiendo,) and when peaceable, QUIRINUS, *Serv.* in *Virg. Aen.* 1, 296. (G. 362).—*Quis*

*Martem tunicâ testum adamantinâ Dignè scripserit?* Who can properly celebrate Mars, covered with his adamantine coat of mail, *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 3. According to Martial, the coat of mail of Mars was made of the hides of animals; hence, *Et Martis Getico tergo fida magis*, (sc. lorica,) more trusty or stronger than the coat of mail of Mars made by the *Getae*, (by whom he was worshipped,) 7, 1, 2. *Dant alios Furiae torvospectacula Marti*, the Furies make some spectacles to stern or cruel Mars, who delights in slaughter, i. e. make them fall in battle, *ib.* 1, 28, 17. *Protinus et graves iras, et inuisum nepotem — Marti redonabo*, I will give up to please Mars, or for his sake, my heavy resentment, and my hated grandson (Romulus,) i. e. I will lay aside my resentment and hatred against him, *ib.* 3, 3, 30. *Hac* (sc. arte vel virtute, nempe justitiâ et constantiâ) *Quirinus Martis equis Acheronta fugit*, Romulus escaped the infernal regions, i. e. reached heaven, in the chariot of Mars, i. e. by warlike courage, *ib.* 15. or as Ovid expresses it, *Rex patriis astra petebat equis*, ascended to heaven in his father's chariot, *Fast.* 2, 496. *Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque pignorari solet*, to take to himself as his own, i. e. the bravest usually fall, *Cic. Phil.* 14, 12. *Sin nostrum annuerint nobis victoria Martem*, if victory shall show that Mars is favourable to us, i. e. if we shall gain the victory, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 187.

Mars is often put for war, or the fortune of war, for battle, &c. thus, *Frustra cruento Marte carebimus*, In vain shall we be free from bloody war, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 13. *Marti apta corpora*, for war, *Ovid. Ep.* 17, 253. So, *Marte extincti*, *Id. Pont.* 3, 6, 35. *Sub adverso arte*, in adverse or unsuccessful battle, *Id. Fast.* 1, 60. So *Infraâti adverso Marte*, broken or reduced by unsuccessful war, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 1. *Nec aperti copia Martis ulla fuit*, there was not any opportunity or possibility of open fight, *Id. Met.* 13, 208. *Civili Marte peremptor*, by civil war, by fighting with one another, *Id. Ep.* 6, 35. *Collato*

*Marte*, in close fight, *Id. Met.* 12, 379. *Caeco in Marte*, in the doubtful or uncertain battle, *Lucan.* 7, 111. So *Marte caeco refestunt*, or rather in the nocturnal conflict, fought in the dark, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 335. *Caeco contendere Marte*, in a blind or dark encounter or attack, to fight under the cover of a testudo formed by their shields, *ib.* 9, 518. *Detesto Marte*, in open war, *Lucan.* 10, 346. *Dextri frons Martis*, the right wing of the army, *Lucan.* 7, 220. *Dubius mediis Mars errat in armis*, Mars hovers between the two armies, uncertain to which side to give the victory, *Virg. G.* 2, 283. *Quod dubius Mars est*, &c. is doubtful, i. e. the event of battles is uncertain, *Ovid. Am.* 2, 9, 47. So *Mars dubius est*, *ib.* 1, 9, 29. *Duro sub Marte*, in the hard conflict, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 410.; but *Nunc infans amor duri me Martis in armis*—*detinet*, raging love detains me in the arms of cruel Mars, *Virg. E.* 10, 44.

*Faemineo Marte*, in fighting with a woman, by the hand of a woman, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 610. *Marte feroci*, in fierce war, *ib.* 13, 11. *Mars ferus et damni fit modus ille tui*, and let that cruel war (which proved fatal to Troy,) be the end of your calamities, i. e. may you never be engaged in another war, *Id. Ep.* 7, 160.; but *Utque fero Marti primam dedit ordine sortem*, gave the name of the first month (March) to cruel Mars, *Id. Fast.* 4, 25. *Finissimo cinctus premor undique Marte*, surrounded with hostile neighbours, *Ovid. Trist.* 5, 2, 69. *Finito Marte*, the war being ended, *Id. Met.* 14, 246. *Valere Marte forensi*, to be a powerful pleader at the bar, *Id. Pont.* 4, 6, 29. *Hectoreo solum concurrere Marti*, to engage in single combat with Hector, *Id. Met.* 13, 275. *Martem indomitum cernimus*, the battle unallayed, as fierce as ever, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 440. *Infani Martis amor*, a desire for furious war, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 550. *Inopino Marte*, by an unexpected attack, *Ovid. Pont.* 1, 8, 15. *Totumque instructo Marte videres Ferre Leucaten*, you could discern Leucates all in a ferment, i. e. the

whole entrance of the Ambracian gulf covered with the fleets of Augustus and Antony, drawn up in order of battle, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 676. *In Marte medio*, in the midst of war, *Ovid. Am.* 2, 18, 36. *Aut cedent Marti Dorica castra meo*, the Graecian army will yield to, or will be defeated by my troops, *Ovid. Ep.* 16, 369. *Arva Marte populata nostro*, by our army, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 24. *Marte nostro*, by my own strength, without assistance, *Cic. Off.* 3, 7. *Praefertim cum vos vestro Marte his rebus omnibus abundetis*, of yourselves, you have enow of your own, without any of his, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 4. *Rex suo Marte res suas recuperavit*, recovered his effects, the countries that formerly belonged to him, by his own strength or bravery, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 37. *Verecundiae erat* (sc. *peditibus*), equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare, that the cavalry should fight on horseback and on foot, *Liv.* 3, 62. *Novum Martem tentare*, a new or unusual war, *Sil.* 15, 360. *Parentali periturae Marte rebellant*, they renew the war, about to perish by fighting at the tomb of their parent Memnon, to appease his manes, as gladiators who fought at the tombs of the dead, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 619. (*G.* 449.)

*Proprio Marte*, by your own warfare, or experience, *Id. Pont.* 4, 7, 14. *Uti Marte secundo*, having fought successfully, *Lucan.* 4, 388. *Martemque secundum Jam nisi de genero falsis debere recusat*, Caesar refuses to be indebted to the fates for a victory unless over Pompey, his former son-in-law, *Id.* 6, 4. *Sanguinei munera Martis suscipere*, to become a soldier, *Id. Rem. Am.* 153. *Subdulo Marte ruis*, the enemy being withdrawn, or having retreated, there being no body to fight with, you fall, *Lucan.* 6, 250. *Valido Marte*, with great force, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 208.—*Aequo, vario, v. Ancipite, incerto Marte pugnatum est*, with equal, various, doubtful success; *Atque ea per campos aequo dum Marte geruntur*, with equal loss on both sides, (hitherto, for afterwards the case was altered,) *Virg. Aen.* 7, 540. *Dimicare prope aequo Marte*, almost



almost on equal terms, with equal advantages, *Caes. B. G. 7, 19.* VARIO MARTE pugnatum eruditus est sermo, is a learned expression or a trope, *Quintil. 8, 6, 24.* Mars communis, the common chance or fortune of war, *Cic. Mel. 21. Verr. 5, 50. Phil. 10, 10.* Cum omnis belli Mars communis, et cum semper incerti exitus praeliorum sunt, *Cic. Ep. 6, 4.* Martis opus, fighting, *Virg. Aen. 8, 516.*

Martem accendere cantu, to rouse the fight, to excite the soldiers to battle, by the sound of his trumpet, *Virg. Aen. 6, 165.* Aeneas acuit Martem, sharpens his martial ardour, rouses his warlike courage for battle, *ib. 12, 108.* Martem cientes, rousing the martial spirit of the soldiers, *ib. 9, 766.* Martemque fatigant, loudly demand war, *ib. 9, 582.* Invadunt Martem, rush on the combat, begin the battle, *ib. 12, 712.* Cum prima movent in praelia Martem, rouse Mars to battle, i. e. when they enter his temple, where the ancilia or sacred shields were suspended, and clash upon them with these words, MARS EVIGILA, Mars awake, *ib. 7, 603. et ibi Serv.* Nunc sine Marte capi, without war, without fighting, *Ovid. Met. 3, 540.* So Non sine Marte tamen, *ib. 14, 450.* ; Add. *Amor. 2, 14, 3.* Cum Marte quid sit poetæ, what has a poet to do with Mars or war? *Ovid. Fast. 3, 3, 9.* Nec sunt tibi Marte secundi, second or inferior to you in war, *Id. Met. 13, 360.* Et Marte Poenos proteret altero, will defeat the Carthaginians in a second engagement, or in another war, *Hor. Od. 3, 5, 34.* Vindelici didicere nuper Quid Marte posses, what you could do in war, have felt your power in war, *ib. 4, 14, 9.* Suo Marte cadunt fratres, by their own war, by fighting with one another, *Ovid. Met. 3, 122.* Diruta Marte tuo Lyrnessia moenia vidi, by your attack, *Id. Ep. 45.* Si quaerit Julius, Unde suo parius Marte triumphus eat, seeks an opportunity of gaining a triumph by his own bravery, *ib. 7, 154.* Marte suo captam Chryseïda victor amabat, made captive by his own army, or by himself in war, *Id. Rem. 469.* Et Fora Marte

suo litigiosa vacent, let courts of justice be free from their war, i. e. from litigation or law-suits, *Id. Fast. 4, 188.* Martem cecinit Ennius, sung of battles, *Id. Trist. 2, 423.* Martem coluere, practised or studied war, *Id. Fast. 3, 79.* Qui Martem terrâ, Neptunum effugit in undis, Conjugis Atrides victima dira fuit, who escaped the dangers of battle by land, and storms by sea, *Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 333.* Martem spirare diceret, that he breathes nothing but war, that he has the spirit of Mars, *Cic. Att. 15, 15.* Spectes, dum laxent aequora Martem, attend or wait till the water in which the naumachia or sea fight was exhibited, being let out, shall leave room for introducing gladiators in the same place, *Martial. Spect. 24, 5. Vid. Suet. Tit. 7. et Dio, 66, 25, et ibi Reimarum.* Bella velint, Martemque ferum, and fierce battle, *Id. 6, 25, 7.* Damnavit multo statutum sanguine Martem, a war or battle that would cost much bloodshed, *Id. 6, 32, 1.* Hermes gloria Martis universi, the glory of all combatants or gladiators, skilled in all kinds of arms, the most excellent gladiator in the world, *Id. 5, 25, 14.* Desperabantur promissi praelia Martis, the contests of wild beasts, which had been promised, were despaired of, *Id. Sp. 22, 3.* Ei Mars iratus est, he has been unfortunate in war, *Plaut. 3, 3, 32.* An tibi Mavors in lingua semper erit? Shall your courage always lie in your tongue? *Virg. Aen. 11, 389.* In manibus Mars ipse, the battle is in your power, you are just about to engage, *ib. 10, 280.* Si patrii quid Martis habes, any of your native or paternal courage, *ib. 11, 374.* Cautius ut saevo velles te credere Marti, to trust yourself more cautiously to the fierce combat, *ib. 153.*

MARTIS Siella, the planet Mars, *Cic. N. D. 2, 2.* Habet ventos, incertaque fulmina Mavors, rules the winds and thunders, *Lucan. 10. 206.* The planet Mars was supposed to portend war, *ib. 1, 660, & 663.* Astrum Martis, put for Mars, *Juvenal. 10, 312.*—Curia Martis, the Arcopagus, at Athens, *Juvenal.*



*Juvenal.* 9, 101. (G. 291.)—*Martis fræma*, the spear of Mars, *Juvenal.* 13, 79. *Haslam Martis Praeneste sua sponte promotam*, that the shield of Mars at Praeneste moved forward of its own accord, *Liv.* 24, 10.—*Martis imago*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 557. *Exornantque deos ac nudum pectore Martem Armis, Scaeva, tuis*, they adorn the temples of the gods, and the naked image of Mars, with your arms, *Lucan.* 6. 256.—*Martis urbs*, Rome, *Martial.* 8, 65, 12. So *Oppidum Martis*, *Id.* 10, 30, 2. *Mavortis urbs*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 872.; *Ovid. Met.* 8, 7.—*Martis Kalendæ*, the first of March, *Martial.* 9, 9, 92, 15. *diçlæ a Marte*, *Id.* 10, 29, 3. *Martiae Kalendæ*, *Id.* 9, 53, 3. which he thus addresses, *Martis alumne dies*, because he was born on that day, 12, 60, 1.—*Martis Ultoris aedes*, a temple built by Augustus to Mars for having revenged the death of Julius Caesar, *Suet.* 29.; *Martial.* 7, 50, 4. very magnificent, *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 551.

MARTIUS (adj.) *anguis*, sacred to Mars, warlike, fierce, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 32. So *Martia picus avis*, *Id. Fast.* 3, 37. *Martia cum durum sternit arena solum*, when the ground or the forum is covered with sand for exhibiting shews of gladiators, *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 282.; *Martia bella*, fierce wars, *Id. Fast.* 3, 232.; *Horat. Art. p.* 402. *Campus Martius*, a field or plain along the Tiber, which had belonged to king Tarquin, and after his expulsion was consecrated to Mars, *Liv.* 2, 1, 44. et 2, 5. where assemblies of the people were held, *Liv.* 6, 20. and the youth performed their exercises, *Horat. Od.* 4, 1, 39. *Certamine Martio*, in battle, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 17. *Martius ille aeris rauci canor*, the warlike sound of hoarse brass, i. e. the particular buz or noise which bees make before they sally forth from their hives, *Virg. G.* 4, 71. *Martius Hannibal*, warlike, *Sil.* 15, 407. *Martia legio*, the name of a legion, so called from Mars, (nomen a Marte est,) *Cic. Phil.* 14, 12. which deserted Antony and joined Augustus, *Cic. ib.* 3, 3. *Martius lupus*,

sacred to Mars, cruel, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 566. *Martius miles*, for *militis*, brave, valiant, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 798. Conf. *Martial.* 11, 8, 5. *Martia proles*, Romulus and Remus, the offspring of Mars, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 59. *Martia Roma*, warlike or built by Romulus, the son of Mars, *Id. Trist.* 3, 7, 52. *Pont.* 1, 8, 24. et 4, 9, 65. *Liv.* 246. *Mavortius Romulus*, warlike, or the son of Mars, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 778. So *Martia Penthesilea*, warlike, or the daughter of Mars, *ib.* 11, 662. *Mavortia moenia*, the walls of Rome, *ib.* 1, 276. *Terra*, a country sacred to Mars, warlike, i. e. Thrace, *ib.* 3, 13. *Tela inter Martia*, the weapons of war, *Id. E.* 9, 12. *Vulnera*, martial or brave, honourable, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 182. — MARTIUS mensis, March, (mensis nomine Martis,) *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 88. anciently the first month of the year, *ib.* 75. *Martiae Kalendæ*, the first day of March, the birth-day of Martial, 10, 24, 1. kept as a festival by married people, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 1. particularly by matrons, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 170, &c. observed by Horace, because on that day he had nearly been killed by the fall of a tree, *Hor. ib.* 7. *Idus Martiae*, the 15th, the day on which Julius Caesar was killed, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 36.; *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 697. and on which magistrates anciently entered on their office, *Liv.* 22, 1. 26, 1, & 26. 27, 7. 31, 5. 38, 35. 39, 45. 40, 35. et 42, 22.

MARTICOLA, -ae, m. a worshipper of Mars, *Ovid. Trist.* 5, 3, 22. *Pont.* 4, 14, 14.

MARTIGENA (-ae, m.) QUIRINUS, Romulus the son of Mars, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 199. *Martigenae*, plur. Romulus and Remus, *Id. Amor.* 3, 4, 39. *Martigena bellua*, the snake killed by Cadmus, *Plaut. Amph.* 4. *Suppos.* 2, 13.

MARTIALIS flamen, the priest of Mars, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 8. *Martiales—ministri publici Martis*, *Id. Cluent.* 15. *Martiales lupi*, sacred to Mars, ravenous, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 9.

MARSYAS, v. *Marfya*, -ae, a Phrygian musician, who challenged Apollo

to a contest of skill in music, and being worsted by him, was slayed alive for his presumption, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 6, 383, &c. (*G.* 372.) There was a statue of Marsya in the Roman *forum* near the place where the praetor's tribunal stood, to deter unjust litigants, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 120.

*M. Valerius MARTIALIS*, a celebrated poet, a writer of epigrams, who flourished under Domitian and Trajan, whose works are still extant.

*MARULLUS Epidius*, a tribune of the commons, deprived of his office by Caesar, for having punished one of the people who had put a laurel crown on Caesar's statue, *Suet. Caes.* 79.; *Cic. Phil.* 13, 15. In doing which, Paterculus observes, he had used unseasonably too great liberty towards Caesar, 2, 68.

*MASINISSA*, a king of Numidia, first an enemy and afterwards a faithful friend to the Romans, as long as he lived, *Liv.* 27, &c.; *Sallust. Jug.* 5. He retained uncommon vigour at the age of 90, *Cic. Sen.* 10.

*MASO, -ōnis*, the name of several persons mentioned by Cicero, *N. D.* 3, 20. *Balb.* 23. *Fam.* 9, 21, &c.

*MASTANESŌSUS, v. -es, -ae*, a king of part of Mauritania, as it is thought, *Cic. Vat.* 5.

*MATERNUS*, a poet and sophist, in the time of Vespasian, who composed a tragedy, called *CATO*, which is said to have offended the ruling powers, (*offendisse potentium animos*,) *Dial. de Orat.* 2, & 3. Hence he was afterwards put to death by Domitian for having written against tyrants, *Dio*, 67, 12.

*P. MATINIUS*, a trader, who had a dispute with the people of Salamis about a sum of money which he lent them, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21.

*C. MATIUS*, a very learned and accomplished Roman, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 15. the friend of Caesar, as well as of Cicero, *ib.* 6, 12. *et* 11, 27. an adviser of peace, *Cic. Att.* 9, 11. He wrote a beautiful letter to Cicero, justifying his attachment to Caesar, and regretting his death, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 28.; *Add.*

*Suet. Caes.* 52.; *Tac. Ann.* 12, 60. He was employed by Augustus as one of the managers (*procuratores*) of the games which Augustus celebrated in honour of Caesar, *Cic. Att.* 15, 2. He lived long after in great friendship with Augustus, but appears never to have accepted any public office. He seems to have spent the remainder of his days in an elegant and pleasureable retreat. Pliny, who calls him the friend of Augustus, ascribes to him the invention of cutting trees and groves into regular forms, (*nemora tonsilia*), 12, 2 f. 6. also of inoculating and propagating certain foreign fruits, *Plin.* 15, 14 f. 15. He published three books about the manner of setting out a table, and furnishing splendid entertainments, (*urbanas mensas, et lauta convivias instruere*.) The first of these books he called the cook, (*cocus*); the second, the fishmonger, (*cetarius*); and the third, the oilman, (*salganarius*), *Columel.* 12, 44. It appears that Matius likewise made a verse-translation of Homer's *Iliad*; from Gellius, 6, 6. who calls him a very learned man; but gives several instances of his being fond of using new and uncommon words, 15, 25. which however seem to have been ingeniously contrived, *Id.* 20, 9.

*MATO, v. Matbo, -ōnis*, a Roman surname, *Cic. Or.* 48. of the gens *Pomponia*, *Fam.* 9, 25. and of the gens *Nasavia*, *Liv.* 39, 32.

*MARTINIUS*, the name of several obscure persons, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 15. *Verr.* 3, 24. *Cluent.* 45. *Balb.* 21.

*MATŪTA*, the Latin name of Ino, when changed into a sea-goddess, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 12. called *Parens Matuta*, Mother Matuta, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 479. *et* 545. *Mater Matuta*, *Liv.* 5, 21. 25, 7. 28, 11. *et* 41, 28.; *Thebana dea*, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 476. *MATRALIA, -ium*, the sacred rites or festival of Matuta, *ib.* 475.

*MAUSŌLUS*, a king of Caria, in Asia Minor, after whose death his wife, Artemisia, erected a splendid monument in honour of him, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, *Gell.* 10, 18.; *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 31.; called

ed *Mausolēum sepulchrum*, Propert. 3, 2, 21. described, *Plin.* 26, 5 f. 4. 9. whence all magnificent sepulchres were called MAUSOLĒA; thus, *Mausolēum Caesarum*, the sepulchre of the Caesars, *Suet. Aug.* 101. *Ner.* 46. *Vesp.* 23.; *Add. Flor.* 4, 11. f.

MAXIMUS, a surname first given to Q. FABIVS, the censor, who, in order to prevent the election of magistrates from being in the power of the lowest people, threw all of that description (*omnem forensē turbam*) into four tribes, and called them city tribes, (*urbanas*), *Liv.* 9, 46.—No family in Rome distinguished itself more by its merits than that of the *Fabii*; *Nec gradus est ultra Fabios cognominis ullus, Illa domus meritis MAXIMA dicta suis*, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 605. Virgil chiefly celebrates Fabius, who, when opposed to Hannibal, by declining battle, saved the Roman state, (*Tu MAXIMUS ille es*, &c.) *A.* 6, 846. So *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 241. See FABIVS.

MEDĒA, the daughter of Aëtes, (*Aëtiās, -ādis*), king of Colchis, by his wife Idyia, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 19, a famous sorceress, who assisted Jason to carry off the golden fleece. In return for which, he married her, (*G.* 442.) *Barbarae Medęae venena*, the drugs used by Medęa, *Horat. Epod.* 5, 61.—MEDĒIDES *herbæ*, (sing. *Medeis*), magic herbs, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 2, 101.

MEDON, -ontis, the son of Codrus, the first archon of Athens, whose successors, being chosen of the same family for 200 years, were called MEDONTIDAE, *Pausan.* 4, 5. (*G.* 426.)

MEDUS, the son of Medęa, who is said to have given name to the country of Media, (*G.* 443.)—¶ 2. The name of one of the tragedies of Pacuvius, *Cic. Off.* 1, 31.

MEDŪSA, the daughter of Phorcus, (*Phorcis, -idis*, Prop. 3, 22, 8. or *Phorcynis, -idis*, *Lucan.* 9, 629.) the chief of the three Gorgons, a female monster, with serpents on her head instead of hair, which turned every one into stone that looked at her. She was slain by Perseus, (*G.* 395.) and from her blood sprung the winged horse Pe-

gāsus; hence called *Equus Pegaseus*, *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 8.—MEDUSAEUM os, the face of Medusa, with which Perseus turned people into stone, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 249. *Chelydri Medusaei*, the hair on the head of Medusa, *Sil.* 7.

MEGABŪSUS, one of the Persian nobles that expelled the *Magi*, (*G.* 607.)—¶ 2. A general of Artaxerxes, (*G.* 615.)—We learn from *Strabo*, *l.* 14, p. 950. that the priests of Diana at Ephesus, whom it behoved to be eunuchs, were called MEGABYZI. Hence Megabyzus is thought to be put for an eunuch, or one of those priests, and not used as a proper name, *Quintil.* 5, 12, 21.; *Plin.* 35, 10.

MEGAERA, one of the three infernal furies, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 846.; *Lucan.* 1, 577. et 6, 730.

MEGĀLĒ, (*μεγαλη μητηρ, magna mater*), the Greek epithet of Cybēlē, the mother of the gods: whence the festival kept in honour of her was called MEGALESIA, -orum, *Liv.* 29, 14, 34, 54. et 36, 36.; *Juvenal.* 6, 69. vel *ludi MEGALESIA*, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 357.; *Quintil.* 1, 65. or MEGALENSIA, -ium, v. *Megalenses ludi*; *Ip̄sis Megalensibus*, on the festival-day of Cybēlē, (the 4th or 5th of April), when games were exhibited in the Circus, (*ludi Circenses*), *Cic. Fam.* 2, 11. *de Har. Resp.* 12.—Hence *Megalesiacae spectacula mappae*, the spectacles of the Megalesian or Circensian games, the signal for beginning which was given by dropping a napkin or towel, (*mittendo mappam*), *Juvenal.* 11, 193. which custom took its rise from Nero, *Suet.* 22.

MEGĀRA, the first wife of Hercules, slain by him in a fit of madness, *Senec. Herc. fur.* 1015, &c. (*G.* 400.)

MEGĀREUS, (3 syll.) the son of Onchestius, and grandson of Neptune; the father of Hippomānes, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 605. who is hence called *Megarēus heros*, *ib.* 659.

MELA, a companion of Antony's, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 2.

Pomponius MELA, a celebrated geographer, born at Tingentera vel Tingi Cetraria, a town of Spain, *Mel.* 2, 6,



85. who wrote an excellent book, inscribed *De situ orbis*, which is still extant. He flourished between the time of Augustus and Vespasian.

MELAMPUS, -*ōdis*, the son of Amythæon, (*Amythæōne cretus*, Stat. Theb. 3, 453. AMYTHAONIUS, *Virg. G. 3, 550.*) a famous soothsayer and physician at Argos, who cured the daughters of Proetus, (*Proctides*), by prescribing hellebore, *Apollodor. 1, 9, 11. et 2, 2, 2.*; *Virg. Ecl. 6, 48.*; whence a species of hellebore was called *Melampodium*, v. -*ium*, *Plin. 25, 5 f. 21.* Cicero makes Melampus the son of Atreus, *N. D. 3, 21.* and speaks of his predictions, *Leg. 2, 13.* — ¶ 2. The name of a dog from his black feet, *Ovid. Met. 3, 206.*

MELÆNEUS, (3 syll.) the name of a dog, from his black colour, *Ovid. Met. 3, 222.*

MELANIPPE, *Vid. MENALIPPE.*

MELANTHEUS, -*eos*, acc. -*ea*, a person guilty of murder, who, while concealing himself, was discovered by his mother, ignorant of what had happened, *Ovid. in Ibin, 625.*

MELANTHIUS, a Rhodian, a scholar of Carneades, *Cic. Acad. 4, 6.* — ¶ 2. A noted painter, *Plin. 35, 7.* — ¶ 3. The goat-herd of Ulysses, *Homer. Odys. 21, 175.* who readily afforded to the suitors of Penelöpe what part of his flock they desired, and joined with them in devouring his master's substance, *ib. 20, 175.*; *Ovid. Fp. 1, 95.* On which account he was put to death by Telemachus with the greatest torture, *Homer. Od. 22, 473, &c.*

MELEAGER, v. MELEAGRUS, -*gri*, the son of Oeneus, (*Oenides*), who, having slain the wild boar of Calydon, gave the skin and head to Atalanta, who had first wounded him. The uncles of Meleager, attempting to rob Atalanta of her present, were slain by Meleager. Whereupon Althæa his mother, in a passion, threw a log of wood, on which the life of her son depended, into the fire; and as soon as it was consumed, Meleager expired, (*G. 434.*) His sisters, (*Meleagrides*), lamenting his death, were changed into birds, called

by that name, *Ovid. Met. 8, 534.* supposed to be Guinea-hens, *Plin. 10, 26 f. 38.* — ¶ 2. A Greek poet, a native of Gadara in Syria, who flourished 150 years before the Christian æra. He was the first collector of the Greek epigrams, entitled *Anthologia.*

MELESIGÆNES, -*is*, a name given to Homer, from *Meles*, a river of Ionia, near which he was born, (*G. 587.*)

MELËTE, -*es*, one of the four Muses, said to have been produced by the second of the three Jupiters, mentioned by Cicero, *N. D. 3, 21.*

MELIBOEUS, the name of a shepherd, *Virg. E. 1, 6.* but *Meliboëus dux*, i. e. Philoctetes, from his birth-place Melibœa, *Virg. Aen. 3, 401.*

MELICERTA, MELICERTES, -*ae*, v. -*us*, the son of Athamas and Ino. *Vid. INO.*

MELISSUS, the first king of Crete, the father of Amalthæa and Melissa, who fed Jupiter, when a child, with milk and honey, (*G. 356.*) Melissa is said to have been changed by Jupiter into a bee, *Col. 9, 2.*

MELISSUS, a philosopher of Samos, the scholar of Parmenides, *Laert. 9, 24.* who believed in the infinity and eternity of the universe, (*hoc, quod esset infinitum et immutabile, semper fuisse et fore*), *Cic. Acad. 4, 37.*

*Sp.* MELIUS, a wealthy Roman citizen, suspected of aiming at sovereignty, because, in the time of a great dearth, he distributed corn among the people at a low price. On this suspicion, being summoned to appear before Cincinnatus, the dictator, and refusing to obey, he was slain by Q. Servilius Ahala, master of horse to the dictator, *Liv. 4, 13, —16.*; *Cic. Cat. 1, 1. Dom. 38. Sen. 16.*; *Amic. 8, & 11.* — MAELIANI, the partisans of Maelius, *Liv. 4, 14. Frumentum Machianum*, the corn which had been purchased by Maelius, *ib.*

Annaeus MELLA, v. MELA, the brother of Seneca the philosopher, and father of the poet Lucan, who was put to death by Nero, *Tac. Ann. 16, 17.*

MELPOMENE, -*es*, one of the nine Muses, *Hor. Od. 1, 24, 3.* (*G. 368.*)

MEMMIUS, the name of an illustrious plebeian *gens* at Rome, said to have been derived from the Trojan Mnestheus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 116. Hence the *Memmii* were among those called *Trojugenae*, by Juvenal, 1, 100.

C. MEMMIUS, a tribune of the commons, who boldly accused the corruption of the nobility in the war against Jugurtha, *Sallust. Jug.* 27. and roused the people to punish the guilty, *ib.* 30, & 31. Cicero speaking of this Memmius, joins him with his brother Lucius: *C. et L. Memmii fuerunt oratores medicres, accusatores acres atque acerbi. Itaque in judicium capitis multos vocaverunt, pro reis non saepe dixerunt, Brut.* 36. We learn from Cicero that C. Memmius brought Bestia to his trial, but whether for his conduct in the Jugurthine war or not, is uncertain, *Cic. Or.* 2, 70. Memmius, when candidate for the consulship in opposition to Glaucia, was assassinated by ruffians whom Glaucia and Saturninus employed to attack him with bludgeons, in the comitium, in presence of the people, *Appian. B. C.* 1, p. 369; *Cic. Cat.* 4, 2.

C. MEMMIUS, L. F. an acute and agreeable speaker, but too careless in his composition, highly accomplished in Greek literature, but indifferent about the Latin, *Cic. Brut.* 70. Quaestor to Pompey in the war against Sertorius, *Cic. Balb.* 2. He had an intrigue with the wives of Lucullus and Pompey, the former of whom Cicero, in telling the fact, calls Menelæus, and the latter Agamemnon, *Cic. Att.* 1, 18. Memmius having divulged a shameful paction, which he and Cn. Domitius, when candidates for the consulship, had made with the consuls Appius and Ahenobarbus, *Cic. Att.* 4, 16, & 18. (*Vid. DOMITIUS.*) and being condemned of bribery, lived in exile at Athens, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 1. Curio proposed getting him recalled, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. but whether he effected it, is uncertain. To this Memmius, surnamed GEMELLUS, Lucretius is thought to have inscribed his poem *DE RERUM NATURA*, 1, 43, 412, & 1051; 2, 142, &c. Lucretius sometimes calls him by a patronymic name, MEMMIADES, v.

-DA, dat. -ae, 1, 25. voc. *Memmiāda*, *ib.* 45. — MEMMIANA *praedia*, the farms or estate of Memmius, *Cic. Att.* 5, 1.

MEMNON, -ōnis, the son of Tithonus and Aurōra, the general of the Aethiopians who came to the assistance of Priam, slain by Achilles, (*G.* 449.) *Color Memnonius*, black, the colour of the Aethiopians, *Ovid. ex Pont.* 3, 3, 96. *Memnonia regna*, the nations of the east, *Lucan.* 3, 284. — MEMNONIDES, -um, (sing. *Memnōnis*), certain birds, supposed to have been produced from the ashes of Memnon, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 618.

MEMNON, a native of Rhodes, the principal general of Darius Codomannus, who alone suggested to that monarch the proper means of stopping the progress of Alexander, (*G.* 620.)

MENA, v. *Menas*, -ae, a freedman of Pompey the Great, *Patere.* 2, 73. after whose death he followed the fortunes of his son Sex. Pompey, who gave him the command of part of his fleet, *ib.* He deserted from Pompey to Augustus; and from Augustus again to Pompey. He a second time left Pompey, and joined Augustus, bringing over with him a part of Pompey's fleet. Caesar bountifully rewarded him, and made him a military tribune. He was the only freed-man whom Augustus admitted to his table, *Sust. Aug.* 74. — When Augustus and Antony, after having made an agreement with Sex. Pompey, paid Pompey a visit in his ship, Mena proposed to Pompey to assassinate them both, and thus secure the recovery of his father's fortune; but Pompey nobly rejected the proposal, *Plutarch. in Antonio.* Appian, in relating this fact, calls him MĒNODŌRUS, *Bell. Civ.* 5, p. 714. — Horace seems to have had a great antipathy to this man, *Epod.* 4. if it be the same Mena against whom he writes his bitter invectives. Some think it must be a different person, because, among the other charges against his character, the most reprehensible part of his conduct is not mentioned.

MENALCAS, -ae, the name of a shepherd, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 15. et 3, 13. 9, 16. et 10, 20. MENALIPPE,

MENALIPPE, v. MELANIPPE, -es, the daughter of Desmontes, or Aeölus, who, being violated by Neptune, bore two sons, (as Dionysius of Halicarnassus says, in the ex-stall of her father, *de Arte Rhetor.* p. 57. to which Varro alludes, *R. R.* 2, 5, 5.) Desmontes, enraged at the discovery, shut up Menalippe in prison, after having deprived her of sight, and ordered the infants to be exposed. A cow is said to have come and given them suck; in which state the shepherds found them. In the mean time Metapontus, king of Icaria, being anxious to have children, Theano, his queen, applied to the shepherds to procure for her a supposititious child. Whereupon they sent her the infants they had found. Thus these infants became the reputed sons of Metapontus, under the name of Boeötus and Aeölus. After this Theano had two sons of her own; and when they grew up, having discovered to them that their supposed brothers were supposititious, she advised them to take an opportunity of cutting them off. But the sons of Neptune, when attacked, by the assistance of their father, slew their aggressors. Theano, struck at the sight of their bodies, which were carried back to the palace, slew herself. Boeötus and Aeölus fled to the shepherds by whom they had been saved. There Neptune revealed to them the secret of their birth, and that their mother was in custody. On this account they slew Desmontes, and liberated their mother, to whom Neptune restored her sight. Accompanied by her they returned to Metapontus, and informed him of the perfidy of Theano. Whereupon Metapontus married Menalippè, and adopted them as his sons, *Hygin. f.* 186. This story served as a subject for a tragedy of Euripides, *Dionys. ibid.* Accius likewise wrote a tragedy called MENALIPPA, *Cic. Off.* 1, 31.—*Persona Menalippes*, the mask used in acting the part of Menalippe, *Juvenal.* 8. 229.—There was another MENALIPPA, the daughter of the centaur Chiron, who is said to have been

changed into a mare, *Hygin. Poet.* 2, 18.

MENALIPPUS, v. *Melanippus*, the son of Astäcus, (*Astacides, -ae*), who mortally wounded Tydeus in the belly with a javelin. But Tydeus exerting all his strength, threw a dart, which killed Melanippus. Tydeus was carried off the field, and perceiving his case desperate, requested that some of his friends would go and bring to him the head of Menalippus, (*Caput, ô caput, ô mihi si quis adportet, Menalippe, tuum; Nam volveris arvis, Fido equidem, nec me virtus suprema fesselli*), *Stat. Theb.* 8, 740. Capaneus was the first that found the dead body, and brought it to Tydeus; who ordered the head to be cut off, and in revenge for his wound, divided it in two, and tore out the brains with his teeth. In the mean time Pallas was bringing a remedy which she had received from Jupiter, to cure Tydeus, and render him immortal. But seeing this barbarity, she withheld it, and left him with indignation, *Stat. ib.* 8, 719, &c. *ad fin.* Apollodorus says, it was Amphiaraus that brought the head of Menalippus to Tydeus, from hatred to him, because he had been the author of the Theban war. Soon after this, Amphiaraus was swallowed up by an earthquake, *Apollodor.* 3, 6, 8. Pausanias also says, that Menalippus was slain by Amphiaraus, 9, 18.

MENANDER, v. *Menandrus, -dri*, an Athenian comic writer, of uncommon merit, (*nobilis comoediis*), contemporary with Demetrius Phaleræus, *Phaedr.* 5. *fab.* 1. greatly admired by the ancients, *Quintil.* 10, 1, 69.; *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 11.; *Propert.* 3, 21, 28.; *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 369.; *Stat. Silv.* 2, 1, 114.; for nothing now remains of his works but a few fragments. His statue was erected in the theatre at Athens, *Pausan.* 1, 21.——Adj. MENANDRĒUS, *Propert.* 2, 5, 3.

MENECLÆS, a celebrated Asiatic rhetorician, a native of Alabanda, (*Alabandenſis, v. -deus*), under whom L. Crassus, the orator, and Cicero, in his



youth, studied, *Cic. Or.* 2, 23. *Brut.* 95. *Orat.* 69.

MENECRÄTES, *-is*, one of the generals of Perseus, *Liv.* 44, 24.

MENEDĒMUS, an Athenian orator, in the time of L. Crassus, *Cic. Or.* 1, 18.

—¶ 2. A philosopher of Eretria, (*Eretricus*), who placed the chief good in the perception of truth, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 42. from whom a sect of philosophers were called ERETRICI, *ib.*—¶ 3. Also the name of an old man in Terence, *Heaut.* 1, 1.

MENELÄUS, the son of Atreus, (*Atreides*), and brother of Agamemnon, the king of Sparta, and husband of Helēnā, (*G.* 4:3.)—*Menelai portus*, a maritime town between Cyrenē and Egypt, *Nep. Agefil.* 8.—MENELÄEUS *thalamus*, the bed-chamber of Menelaus, *Propert.* 2, 15, 13. *Menelāus mons*, a mountain near Lacedaemon, *Liv.* 34, 28.

—¶ 2. A Greek rhetorician, a native of Marathos, a town of Phoenicia, (*Marathēnus*), whose assistance C. Gracchus was thought to have used in composing his orations, *Cic. Brut.* 26.

MENENIA *gens*, a patrician family at Rome.

MENENIUS *Agrippa*, consul a. u. 251, *Liv.* 2, 16. Being sent as an ambassador to treat with the plebeians; who had made a secession to the *Mons Sacer*, he prevailed on them to return, *Liv.* 2, 32. He died so poor, that he did not leave enough to defray the expences of his funeral, *ib.* 33. *f.*

MENEPHRON, *-ōnis*, an incestuous Arcadian, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 387.; *Hygin.* 253.

MENES, *-is*, the first king of Egypt, who built Memphis, *Herodot.* 2, 99. (*G.* 664.)

MENESTRÄTUS, a skilful statuary, *Plin.* 36, 5.

MENESTHEUS. *Vid.* MNESTHEUS.

MENIPPUS, a native of Stratonicea (*Stratonicensis*) a town of Caria in Asia Minor; the most eloquent rhetorician of that country in his time, the praeceptor of Cicero, *Cic. Brut.* 91.

MENIPPUS, a philosopher who wrote agreeably on philosophical subjects, mix-

ing humour with erudition, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 2. whom Varro imitated in his satires, which from him he called SATIRAE MENIPPÆAE, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 11.; *Gell.* 13, 30.

MENISCUS, one of the principal citizens (*vir primarius*) of Entella, a town in Sicily, who was sent to Rome to give evidence against Verres, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 87.

MENIUS, the son of Lycāon, killed by the same thunderbolt by which his father's house was set on fire, *Ovid. in Ilin.* 472.

MENOECÆUS, (in 3 syll. *-eas, -ei, -ea, -eu, -eo*), the son of Creon, king of Thebes, who having heard that Tiresias had foretold that Thebes would be safe, if the last or youngest of the race of the serpent should perish, and perceiving that he himself was meant, mounted a conspicuous part of the city, and in sight of his countrymen, and of the enemy, after having uttered a solemn prayer, stabbed himself with his sword, and then after sprinkling the battlements and walls with his blood, threw himself down among the middle of the troops of the enemy, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 610,—790. and thus sacrificed himself for his country, (*largitus est patriae suum sanguinem*), *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 48. Apollodorus tells the story somewhat differently, 3, 6, 7. So Hyginus, 242.—adj. MENOECÆUS; thus, *Menoecæo lubrica sanguine turris*, slippery or wet with the blood of Menoeceus, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 846.

MENOETES, *-ae*, one of the companions of Aeneas, the pilot of the ship called Centaurus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 161.

MENOETIUS, the son of Actor, and father of Patroclus; whence Patroclus is called MENOETIÄDES, *Ovid. Ep.* 3, 23.

MENOCRITUS, a Greek, the freedman of Lentulus Spinther, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

MENON, the name of a book written by Plato, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 24.

MENOPHILUS, a slave of Atticus, employed by Cicero in arranging his library, *Cic. Att.* 4, 7.—¶ 2. A Jew ridiculed by Martial, 7, 81.

MENTOR,

MENTOR, *ῥίς*, a celebrated sculptor and engraver, *Plin.* 33, 12 f. 55. *Raræ sine Mentore mensæ*, there is scarcely a table without cups or bowls embossed by Mentor, *Juvenal.* 8, 104. *Pocula Mentoris manu, summo artificio, facta*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 18. *Pocula Mentoreâ nobilitata manu*, *Martial.* 9, 60, 16. Add. *Id.* 3, 41. *Mentorei labores*, the works of Mentor, *Id.* 4, 39, 5. joined with those of Myro, (*Myrônîs artes*), *ib.* 2. *Lesbia Mentoreo vina libas opere*, drink Lesbian wine from a cup embossed by Mentor, *Propert.* 1, 14, 2.—¶ 2. A son of Hercules, *Apollodor.* 2, 7, 8. also of Eurystheus, *Id.* 2, 8, 1.—¶ 3. The companion of Ulysses, to whom that king, at his departure from Ithaca to the Trojan war, committed the charge of his family, *Homer. Odys.* 2, 225.—¶ 4. A Rhodian, the general of a body of Greeks in the service of Nectanêbus, king of Egypt, whom he basely betrayed, and joined the Persians, (*G. 619.*)

ME<sup>RA</sup>, *Vid.* MAERA.

MERCURIUS, the son of Jupiter and Maia, the daughter of Atlas; whence he is called ATLANTIÄDES, (*Vid.* ATLAS), the messenger of Jupiter and of the other gods; the god of eloquence, &c. (*Vid.* G. 379.) MERCURIALES *virî*, men of genius and learning, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 29.—MERCURIALES, *-ium*, the members of a college of priests or persons who took care of the temple of Mercury, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 2, 5. which was early dedicated at Rome, *Liv.* 2, 21, & 27.—¶ 2. The planet Mercury, the nearest of all the planets to the sun, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20.; *Plin.* 2, 8. called *Celer Cyllenius*, (i. e. Mercury, born on mount Cyllênê), from the quickness of its motion, *Lucan.* 1, 662. said to be the ruler of the waters of rivers, and hence to influence the inundation of the Nile, *Lucan.* 10, 209, &c.

MERICUS, a Spaniard, who betrayed the island of Syracuse to the Romans, *Liv.* 25, 30. and therefore, in the triumph of Marcellus, he wore a crown

of gold, and was presented with the freedom of the city, *Liv.* 36, 21.

MERIÖNES, *-æ*, the charioteer of Idömeneus king of Crete, and from the same country, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 359, among the bravest of the Greeks, hence said to be equal to Mars in courage, *Homer. Il.* 2, 651. described as black with Trojan dust, (*utpöte aurîga*), *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 15. Add. *ibid.* 15, 26.

MERÖPE, *-es*, the seventh of the daughters of Atlas, who married Sisyphus. She was supposed to be the least bright of the *Pleiâdes*, because the only one of her family that married a mortal, all the rest having married deities, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 175.

MEROPS, *-öpîs*, the husband of Clymênê and the supposed father of Phæthon, *Ovid. Trist.* 3, 4, 30. *Met.* 1. 763.—¶ 2. A Trojan slain by Turnus, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 702.

MERÜLA, a surname of the *Corneliî*.

L. Cornelius MERULA, the priest of Jupiter, (*flamen dialis*), who, upon the expulsion of Cinna, was made consul in his place, *Paterc.* 2, 20.; *Appian. B. Civ.* 1, p. 390. But when Cinna and Marius became masters of the city, Merula having resigned the consulship fled to the temple of Jupiter, and having invoked curses on the head of Cinna and on his party, put an end to his days by cutting his veins before the altar, so that the blood flowed on the altar, *Paterc. ib.* 22.; *Appian. ib.* p. 395.

L. MESCINIUS Rufus, the quaestor of Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 19, & 20. 13, 26, & 28. 16, 4, & 8. *Att.* 6, 3.

MESSÄLA, a surname given to Valerius Corvinus, from his having conquered Melsäna in Sicily, the letter *N* being gradually changed into *L*, *Senec. de Brev. Vit. c.* 13. who first brought a clock to Rome from Catana, a. u. 490. *Plin.* 7, 60. f. ult. whence the flourishing family of the MESSALAE, which gave birth to several eloquent orators, *Cic. Brut.* 70. ad *Brut.* 15.; *Horat. Art.* p. 371. *Tibull.* 1, 3.

M. Valerius MESSÄLA CORVINUS,



a noble Roman, highly extolled by Cicero when a young man, *Ep. ad Br.* 15. who being proscribed by Antony, made his escape to Brutus and Cassius. After their death he surrendered the fleet which he commanded, upon conditions, *Appian. B. C.* 5, p. 736. Paterculus says that he was preserved by the interposition of Augustus, 2, 71. Melsāla afterwards saved the life of Augustus, when he had him in his power, *ib.* In the year 723, in which the battle of Actium was fought, Melsāla was made consul with Augustus in place of Antony, who had been deposed, *Dio*, 50, 10. and thus, by a wonderful turn of fortune, possessed the post of him by whom he had been doomed to death, *ib.* 47, 11.; *Appian. B. C.* 4, 611. He afterwards obtained a triumph for having suppressed a rebellion of the *Aquitani*, *ib.* hence, *Gentis Aquitanae celebris Melsāla triumphis*, Tibull. 2, 1, 31. It was upon the motion of Melsāla in the senate that Augustus was called FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, which title he accepted with tears of joy, though before, when it was offered him by the people, he had declined it, *Suet. Aug.* 58. Melsāla is mentioned by Horace as a person of the highest nobility, *Sat.* 1, 6, 42. and as one of his friends, *ib.* 10, 85. Horace having invited him to supper, ingeniously addresses an ode to the cask of wine which he intended to open on the occasion, *Od.* 3, 21. He represents Melsāla as particularly distinguished by his eloquence and skill in jurisprudence, *Art. p.* 371. *Add. Sat.* 1, 10, 29. Quintilian speaks in the highest terms of the eloquence of Melsāla, and seems to place him next to Cicero; *At Melsāla nitidus et candidus, et quodam modo prae se ferens in dicendo nobilitatem suam*, 10, 1, 113. *Multum in vita dignitatis, multum ad posteros gloriae tradidit*, *Id.* 12, 11, 28. The characteristic of his manner and style was dignity, *Id.* 12, 10, 11. *Add. Id.* 1, 7, 23, & 34. 4, 1, 8. 9, 4, 38. *et* 10, 5, 2. In some respects he is said to have been even superior to Cicero, (*Cicerone mitior Corvinus et dulcior, et in verbis magis ela-*

*boratus*,) *Dial. de Orat.* c. 18. He is several times mentioned by Tacitus as a distinguished orator, *Ann.* 11, 6, & 7. 13, 34. But Melsāla is extolled most of all by Tibullus, whose patron he was, 1, 1, 53. 2, 1, 31. 4, 1, 1, &c. Melsāla was the first praefect of the city, but retained that office only for a few days, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 11. Dio therefore takes no notice of him, but mentions Agrippa as the first praefect, 54, 6.

MESSALINA, the daughter of Barbātus Melsāla, and wife of the emperor Claudius, infamous for her lewdness, which at last brought her to an untimely end, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 2,—58.; *Suet. Cl.* 26.; *Juvenal.* 6, 118. *et* 10, 333.

MESSĀPUS, an Etruscan chief, who joined Turnus, remarkable for his skill in horsemanship, hence called *domitor equorum*, the tamer of horses; said to have been the offspring of Neptune, according to Servius, because he came into Italy by sea, *Virg. Aen.* 7. 691. one of the chief leaders of the Italians, *ib.* 8, 6.

METĀBUS, the king of Privernum, and father of Camilla, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 540.

METANĪRA, the wife of Celeus, and mother of Triptolēmus, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 539.

METELLI, a considerable family of the gens *Caecilia*.

L. *Caecilius* METELLUS, twice consul, a.u. 503, and 507. master of horse, and dictator, *Pontifex Maximus*, &c. In rescuing the *Palladium*, or image of Pallas, from the temple of Vesta while in flames, (*Servavit trepidam flagrantem ex aede Minervam*, *Juvenal.* 3, 139.) he lost his sight, on which account the Roman people granted him the privilege of being carried to the senate-house, when he chose to go thither, in a chariot, an honour which had never been granted to any one before, *Plin.* 7, 43 s. 45. *add. Ovid. Fast.* 6, 437, &c.; *Val. Max.* 1, 5.; *Senec. Controv.* 4, 2. This Metellus is said first (*primus*) to have brought elephants into the city in  
his



his triumph in the first Punic war, *Plin. ib.* But Pliny says otherwise, 8, 6. that this was first done in the war against Pyrrhus, (namely by Curius Dentātus); and that Metellus brought the greatest number (*plurimos*), *ib. et* 8, 3. And therefore the reading in the former passage is thought to be wrong.

2. *Caecilius* METELLUS, the grandson of the former, *Plin. 7, 44.* praetor, a. u. 605, who conquered Andricus, called also *Pseudo-Philippus*, (i. e. false Philip,) *Cic. Rull. 2, 33.* who, pretending to be the son of Perseus, had seized on Macedonia. Metellus, on account of his success, got the surname of MACEDONICUS, *Flor. 2, 14.*; *Liv. Epit. 49, & 50.*; *Eutrop. 4, 13.* This Metellus is mentioned by Pliny as an instance of singular felicity. For besides his great honours, and the surname of *Macedonicus*, he was carried to the funeral pile by four sons, 1. 2. METELLUS, surnamed *Baleareicus*, from his having subdued the islands called *Baleares*, who had been consul, censor, and had obtained a triumph; 2. *M. METELLUS*, who had been consul, and honoured with a triumph; 3. *L. METELLUS*, surnamed DALMATICUS, from his victory over the Dalmatians, who had been consul, (and according to Val. Maximus, 8, 5, 1. also censor), called DIABEMĀTUS or DIADUMĒNUS, because he used to bind his head with fillets or rollers in order to cover some excrescence or ulcer, (*Plin. 7, 44. et* 34, 8). But Metellus Dalmaticus and Diademātus are thought by some to be different persons, (*Vid. Ernesti Index Historicus Ciceron.*); 4. *C. METELLUS Caprarius*, who had been praetor, and was consul the year after his father's death, *Plin. 7, 44.* Besides these, Metellus *Macedonicus* left two daughters, married both to men of consular dignity, *Plutarch. de Fortitud. Roman. p. 318.* In short, the number of those who saluted him by the appellation of father or grandfather (*patris*) amounted to twenty-seven, *Plin. 7, 13 f. 11.* But in the height of his prosperity this Metellus was once just about to be

thrown from the Tarpeian rock by C. Attinius Labeo, a tribune, because Metellus, when censor, had expelled Labeo from the senate; and he was with difficulty saved by the interposition of another tribune, *Plin. 7, 44.* His goods, however, were consecrated to some deity, *Cic. Dom. 47.* There was a misunderstanding betwixt this Metellus and Scipio Africanus the younger, but without bitterness, (*inimicitiae sine acerbitate*), *Cic. Off. 1, 25.*; *Plin. ib.*

*L. METELLUS Calvus*, the brother of Macedonicus, consul a. u. 611. His evidence against Q. Pompeius was not regarded, *Cic. Font. 7.*

2. METELLUS, the son of Calvus, consul with M. Silanus, a. u. 645, *Cic. Brut. 35.*; *Sallyst. Jug. 43.* called NUMIDICUS, on account of his victories over Jugurtha, *Plutarch. in Mario*, a man of great integrity and merit, (*nulli secundus seculi sui*), *Paterc. 2, 11.* the only senator who would not swear to support the laws of the tribune Apuleius Saturninus, and therefore obliged to go into banishment, *Plutarch. in Mario*; *Paterc. 2, 15.*; *Cic. Cluent. 35. Dom. 31. Sext. 16.* but he was soon after restored with great honour, *Paterc. et Plutarch. ibid.*; *Cic. ad Quir. post red. 3. in Senat. 15, &c.* by a law proposed by Q. Calpidius, *Cic. Planc. 28.* After his return, however, Cicero observes, that his mind was rather dejected, (*fractō animo fuisse*), *Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* Such was the opinion of his strict honour, that at a trial for extortion, to which he was brought by his enemies, when his account-books (*tabulae*) were handed about the court, as usual, for inspection, there was none of the judges that did not turn away his eyes, lest he should seem to doubt the truth of the different articles by looking at them, *Cic. Balb. 5. Att. 1, 16.* So scrupulously observant of truth he was, that he would not aid L. Lucullus, his sister's husband, by his testimony, *Cic. Verr. 4, 66.* This great man was a favourer of learning and learned men, *Cic. Arch. 3. Or. 3, 18.* — Cicero often speaks of Metellus *Numidicus*, because

cause he thought his fortune in several respects similar to his own; but their conduct was very different.

2. METELLUS, the son of *Nu- midicus*, called *Pius*, on account of his dutiful and affectionate behaviour to his father in his exile, *Cic. Or.* 2, 40. *Quir. post red.* 3. in *Senat.* 15. He always shewed himself grateful to *Calidius* for having effected his father's restoration, *Cic. Planc.* 28, & 29. He was wounded by *C. Cethægus*, the associate of *Catiline*, *Cic. Syll.* 25. He was among the first that joined *Sylla* upon his return to Italy, *Plutarch. in Syll.* and afterwards carried on war against *Sertorius*, *Cic. Balb.* 2, & 17.; *Plutarch. in Sertor.*

2. METELLUS, consul with *Hortensius*, a. u. 674, *Cic. Att.* 1. in *Perr.* 9. called *CRETICUS*, from the conquest of the island *Crete*, *Cic. Flacc.* 13. *Flor.* 3, 7. *Paterc.* 2, 34. After his return from thence, being prevented from obtaining the honour of a triumph by the detraction of his enemies, he was sent into *Picenum* against the accomplices of *Catiline's* conspiracy, *Sallust. Cat.* 30.

2. METELLUS *Celer*, an orator, *Cic. Brut.* 89.

2. METELLUS *Celer*, the eldest son of the former, praetor when *Cicero* was consul, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 8. et 2, 3. *Sul.* 23. after which he obtained the province of *Gaul*, which *Cicero* had declined, *Cic. Fam.* 5. 1. consul with *L. Afranius*, *Cic. Pis.* 4. *Att.* 1, 17. He married *Clodia*, the sister of *P. Clodius*, *Cicero's* enemy, *Cic. Coel.* 14. by whom he was thought to have been poisoned, *ib.* 24.

2. METELLUS *Nepos*, the younger brother of the former, tribune of the people the year after *Cicero* was consul, who prevented *Cicero* from making a speech to the people on the last day of his office, and only permitted him to take the usual oath, "that he had done his duty faithfully," *Dio.* 37, 38. But he afterwards laid aside his enmity against *Cicero*, and, when consul with *Lentulus Spinther*, concurred with his colleague in promoting *Cicero's* return

from exile, *Cic. in Sen. p. red.* 7.—*Oratio METELLINA*, an oration which *Cicero* wrote against *Metellus Nepos* when tribune, *Cic. Att.* 1, 10.; *Quinctil.* 3, 9, 50.—*Caesar* was praetor when *Metellus* was made tribune, and supported him in all his measures, which were so violent, that the senate decreed that they should both be suspended from their office. But *Caesar*, upon making his submission, was reposed, *Suet. Caes.* 16. *Metellus* made his escape to *Pompey*, who was married to his sister, (*vid. CAESAR, p. 55.*). Among the orations of *Caesar*, there was one inscribed, *pro Metello*, *Suet. Caes.* 55.

1. METELLUS, a tribune, who attempted to hinder *Caesar* from taking out of the treasury the money which was kept in the temple of *Saturn*, and was reserved for the last exigencies of the state; but in vain: for *Caesar* ordered the tribune to be removed, and the door to be opened by force, *Cic. Att.* 10, 4.; *Plutarch. Caes. p.* 725.; *Flor.* 4, 2.; *Appian. B. Civ.* 2. p. 453.; *Dio.* 41, 17. *Pliny* mentions the sum, 33, 3. *Lucan* describes at great length all the circumstances of this action, 3, 102,—169. But *Caesar* himself notices it very slightly, *B. C.* 1, 33.

The METELLI were long one of the chief families in *Rome*, *Lucan.* 7, 583. Several of them obtained surnames from the countries which they subdued. Two brothers of that name triumphed in one day, *Paterc.* 2, 8. and in the space of about twelve years, according to *Paterculus*, there were more than twelve *Metelli* either consuls, or censors, or honoured with a triumph, 2, 11. Hence *Lucan* represents *Pompey* deploring the wretched madness of *Caesar*, in wishing to be ranked rather with the *Cinnae* and *Marii*, the oppressors of their country, than with the *Camilli* and *Metelli*, (*magnisque Metellis*), the preservers of their country, 2, 544. But under the emperors hardly any of this family are mentioned, *Tacit. et Sueton. Ut appareat, quemadmodum urbium imperiorumque, ita gentium (for familiarum)*



*rum*) *nunc florere fortunam, nunc senescere, nunc interire*, Paterc. *ibid.*

M. METILIUS, a tribune of the plebeians, *Liv.* 5, 11.

METON, -ōnis, an Athenian astronomer, the author of the lunar cycle or golden number, as it is called, (*G.* 15.). He first discovered that the moon returns to the same point in the zodiac from which she set out with the sun in nineteen years; whence this space of time was called ANNUS METONIS, *Auson. Epist.* 2, 12. But the moderns, more exact, have found, that there is a difference of 1 hour 27 minutes 32 seconds.—¶ 2. A debtor of Cicero's, *Cic. Att.* 12, 51. who being tardy in payment, and being allowed a year's credit, Cicero, playing upon the name, says, *Quando iste Metonis annus veniet?* when will the day of payment for Meton at the end of his year (*annua dies*) arrive? where he seems to express an apprehension lest it should be as long as the year or cycle of Meton, *i.e.* nineteen years, *ib.* 3.

METRA, a favourite of king Ariobarzanes, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4.

METRODÖRUS, a philosopher of Scepsis, (*Scepsius*), remarkable for his memory, *Plin.* 7, 24.; *Cic. Orat.* 2, 88. *Tusc.* 1, 24. the scholar of Carneades, *Cic. Or.* 1, 11. equally skilled in painting as in philosophy, and therefore sent by the Athenians to L. Paulus, who conquered Perseus, at the request of Paulus, as the fittest person to instruct his children, and to adorn his triumph with pictures, *Plin.* 35, 11.

METRODORUS of Chios, (*Chius*), a sceptical philosopher, who denied the testimony of the senses, and the certainty of all knowledge, (*Nego, inquit, scire nos sciamusne aliquid, an nihil sciamus, &c.*), *Cic. Acad.* 4, 23.

METRODORUS of Athens, an Epicurean philosopher, contemporary with Epicurus, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 3. *Tusc.* 2, 3.

METTIUS Fuffetius, dictator of the Albans. *Vid.* FUFFETIUS.

METTIUS Curtius. *Vid.* CURTIUS.

M. METTIUS, sent as an ambassador by Caesar to Ariovistus, *Caes. B. G.* 1,

47. and found safe after Caesar's battle with Ariovistus, *ib.* 54.

METUSCILUS, an adherent of Pompey, (*Pompeianus*), *Cic. Att.* 8, 12.

MEVIUS. *Vid.* MAEVIUS.

MEZENTIUS, the king of Caere, (*urbis Agyllinae*), a despiser of the gods, the first in the catalogue of the Italian princes who joined Turnus against Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 648. expelled by his subjects on account of his horrid cruelty, *ib.* 8, 478,—493. He was slain by Aeneas, *ib.* 10, 907.—But Livy and Dionysius of Halicarnassus tell the story differently, (*Vid.* *G.* 190.)

MEZETÜLUS, a Numidian, who contended with Masinissa for the empire of Numidia; and being defeated, fled into the territory of Carthage, *Liv.* 29, 29, & 30.

MICIPSA, the son of Masinissa king of Numidia, *Sallust. Jug.* 5, &c.

MICTION, *v.* MICTIO, a chief man at Chalcis (*Chalcidenfis*) in Euboea, a faithful friend of the Romans, *Liv.* 35, 38, & 46.

MIDAS, -ae, a king of Phrygia, who having hospitably entertained Silenus, brought him back to Bacchus; on which account he obtained, at his request, from Bacchus, that every thing he touched should be changed into gold. But he soon repented of this gift, and therefore it was withdrawn, *Ovid. Met.* 90,—145. (*G.* 383.). The ears of this king are said to have been changed by Apollo into those of an ass, because Midas preferred the playing of Pan on the pipe to the music of Apollo on the lyre or harp, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 153, &c.

MILANION, -ōnis, the lover of Atalanta, *Propert.* 1, 1, 9. supposed to be the same with Hippomènes or Meleager, *Ovid. Art.* 2, 188. (*G.* 433.)

MILĒTUS, the son of Phoebeus by Dēōne or Dējōne, (*Dēiōnides*), who, perceiving that Minos suspected him of aiming at the crown, fled from Crete, and built a city in Ionia, called Milētus after his name. By the nymph Cyanëe, the daughter of the river Meander, he was the father of Byblis and Canus,



*Ovid. Met.* 9, 442, &c.—This story is told differently by Apollodorus, 3, 1, 2. and by Antoninus Liberalis, *Metamorph. c.* 30.

MILLO, *-ōnis*, a famous athlēta of Croton, (*Crotoniāta*, v. *-ātes*), of uncommon strength, (*G.* 180.)—¶ 2. The commander of Tarentum under Pyrrhus, (*G.* 234.)

T. ANNIUS MILO, the friend of Cicero, and the opponent of P. Clodius. While Milo was candidate for the consulship, and Clodius for the praetorship, they happened to meet on the Appian way, whence a scuffle took place, in which Clodius was killed by the slaves of Milo, and by his order. Milo at his trial was defended by Cicero, but being condemned, went to Marseilles into banishment, *Cic. Mil. et ibi Ascon.*; *Paterc.* 2, 47. He afterwards engaged in the civil war against Caesar, and was killed, *ib.* 68.—*Judicium MILONIANUM*, the trial of Milo, *Quintil.* 2, 20, 8.—*MILONIANA Ciceronis oratio*, the speech of Cicero in defence of Milo, which is not the same with what he delivered, but was afterwards improved. When Milo read the copy of it sent to him by Cicero, he is reported to have written Cicero, “that it had happened luckily; for if Cicero had pronounced that speech at his trial, he should not then be eating such large mullet fishes at Marseilles,” i. e. that he should not have been banished. The letter of Milo did not imply that he was pleased with his situation, but was meant as a reflection against Cicero for not having defended him properly, *Dio*, 40, 54.

MILTIADES, *-is*, a celebrated Athenian general, who, with 10,000 Greeks, defeated the Persian army of Darius under Datis and Artaphernes, consisting of above 100,000 men, at Marāthon, (*G.* 347, & 465.)

MIMALLONES, v. MIMALLONĪDES, *-um*, women who performed the sacred rites of Bacchus, bacchanals, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 660.; *Ovid. Art.* 1, 54. thought to be so called from MIMAS, a mountain of Ionia. *Vid. G. INDEX.*

MIMAS, *-antis*, a giant, of great strength, (*validus*), *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 53. buried under the island Prochýte, (*Apparet Prochýte saevum sortita Mimanta*), *Sil.* 12, 147.

MIMNERMUS, a native of Colōphon or Smyrna, contemporary with Solon, who wrote love-poems in elegiac verse; hence Propertius says of him, *Plus in amore valet Mimnermi versus Homero*, 1, 9, 11. and Horace, *Si Mimnermus uti censet, sine amore jocisque Nil est jucundum; vivas in amore jocisque*, *Ep.* 1, 6, 65. He also wrote on other subjects in elegiac verse; as concerning the battle of the Smyrnēans against Gýges and the Lydians, *Pausan.* 9, 29. He is said to have been the inventor of that kind of verse, *Athenae*, l. 13.

M. MINDIUS, the brother of Mescenius Rufus, a trader, (*negotiator*), *Cic. Fam.* 5, 20. et 13, 26.

MINERVA, the daughter of Jupiter, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of arms, of spinning and weaving, &c. (*Vid. G.* 361. and *A.* 275.)

MĪNOS, *-ōis*, the son of Jupiter by Eurōpa, the king and lawgiver of Crete; who, after his death, was constituted judge of the infernal regions with Rhadamanthus and Aeacus, (*G.* 384. & 340.), *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 5, & 41. et 2, 14. *Off.* 1, 28.—MĪNŌĪA regna, the realms of Minos or kingdom of Crete, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 14. *Minōae arenae*, the shores of Crete, *Ovid. in Ibin*, 511. *Taurus Minōus*, the Minotaur, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 192, (*G.* 421.). MĪNŌIS, *-idis*, a daughter of Minos, put for Ariadne, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 174.—MĪNOUM, a town of Crete, built by Minos, *Plin.* 4, 12 f. 20.

MINOTAURUS, a monster produced by Pasiphāë, the wife of Minos, having partly the shape of a man and of a bull, (*Semibovemque virum, semivirumque bovem*), *Ovid. Art. Am.* 2, 24. (*G.* 421.), put jocosely by Cicero for Calvisius and Taurus, two opponents of Cornificius, to whom he writes; or, as Cortius thinks, for Antony, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 25.

MINUČIA, a Vestal virgin, buried alive

alive for having violated her vow of virginity, *Liv.* 8, 15.

**MINUCIA** (al. *Minutia*) gens, a family at Rome, *Verr.* 1, 45. from which was that Minucius who paved the way called after his name, which led to Brundisium, by a different track from the Appian way, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 20.—**MINUCIA porticus**, a portico built by Minucius, who triumphed over the Scordisci, *Vell.* 2, 8.

**L. MINUCIUS**, a consul, who being defeated and surrounded by the *Aequi*, was liberated by L. Quinctius Cincinnatus the dictator, *Liv.* 3, 26,—29.

**L. MINUCIUS**, superintendent of provisions, (*praefectus annonae*), who informed the senate of the designs of Sp. Maelius; and after he was slain by Servilius Ahala, divided the corn purchased by Maelius among the people at an as the bushel, *Liv.* 4, 12,—16.

**MINUCIUS Magius**, sent by Pompey to Caesar to treat about peace, *Cic. Att.* 9, 13.

**M. MINUCIUS Rufus**, master of horse under Fabius Maximus the dictator, *Liv.* 22, 8. who having obtained an inconsiderable advantage over the enemy in the dictator's absence, and complaining to the people of his dilatory conduct, got himself made equal in command with Fabius, and divided the army with him, *ib.* 27. Having rashly engaged with Hannibal, he was in danger of being cut off with his army, when he was saved by Fabius. Whereupon he acknowledged his mistake, and again placed himself under the command of his preserver, *ib.* 29, & 30. He was slain in the battle of Cannae, *ib.* 49.

**Q. MINUCIUS Rufus**, a consul, who being refused a triumph for his exploits in Gaul, exhibited the form of a triumph on the Alban mount, *Liv.* 33, 22, & 23.

**Q. MINUCIUS Thermus**, a praetor, who obtained a triumph for his exploits in Spain, *Liv.* 34, 10. When consul he was sent against the Ligurians, and continued in that command after his consulship was expired, *ib.* 35, 20. But upon

his return he was refused a triumph, *ib.* 37, 46. He was slain in a battle against the Thracians, *Id.* 38, 41, &c.

**MINYAS -ae**, vel *Minyæus, -ei*, the son of Orchomēnos, a Theban, whose daughters, (*MINYĒIDES*, v. *Minyēādes*, sing. *Minyēis*, v. *Minyēias*, *Ovid.* 4, 1, & 32. *Minyēia proles*, *ib.* 389.), for despising the sacred rites of Bacchus, were turned into bats, (*vespertiliones* : *Noctæ volant, seroque trahunt a vespere nomen*), *ib.* 415.—Antoninus Liberalis mentions three daughters of Minyas, (*Minyādes*), Leucippa, Alcippa, and Alcathōe, c. 10. Ovid does not express their number, but seems to make them more than three, *Met.* 4, 32, 168, &c. He names only two of them, Alcaithōe, *Met.* 4, 1, 274. and Leuconōe, *ib.* 168. These authors differ as much in the manner of telling the story as in the names.

**MISAGĒNES, -is**, one of the sons of Masinissa, sent to assist the Romans, *Liv.* 42, 29, & 62. et 45, 14.

**MISĒNUS**, the trumpeter of Aeneas, called the son of Aeolus, (*Aeolides*), according to Servius, because sound is produced from wind; as soldiers are called the sons of Mars, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 164. et *ibi Serv.* He is said to have been drowned by Triton, from jealousy of his skill, near the promontory of Campania, which afterwards was named from him, *ib.* 174.

**MITHRIDĀTES, -is**, king of Pontus, who carried on war for many years against the Romans; but being vanquished in different wars, first by Sulla, next by Lucullus, and then by Pompey; finally, being deserted by his allies, and betrayed by his own son Pharnāces, he attempted to put an end to his life by poison. But finding that ineffectual, on account of his being so much accustomed to take antidotes against poison, (*Perfecit poto Mithridates saepe veneno, Toxicæ ne possent saeva nocere sibi*, *Martial.* 5, 77.) he with difficulty prevailed on a Gaul to dispatch him. Hence, *Lassi Pontica regis Praelia barbarico vix consummata veneno*; *Lucan.* 1, 336.; *Add.* 2, 580, &c. *Malè tentatus*



*talum veneno spiritum ferro expulit*, Flor. 3, 5. (G. 240.)—MITHRIDATICUM bellum, the war against Mithridates, *Plin.* 2, 105.; *Martial.* 6, 19, 5.; put for the three wars carried on by that king against the Romans; first, under Sulla; second, under Murena; and third, under Lucullus and Pompey, *Appian. Mithr. Bell.*; *Flor.* 3, 5. Hence, *Pontici ter victi medicamina regis*, the antidotes against poison, said to have been invented by Mithridates, *Juvenal.* 6 ult. *Quod Mithridates composuit*, ib. 14, 252. One of these still retains his name, being called MITHRIDATICUM, *Plin.* 25, 2 f. 3.; *Cels.* 5, 23.; *Dio.* 27, 35.; *Gell.* 17, 16. Pompey is said to have found among the papers of Mithridates directions for compounding it, *Plin.* 23, 8 f. 77.—MITHRIDATIUM antidotum, *Scribon.* 194.—MITHRIDATIA, -ae; v. -ion, -i, an herb discovered by Mithridates, *Plin.* 25, 6 f. 27.—Mithridates is said to have understood twenty-two languages, the number of the nations subject to him, *Quintil.* 11, 2, 50.; *Plin.* 7, 24. et 25, 2.

MNASISTRATUS, a respectable farmer of the public lands in the *ager Leontinus* of Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 46.

MNEMOSYNE, -es, the mother of the nine muses, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21. (G. 368.)

MNESARCHUS, a Stoic, the scholar of Panactius, who thought that no one could be an orator, without being a wise man, i. e. a philosopher, *Cic. Or.* 1, 11, & 17.; *Fin.* 2. *Acad.* 4, 22.

MNESILOCHUS, a chief of the Acarnanians, who attempted to bring over his country to join with Antiochus in a war against the Romans, *Liv.* 36, 11, & 12.

MNESTHEUS, (2 syll.) -eos, acc. -ea, vo. -eu, abl. -eo, a Trojan, one of the companions of Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 288. et 5, 117, & 493. Sometimes for the sake of quantity MENESTHEUS, ib. 10, 129.—¶ 2. A king of Athens, (G. 424.)

MODIUS, a Roman *equus*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 48.

MOERAGĒNES, -is, a native of Asia, (*Asianus*), who had a dispute with Atticus about a slave, *Cic. Att.* 5, 15. et 6, 1.

MOERIS, -idis, a king of Egypt, who dug an immense lake, to receive the waters of the Nile, (G. 666.) called from him, *Moeridis lacus*, *Plin.* 5, 9.—¶ 2. The name of a shepherd in Virgil, *Ecl.* 8, 96. accus. *Moerim*, ib. 98. voc. *Moeri*, ib. 9. 1.

Apollonius MOLO, -ōnis, a teacher of rhetoric at Rhodes, whose lectures Cicero attended, both there and at Rome, *Cic. Or.* 1, 17. & 28. *Br.* 90. *Att.* 2, 1, &c. Molo was sent to Rome during the dictatorship of Sulla, to solicit the payment of what was due to his country for their services in the Mithridatic war, (*legatus ad senatum de Rhodiorum praeiis venerat*.) *Cic. Br.* 90. and is said to have been the first foreigner that was allowed to speak to the senate without an interpreter, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 3.

MOLORCHUS, a shepherd who entertained Hercules, when he came to slay the Nemean lion, *Serv. ad Virg. G.* 3, 19. Apollodorus calls him a day-labourer at Cleōnae, 2, 4, 1. whence he is called *Cleonaeus Molorchus*, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 160. *pauper*, *Stat. Silv.* 3, 1, 29. *parcus*, ib. 4, 6, 51. *placidus*, *Martial.* 9, 44, 13. *Aut facti modò divitis Molorchi*, sc. *Penates vel domus*, the house of Molorchus, lately made rich, *Martial.* 4, 64, 30. i. e. having a chapel enriched with valuable presents built to him, by Domitian, near the temple of Hercules, *Id.* 9, 65, & 104. *Molorchēa tētia*, the house of Molorchus, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 13.

MŌMUS, the son of Nox and Somnus, *Hesiod. Theog.* 214. the god of railery, who did nothing himself but censured or reproved the failings of the other gods; hence, *Laboras, ut etiam Ligurino μῶμῳ satisfaciam*, you are anxious that I should satisfy the censorious or satirical Ligurinus, i. e. give no room for censure to those who are most apt to find fault, *Cic. Att.* 5, 20.

What



What person is here meant by Ligerinus is uncertain.

MONAÆSES, -is, a renowned general of the Parthians; who, when Phraates after having murdered his father Orôdes seized the crown, fled to Antony. But Antony, not placing confidence in him, sent him back with proposals of peace, *Appian. de Bell. Parth. p. 157.*; *Dio, 49, 24.*; *Plutarch. in Antonio, p. 932.* Monaces afterwads seems to have defeated the Romans, *Hor. Od. 3, 6, 9.*

MÔNĒTA, a name given to Juno, *Ovid. Fast. 6, 103.*; *Cic. N. D. 3, 18.* (a *monendo*,) because after an earthquake, a voice is said to have been uttered from her temple, warning (*monens*) the Romansto make expiation by sacrificing a pregnant sow, (*ut sue plenâ procuratio fieret*,) *Cic. Div. 1, 45. et 2, 32.*—MONĒTA is put for the image or superscription stampd on money; because money used to be coined in the temple of Moneta; *Et centum dominos* (i. e. *aureos nummos*) *novae monetæ*, sc. *donâsti*, newly coined, *Martial. 4, 28, 5.* So, *Binos quater a nova monēta*, *Id. 12, 55, 6.* *De monēta Caesaris decem flavos*, (al. *Flavios*,) ten gold pieces with the image of Domitian stampd on them, *ib. 66, 8.* *Jam tempus est quaedam ex nostrâ monetâ (ut ita dicam) proferri*, from my own mint, i. e. of my own invention, not borrowed from other authors, *Senec. Benef. 3, 351.*—*Ad Philotimum scripsi de viatico, sive a Moneta*, (sc. *ut pecuniam sibi pararet in viaticum*,) &c. to get money for my travelling charges, either from the mint, (by giving bullion in exchange,) &c. *Cic. Att. 8, 7 f.* *Nec qui* (sc. *poeta*) *Communi feriat carmen triviale monetâ*, who does not impress a trivial poem with the common stamp, i. e. who does not compose mean verses in a vulgar style, *Juvenal. 7, 55.*—MONĒTA is put also for money; thus, *fulva moneta*, yellow money, i. e. gold, *Martial. 14, 12.* *Nigra moneta*, i. e. lead or brass money, mixed with lead, *Id. 1, 100, 13, & 15.* *Viduaque concedit prisca moneta novae*, old money yields to new, i. e. brass is inferior to gold, *Ovid. Fast. 1, 222.*

—Hence, MONETALES *Triumviri*, three men who had the charge of the mint, *Dio, 54, 26.* called also MONE-TARII, *Eutrop. 9, 14.*—The temple of Juno Monēta is said to have been vowed by Camillus, *Ovid. Fast. 1, 642. et 6, 184.* It was built on the spot where the house of *Manlius Capitolinus* had stood, *ib. 185.*

MONŌDUS, a son of Prusias, king of Bithynia, who instead of teeth in the upper part of the mouth, had an entire bone, *Plin. 7, 16 f. 15.*—Val. Maximus says, that he was of the same name with his father, *1, 8, ext. 12.*; and, according to Festus, he was called *Μονοδους*, from his having one bone in place of teeth; which Pyrrhus, king of Epire, also had, *Festus.* In both, however, the appearance of distinct teeth was marked by a kind of lines, *ib. et Plutarch. in Pyrrho, p. 384. Jul. Pollux. 2. 4.*

MOPSUS, an augur of the Argives, *Cic. N. D. 2. 3. Div. 1, 40.*—¶ 2. The son of Amphycus, (*Amphycides*,) a soothsayer of the Lapithæ, who slew the centaur Odites, *Ovid. Met. 12, 456.*—¶ 3. The name of a shepherd, *Virg. E. 8, 26.*

MOPSŌPUS, an Athenian, (*G. 418.*) from whom Athens was called MOP-SŌRIA *urbs*, *Ovid. Ep. 8, 72.* *Mopsŏpius juvenis*, Triptolēmus, an Athenian young man, born at Eleusis, a borough of Attica, *Ovid. Met. 5, 661.*

MORPHEUS, (2 syll.) -eos, acc. -ea, the son of the god SOMNUS, who could counterfeit any shape; whence his name, *Ovid. Met. 11, 635.*

MOSCHUS, a Greek poet, in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, whose eclogues are still extant.—¶ 2. A rhetorician of Pergāmus, as it is said, accused of sorcery, and defended by Torquatus, *Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 9.*

MOSES, -is, v. -ac, the lawgiver of the Jews; (*Tradidit arcano quodcumque volumine Moses*,) *Juvenal. 14, 102.* Tacitus gives a long account of Moses and the institutions of the Jews, *Hist. 5, 2—9.* Pliny mentions Moses as the inventor of a certain species of magic,

magic, (*Est et alia magices factio a Mose;*) and supposes him to have flourished many thousand years after Zoroaster, *Plin.* 30, 1 f. 2. Justin also ascribes the knowledge of magic to Moses, which, with much other learning, he says he inherited from his father Joseph; and gives a strange account of the cause and manner of his departure from Egypt, 36, 2.

MUCIA, the sister of Metellus Celer, the wife of Cn. Pompeius, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 2. whom Pompey divorced, *Cic. Att.* 1, 12. from a suspicion of her having had an intrigue with Julius Caesar, while he was absent in the Mithridatic war, *Plutarch. Pomp.* p. 641, *Suet. Caes.* 30.

C. MUCIUS, a brave young nobleman, who, when Rome was besieged by Porsena, having got admission into the Tuscan camp, attempted to kill that king. From the loss of his right hand he got the surname of SCAEVOLA. *Liv.* 2, 17. (G. 209.)—MUCIA prata, the Mucian meadows, lands given to Mucius, as a reward for his bravery, *ib.*

P. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA, consul with L. Calpurnius, a. u. 620, remarkable for his knowledge of jurisprudence; who, as Pomponius says, first founded the civil law, *Pompon. de Orig. Jur.* and first introduced that science into the family of the MUCII. Several illustrious lawyers of this name are mentioned by Cicero.

Q. MUCIUS, consul a. u. 636, the son-in-law of Laelius, to whom, when an old man, Cicero was brought by his father, and ever afterwards constantly attended him while Mucius lived, (*nunquam ab ejus latere discessit*), *Cic. Amic.* 1. This Mucius was greatly advanced in years, and infirm in the Marfic war; yet notwithstanding his age, every day, as soon as it was light, he was ready to give counsel to such as asked it, (*ab iis conveniri poterat*), and was the first in the senate-house, *Cic. Phil.* 8, 10.

Q. MUCIUS, P. F. (i. e. *Publii filius*), to whom Cicero acknowledges himself much indebted for his knowledge in the civil law, *Cic. Br.* 89. Mu-

cius, after his praetorship, obtained the province of Asia, which he ruled with great justice, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 10. only however for nine months, *Cic. Att.* 5, 17. He was so beloved by the people of the province, that they instituted a festival day in honour of him, called MUCIA, -orum, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 21.; and his name came to be used for a just praetor or governor of a province, *Cic. Caecil.* 17. He however incurred the enmity of the farmers of the revenue, because he had checked their extortion, *Cic. Planc.* 13. *Fam.* 1, 9. When consul with L. Crassus, a. u. 658, he got passed the law called Mucia Licinia, concerning the rights of citizenship, (*de civitate*), *Cic. Or.* 2, 64. Off. 3, 11. which is said to have given cause to the Italic war, *ib.* (*Vid. CRASSUS*, p. 145.) This Scaevola was Pontifex Maximus, and is greatly extolled for his moderation and virtue, *Cic. Off.* 2, 16. et 3, 15. *Temperantiae prudentiaeque specimen*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 32. *Divini humanique juris auctor celeberrimus*, *Paterc.* 2, 26. *Omnium moderatissimus*, *Cic. Off.* 2, 16. *Juris peritorum eloquentissimus, et eloquentium juris peritissimus*, *Cic. Or.* 1, 3. He was wounded by C. Fimbria at the funeral of Marius, *Cic. S. Rosc.* 12. and was massacred before the image of Vesta, in the temple of that goddess, by the praetor Damalippus, as a favourer of Sulla, *Paterc.* 2, 26.

MULCIBER, -beris, v. -bris, (rar. -bē-ri), a name of Vulcan, (*a mulcendo; quod ignis omnia mulceat, i. e. molliat, vincat, ac domet*, Festus): *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 4.; *Ovid. Art. Am.* 2, 562. *Met.* 2, 5. et 14, 533.

L. MUMMIUS, consul, a. 607, who destroyed Corinth, and conquered Achaia; whence he got the surname of ACHAIICUS, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 21. He brought from Corinth to Rome an incredible number of vases, statues, and pictures, made by the best masters, *Plin.* 34, 7. and so ignorant was he of their real value, that he ordered those who undertook to transport them to be told, that if they destroyed any of them, they must make new ones in their place, *Paterc.*



*Paterc.* 1, 13. Upon his return to Italy he entered the city in a splendid triumph, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 836. and though he brought great riches into the public treasury, he did not in the least enrich himself, *Cic. Off.* 2, 22. He was censor with Scipio Africanus the younger, a. u. 611, *Cic. Brut.* 22.

*Sp.* MUMMIUS, the brother of the former, and his lieutenant in the war against Corinth, *Cic. Att.* 13, 5, & 7. Both brothers are ranked by Cicero among ancient orators. Spurius was attached to the doctrine of the Stoics, *Cic. Br.* 25. It was said of him, "that he was a man for any time," i. e. always pleasant and polite, (*P. Mummius cuius temporis hominem esse*), *Cic. Or.* 2, 67.

*L.* MUMMIUS *Quadratus*, tribune of the people with Clodius, who made a reference to the senate about the safety of Cicero, *Cic. Sext.* 11. He consecrated the effects of Clodius to Ceres, as Clodius had consecrated those of Cicero, *Cic. Dom.* 48. But this friend of Cicero is commonly called NINNIUS.

*T.* MUNATIUS, an associate of Catiline, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 2. His full name was *T. Munatius Plancus Burfa*, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 2. et 9, 10. et 10, 12. He was tribune in the third consulate of Pompey, and a great opponent of Cicero and Milo. After he laid down his office he was accused by Cicero of violence, and condemned, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 2.; *Dio*, 40, 55. He was brother to Plancus the orator, *Ascon. in Cic. Mil. argument.*

*L.* *Statius* MURCUS, a proconsul in Asia, after the death of Caesar, who resigned his command to Cassius, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 11. by the appointment of the senate, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 12. Cassius gave him the command of the fleet, *Dio*, 47, 28. p. 343. After the defeat of Brutus and Cassius, he joined Sex. Pompey, who, upon a false accusation, basely put him to death, *Paterc.* 2, 77.; *Dio*, 48, 19.

*L.* *Licinius* MURENA, praetor, a. u. 667. one of the lieutenants of Sulla in the war against Mithridates, whom Sulla left to command the Roman ar-

my in Asia, with the authority of praetor, when, after having made peace with that king, Sulla returned to Italy against the party of Marius, *Plutarch. in Sylla.* Murena finding a pretext for renewing the war, invaded and plundered the territories of Mithridates; but that king having collected his forces, forced Murena to retreat into Phrygia. Sulla, displeased with the conduct of Murena, recalled him, *Appian. Bell. Mitthr.* p. 215. It appears, however, that Murena obtained a triumph, *Cic. Manil.* 3.; *Muren.* 7. He is supposed to have been slain in some civil commotion after his return from Asia, *Cic. Brut.* 90.

*L.* MURENA, the son of the former, lieutenant of *L. Lucullus* in the war against Mithridates, *Cic. Mur.* 9. Being created consul with *D. Silanus*, he was accused of bribery by *Serv. Sulpicius*, his competitor, and by *Cato*. He was defended by Cicero, then consul, and acquitted, *Cic. Mur.* 1, &c. *Dio*, 37, 30, & 39.

MURRANUS, a Latin, descended from the ancient kings of Latium, slain by Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 529. *Servius* on this passage says, that Murranus was an ancient king of the Latines, from whom his successors were called MURRANI.

MUSAE, the Muses, virgin-goddesses, who were supposed to preside over the liberal arts, said to be the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne; nine in number, *Calliopè*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomènè*, *Terpsichorè*, *Euterpè*, *Polyhymnia*, and *Urania*, (*G.* 368.) They are called *Heliconiades*, *Parnassides*, *Aoniades*, *Pierides*, *Pegasi-des*, *Aganippides*, *Thespiades*, *Lebethrides*, *Castalides*, &c. from places consecrated to them. — *Musae*, *praesentia numina vatum*, O Muses, the propitious deities of poets, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 622. *Qui Musas amat impares*, the odd-numbered Muses, whose number is unequal, i. e. nine, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 13. *Sicilides Musae*, Sicilian Muses, i. e. Muses who preside over pastoral poetry, in which Theocritus, a Sicilian,



lian, excelled, *Virg. E.* 4, 1. *Dulces Musae*, *Id. G.* 2, 475. *Primus ego in patriam mecum—Aonio rediens deducam vertice Musas*, I returning into my native country will bring with me the Muses from the Aonian or Boeotian mountain, *i. e.* from Helicon, *i. e.* I shall be the first Mantuan poet, *Id. G.* 3, 11. *Musarum delubra colere*, to reverence the temples of the Muses, *i. e.* to respect learning and the liberal arts, *Cic. Arch.* 11. *A Musarum honore abhorrere*, to be averse from polite learning, or the studies of humanity, *ib.* So *aversus a Musis*, averse from poetry, *ib.* 9. *Cum Musis, id est cum humanitate et cum doctrina commercium habere*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 23. *In proverbium Graecorum celebratum est, Indoctos a Musis et Gratiis abesse*, it has become a proverb among the Greeks, that the illiterate have no commerce with the Muses and Graces, *Quintil.* 1, 10, 21. *Forenses causas agrestioribus musis reliquerunt*, *sc. philosophi*, they left the pleading of causes in the forum to the rustic Muses, *i. e.* to rough, unpolished men, not cultivated by polite learning and the liberal arts, *Cic. Or.* 3. So *Ab orationibus disjungo me fere, referoque ad mansuetiores musas*, I withdraw myself from the contentions of the bar, and apply myself to the gentler muses, *i. e.* to the study of philosophy and the liberal sciences, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9, 67. *Tu Musis nostris para ut operas reddas*, prepare to restore your services or assistance to my Muses, *i. e.* to me in my studies, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 10. *Cum omnibus (al. solis) Musis rationem habere cogito*, to have commerce with none but the Muses, *i. e.* to apply to all kinds of polite learning, or to mind nothing else but literary pursuits, *Cic. Att.* 2, 5. *Cum Musis nos delectabimus*, I will amuse myself with study, *ib.* 4. *Musarum dona*, *i. e.* verses or poetry, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 243. *Sacerdos*, priest of the Muses, *i. e.* a poet, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 3; *Virg. G.* 2, 476; *Ovid. Am.* 3, 8, 23; *Propert.* 3, 1, 3; *Tibull.* 2, 5, 1. *Musis amicus*, a friend to the Muses, *i. e.* fond of poe-

try, and having a genius for it, *Hor. Od.* 1, 26, 1. So *Virg. Aen.* 9, 774. *Nec studio citharae, nec Musae deditus ulli*, nor acquainted with any kind of music, *Horat. Sat.* 2, 3, 105. *Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori*, *Musa caelo beat*, *i. e.* poetry renders a truly great man immortal, it blesses him with heaven, *i. e.* it makes him be ranked among the gods, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 28. *Musis accepta domus*, acceptable or agreeable to the Muses, *i. e.* the house of a poet, *Ovid. Tr.* 2, 121. *Sacra Musarum cole*, *i. e.* cultivate the study of poetry, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 2, 49. *Musa nec in plausus ambitiosa mea est*, I am not fond of the applauses of the theatre, *Id. Trist.* 5, 7, 28. *Ille ego judiciis unica Musa (i. e. solus poeticae artis peritus) tuis*, I am the only good poet, the only person skilled in poetry, in your judgment, *Id. Pont.* 4, 3, 16. *Pastorum musam,—dicemus*, we shall relate the song or poem, *Virg. E.* 8, 1. *Agrestem tenui meditabor arundine musam*, I will warble or play a rural song or tune with a slender reed, *Virg. E.* 6, 8. So *Silvestrem tenui musam meditaris avena*, you play a silvan or pastoral song or poem with a small oaten pipe, *ib.* 1, 2. *Crassiore, ut vocant, musa*, in a plainer manner, by a more familiar example, *Quintil.* 1, 10, 28. *Genialis Musa*, *i. e.* poetry ministering to pleasure, love-poems, *Ovid. Amor.* 3, 15, 19. *Hospita*, the muse in a foreign country, *i. e.* *Ovid* in exile, *Ovid. Trist.* 4, 1, 88. So *infelix*, *Id. Pont.* 1, 5, 69. *Musa jocosa mihi*, my poems are full of mirth or pleasantry, *Id. Tr.* 2, 354. *et* 3, 2, 6. *Musaque Turanni tragicis innixa coturnis*, the muse of Turannius is supported on tragic buskins, *i. e.* he writes tragedies in a lofty style: *Et tua cum socco musa, Melisse, levis*, your muse, as well as your slipper, is light, *i. e.* you write comedies in an easy style, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 16, 29. *Claro mea nomine musa*, my poems were in great repute, *ib.* 45. So *In nostra musa*, in my poems, *Id. Tr.* 2, 313. *Et nova judicio subdita musa tuo est*, my new poems, *Id. Pont.* 2, 4, 14. *Nec nova praeteritum musa re-*  
*texi*

*textil opus*, nor does a new Muse unweave the former work, *i. e.* nor do I here contradict what I said in my books *DE ARTE AMANDI*, *Id. Rem. 12.* *Musa pedestris*, humble poetry, verse little differing from prose, except in being measured by feet, *Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 37.* *Imbellis lyræ potens Musa*, the Muse that presides over the peaceful lyre, *Id. Od. 1, 6, 10.* *prociæ*, forward, petulant, *Id. 2, 1, 37.* *pervicax*, presumptuous, *Id. 3, 3, 70.* *Musa lyræ solers*, skilful in playing on the lyre, the lyric Muse, *Hor. Art. P. 407.* *Musa proterva mea est*, my poems are petulant or wanton, *Ovid. Rem. 362.* *Agricolæ Musa senis*, the poems of Hesiod, *Id. Pont. 4, 14, 12.* *Sed Musa illa rustica et pastoralis* *sc. Theocriti*, his rural and pastoral Muse or poems, *Quintil. 10, 1, 55.* *Tēia Musa*, the poems of Anacreon, born in Teos, *Ovid. Rem. Am. 762.* *Nec venit ad duros Musa vocata Gelas*, the Muse does not come at my request to inspire me in the rough country of the Getae, *Id. Pont. 1, 5, 12.* *Omne fuit Musæ carmen inerme meæ*, all my poems were free from satire or invective, *Id. in Ibin, 2.*—*Cura operata Musis*, attention paid to poetry, *Id. Art. 3, 411.* *Cur modò damnatas repeto mea crimina Musas?* Why do I resume my poems lately condemned, which furnished ground of accusation against me? *Id. Tr. 2, 3.* *So Et quòd eram Musas ut crimina nostra perosus*, *Id. Tr. 1, 6, 21.* *Ad Musas reverti*, to the writing of verses, or poems, *ib. 3, 7, 9.* *Musis comitatus*, accompanied by the Muses, *Id. Amor. 2, 279.* *So Musarum comes*, *Virg. Aen. 9, 775.*

*Antonius MUSA*, the physician of Augustus, whom he recovered from a dangerous disease, by prescribing the cold bath, *Her. Ep. 1, 15, 3.* *et ibi Scholiast*, and by the use of lettuce, *Plin. 19, 8.* On which account he was rewarded with a large sum of money; with the right of wearing a gold ring; and with an exemption from taxes both to himself, and those of his profession, not only for the present, but also for the future, *Dio, 53, 30.* A statue was

also erected to him by public contribution, (*aere collato*), nigh to the image of Aesculapius, *Suet. 59.*

*MUSAEUS*, a Greek poet, more ancient than Homer, *Virg. Aen. 6, 667.* There is a poem extant concerning the loves of Hero and Leander, which is ascribed to Musæus; but its author lived much later.

*MUSCA*, supposed to be a freed-man of Atticus, *Cic. Att. 6. 1.*

*MUSTELA*, one of the assassins employed by Antony, *Cic. Phil. 2, 4, & 41. 5, 6. et 13, 2. Att. 12, 5, & 44.*

*C. MUSTIUS*, a Roman *eques*, *Cic. Verr. 1, 51.*

*MYCON*, *-ōnis*, the name of a shepherd, *Virg. E. 3, 10. et 7, 30.*

*MYGDON*, *-ōnis*, the father of Co-roebus, who is thence called *MYGDONIDES*, *Virg. Aen. 2, 342.*

*MYRMECIDES*, *-æ, v. -is*, a native of Miletus, (*Milesius*), remarkable for making minute images of marble or ivory, for instance a carriage, so small, that it was covered by the wings of a fly, together with its driver, *Aelian. Var. Hist. 1, 17. ; Plin. 36, 5, f. to which Cicero alludes, (Ut etiam inter deos, Myrmecides aliquis, minutorum opusculorum fabricator, fuisse videatur), Acad. 4, 38.*

*MYRO*, *v. Myron, -ōnis*, an excellent statuary, *Cic. Or. 3, 7. ; Herenn. 4, 6.* a native of Eleutherae, *Plin. 34, 7 f. 19.* of whose works several are mentioned; an heifer, *Cic. Verr. 4, 60. ; an Apollo, ib. 43. ; a Hercules, 1, &c. ; particularly a cow, so like the life, that it is celebrated by the poets, Plin. ib. Ut similis veras vacca Myronis opus, Ovid. Pont. 4, 1, 34.*

*MYRRHA*, the daughter of Cinýras, and mother of Adōnis; on account of an incestuous passion, turned into a myrrh-tree, *Ovid. Met. 298, &c.* Apollodorus gives a different account of this matter, *3, 13, 4.*

*MYRTILUS*, the charioteer of Oenomaüs, (*G. 404.*) *Cic. N. D. 3, 38.*—¶ 2. The name of a slave, *Cic. Att. 15, 13. et 16, 11.*



MYS, *Myos*, a celebrated carver or embosser, (*caelator*), in silver, *Martial*. 8, 51.; *Plin.* 33, 12 f. 55.

## N.

NAEDALSA, a Numidian nobleman who conspired with Bomilcar against Jugurtha; and being detected, was put to death, *Sallust. Jug.* 70.—73.

NABIS, tyrant of Lacedaemon, *Liv.* 29, 12. who first formed an alliance with the Romans and Achaeans, *Id.* 32, 39. and afterwards carried on war against them, *Id.* 33, 44, et 34, 28, & 29. He was slain by Alexander, the chief of the Aetolians, *Id.* 35, 39.

NABŌLUS, the son of Hippāsus, (*Hippasides*), the charioteer of Lāius, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 355.

NAEVIA *gens*, a Roman family.

NAEVIUS, the most ancient Roman dramatic poet, next to Livius Andronicus. He is said to have served in the first Punic war, and to have written a poem concerning it, *Gell.* 27, 21. He died in the consulship of Cethēgus and Tuditānus, a. u. 549, the year in which P. Cornelius Scipio passed over into Africa, as Cicero says, 140 years before he was consul, *Cic. Br.* 15.—What Horace says of Naevius, is differently understood by commentators, *Naevius in manibus non est, et mentibus haeret Paene recens*? Is not Naevius generally read, and repeated by heart, as if nearly a modern? But most take away the point of interrogation, and turn *et into at*; thus, Naevius is not now generally read, but is remembered or repeated (by the admirers of the ancients), as if his writings had been but lately published, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 53.—Ennius pretended to despise Naevius; but notwithstanding, as Cicero observes, he either borrowed or stole from him, (*A Naevio vel sumpsi multa, si fateris; vel, si negas, furripisti*), *Cic. Brut.* 19. *Sit Ennius sane, ut est certè, perfectior; tamen illius (Naevii) bellum Punicum, quasi Myronis opus, delebat*, *ib.* *Luculentè quidem scripserunt, (sc. alii, nempe Naevius), citiansi mi-*

*nus, quam tu, (i. e. Ennius), politè, ib.* Naevius having, after the manner of the Greeks, lampooned some of the nobility in his writings, particularly Metellus, was thrown into prison; to which Plautus alludes, *Nam os colum-natum poetae esse inaudivi barbaro, Quoi bini custodes semper totis horis accubant*, I have heard that the mouth of the Latin poet was supported by his hand, as by a column, that being his usual posture, (while he studied), &c. Nae-vius is here called *barbarus*, as not being a Greek, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 56. While in prison he wrote two plays, called *Hariolus* and *Leon*, by which he made reparation for his former faults, so that he was liberated by the tribunes of the commons, *Gell.* 3, 3. He seems, however, afterwards to have incurred the displeasure of the nobles. For we are told, that being banished from Rome, he died at Utica, in the 104th Olympiad, *Hieronym. in Chronic. Euseb.* NAEVIANI *modi*, the measure of the verses of Naevius, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 15. *Naevianus Hector*, the name of a play written by Naevius, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 31. *Fam.* 5, 12.—*Naeviana pira*, a kind of pears cultivated by one Naevius, *Col.* 5, 10, 18. et 12, 10, 4.

SEX. NAEVIUS, a public crier, (*praeco*), in great favour with the party of Sulla, to which he had revolted from that of Marius. He had a controversy with P. Quintius, in whose defence Cicero delivered that oration, which is the first of his orations now extant. For it appears that Cicero had been engaged in other causes before, *Cic. Quint.* 1, &c.

NĀIAS, -ādis, et Nāis, -idis, plur. *Nāiādes*, v. *Nāidēs*, the nymphs of the rivers or fountains: *Fontana Numina Nāiādes*, the Naiades, deities or goddesses of the springs, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 328. *Nāidēs aequeorae*, of the sea, *ib.* 557. *Naiadas*, (al. *Naidas*,) *undarum dominas*, *Stat. Silv.* 1, 5, 6.—put for *Oreādes*, the nymphs of the mountains, or rather for the nymphs of springs, which rise in these mountains, *Virg. E.* 10, 10.—*Candida Nāis*, a fair Naiad, *ib.*



2, 6. *Nāās una fuit*, Ovid. *Met.* 1, 691. *Hesperiae Naidēs*, the Italian Naidēs or water nymphs, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 325. voc. *Nāi*, Propert. 2, 23, 96. (al. 2, 32, 40.)—*NAÏCA dona*, the gifts of the *Nāides*, *Prop.* 2, 32, 40. but the best editions read otherwise.

*NAPAEAE*, *-arum*, nymphs of the woods or groves, *Virg. G.* 4, 335.; *Stat. Theb.* 4, 255.

*NAPE*, *-es*, the name of a dog, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 214.

*NARCISSUS*, the son of the river *Cephissus*, and the nymph *Liriopè*, of remarkable beauty, who slighted many nymphs that courted him; but he is said at last to have pined away in gazing at his own shadow, with which he was charmed, one day when he lay down to take a drink from a clear fountain, and was turned into a flower, which still retains his name, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 341.—510; *Stat. Silv.* 3, 4, 41. *Theb.* 7, 540. *Pausanias* says that *Narcissus* perished by looking at his own image in the water from its resemblance to a favourite sister he had lost. There was a fountain in the territory of *Thespia* called *Narcissus*, where this is said to have happened, *Pausan.* 9, 31.—¶ 2. *Narcissus*, a favourite freedman of the emperor *Claudius*, *Suet. Cl.* 28.; *Tacit. Ann.* 13, 1.; *Juvenal.* 14, 328.; *Dio*, 60, 34. *Add. Tac. Ann.* 11, 33, & 38. et 12, 53.

*P. Scipio NASICA*, judged by the senate to be the best man in Rome, and therefore chosen to receive into his house the image of *Cybèle*, when brought to the city, *Liv.* 29, 11, & 14.; *Plin.* 7, 34.; *Val. Max.* 8, 15, 3.; *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 347.; *Cic. Harusp. r.* 13. Hence he is called *Hospes numinis Idaei*, the host of the deity worshipped on mount *Ida*, i. e. of *Cybèle*, *Juvenal.* 3, 137.

*NASIDIUS*, *NASIDIANUS*, et *Nasidiēnus*, Roman names, *Cic. Att.* 11, 17.; *Lucan.* 9, 790.; *Herat.* 2, 8, 1.; *Martial.* 7, 53.

*NASO*, *-ōnis*, a Roman surname, first given to some person from the large-

ness of his nose.—The surname of the poet *Ovid*, *Pont.* 4, 9, 2.

*Cn. Otacilius NASO*, a Roman eques, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 31.—*L. Octavius NASO*, *Q. Fr.* 1, 2, 3.—*Q. NASO*, a praetor, *Cic. Cluent.* 53. *Flacc.* 21.

*NATTA*, a Roman surname; *Statua Nattae*, *Cic. Div.* 2, 20.

*L. NATTA*, *Cic. Mur.* 35. one of the *Pontifices*, *Cic. Att.* 4, 8.

*NATTA*, (al. *Naeca*), the name of a fordid miser, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 124.; *Juvenal.* 8, 95.; *Perf.* 3, 31.

*NAVIUS*, *Vid. Accius*.

*NAUCKRATES*, *-ae*, v. *-is*, a native of *Erythrae*, an historian; the scholar of *Isocrates*, *Cic. Or.* 2, 23. et 3, 44.

*NAUPLIUS*, the father of *Palamēdes*, (*G.* 453.) who is hence called *Naupliādes*, *-ae*, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 310.

*NAUSICĀA*, v. *-āe*, *-es*, the daughter of *Alcinōus*, *Martial.* 12, 31, 9. (*G.* 456.)

*NAUSIPHĀNES*, *-is*, a scholar of *Democritus*, (*Democriteus*), the master of *Epicurus*, but not treated by him with proper respect, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 26, & 33.

*NAUTES*, the aged friend of *Aeneas*, distinguished for his wisdom, who advised *Aeneas* to leave with *Acestes* in *Sicily* such of his companions as were old and infirm, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 704.

*NEAERA*, a girl beloved by *Tibullus*, *Tibull.* 3, 1, 6. whom *Scaliger* supposes to have been the same with her whom *Horace* calls *Glycēra*, v. *-è*, *Od.* 1, 33, 1.—¶ 2. A woman, whom *Horace* upbraids for deceiving him, *Epod.* 15, 11.—¶ 3. The mistress of a shepherd in *Virgil*, *Eccl.* 3, 3.—¶ 4. The wife of *Sol*, and mother of *Phaethusa* and *Lampetiē*, who kept the sheep and oxen of *Sol* in *Sicily*, *Homer. Odys.* 12, 133, &c.

*NEBROPHŌNUS*, (i. e. *occisor hinnulorum*), the name of a dog, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 211.

*NECTANĒBUS*, v. *-is*, *-is*, a king of *Egypt*, *Nep.* 12, 2. et 17, 8.; *Plin.* 36, 9.

*NELEUS*, *-i*, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 690. (*G.* 401.) king of *Pylos*; which is hence

called *Nelæa Pylos*, ib. 6, 418. *Neptunus Nelæi sanguinis auctor*, the founder of the family of Neleus, ib. 12, 558. the father of Nestor, who is hence called *Nelæus*, ib. 577. or *Nelides*; plur. *Bis sex Nelidae fuimus, conspecta juvenus*, we were twice six sons of Neleus, a respectable or fightly company of young men, ib. 553. Neleus had twelve sons, who were all slain with himself by Hercules except Nestor, *Apollodor.* 2, 9, 9. *Nos Pylon, antiqui Nelæia Nestoris arva, Mifimus*, we sent messengers to Pylos, the Neleian country of old Nestor, *Id. Ep.* 1, 63.

*NEMESIS*, -is, a goddess, the avenger of insolence and pride, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 520, worshipped at Rhamnus; hence called *RHAMNUSIA*, *Ovid. Trist.* 5, 7, 8.—¶ 2. A mistress of Tibullus, 2, 3, 55.; *Martial.* 8, 73, 7.

*NEORÛLE*, -es, the daughter of Lycambes, (q. v.)—¶ 2. A mistress of Horace, *Od.* 3, 12, 6.

*NEÖCLES*, -is, v. *NEÖCLUS*, the father of Themistocles, *Nep.* 2, 1. who is hence called *NEÖCLIDES*; thus, *Arma Neoclides qui Persica contudit arma*, i. e. who vanquished Xerxes at the battle of Salamis, *Ovid. Pont.* 1, 3, 69.—¶ 2. The father of Pamphilus, the scholar of Plato, (*Platonis auditor*, v. *Platonicus*) *Cic. N. D.* 1, 26.

*NEOPTOLĒMUS*, (i. e. *novus miles*), a name given to Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, because he went to the war of Troy when a boy, *Serv. in Virg. Aen.* 2, 263, & 499.; *Ovid. Ep.* 8, 82, & 115. *Met.* 13, 455. *Add. Cic. Or.* 2, 37. *Tusc.* 2, 1. *Amic.* 20. But in the last passage Cicero is supposed to have put Neoptolemus for Achilles. The words, however, do not altogether apply to Achilles; and may to Pyrrhus.

*NEPHĒLE*, (i. e. *Nebula*), the wife of Athamas and mother of Phryxus, (*G.* 440.) hence *Helle*, is called *Nephelæis*, -idis, the daughter of Nephēle, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 195. and *Nephēlēas*, -adis; thus, *Quā pelago nomen Nephelæias abstulit Helle*, took from the sea its former name, and gave it her own, *HELLES-PONTUS*, the sea of Helle, *Lucan.*

9, 956.—*Pecus Nephelæum*, the ram which carried Phryxus and Helle, *Val. Flac.* 1, 56.—¶ 2. The name of a nymph, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 171.

*NEPTÛNUS*, (a *NANDO*, *paullum primis literis immutatis*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 26. a *NUBE*, *id est, opertione*; *quod ut caelum nubes, ita mare terras obnubat*, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 10.) the son of Saturn and Ops, the brother of Jupiter and Pluto, the god of the sea, (*G.* 386, 358, & 372. *Terra ipsa dea est; mare etiam, quem Neptunum esse dicebas*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 20.) the government of which is said to have been given to him by lot, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 141. whence it is called *Sors secunda*, *Lucan.* 4, 110. and *regnum secundum*; thus, *Regnoque accessu terra secundo*, the land was added to the sea, *Id.* 5, 622.—Neptune is called *Equesfris*, *Liv.* 1, 9. because he is said to have made the first horse to spring from the earth by a stroke of his trident, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 75.; *Virg. G.* 1, 12. (*G.* 388.)—frequently put for the sea; thus, *Immergere aliquem Neptuno*, to plunge one in the sea, *Virg. G.* 4, 29. *In Carpathio Neptuni gurgite*, in the Carpathian gulf of Neptune, i. e. in the Carpathian sea, ib. 387. *Neptuni corpus acerbum*, the bitter body of Neptunus, i. e. the salt sea, *Lucr.* 2, 271. *Uterque Neptunus*, i. e. Neptune, who rules over the fresh water or lakes, and over the sea, *Catull.* 31, 3. *Qui Martem terrā, Neptunum effugit in undis, Conjugis Atrides victima diu fuit*, Agamemnon, who escaped the dangers of war by land, and of storms by sea, was murdered by his wife Clitaemnestra and her gallant Aegisthus, *Ovid. Art.* 1, 333. *Neptuni ventosa potentia*, the violence of the winds which rage on the sea, *Id. Amor.* 2, 16, 27.—*NEPTUNIA arva*, the fields of Neptune, i. e. the sea, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 695. *cuspis*, the trident of Neptune, *Lucan.* 7, 147. *Conf. Id.* 4, 111. *Neptunius dux*, i. e. Sex Pompeius, a naval commander, *Hor. Ep.* 9, 7. *Neptunius heros*, i. e. Theseus the grandson of Neptune, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 1. *Ep.* 4, 109. et 17, 21. *lacunae*, the depths of the sea, *A. ad. Herenn.* 4.



10. the same with *salſae lacunae*, Lucr. 3, 1044. *moenia*, the walls of Troy, ſaid to have been built by Neptune and Apollo, *Ovid. Ep.* 3, 151.; *Propert.* 3, 9, 41. (*G.* 372, & 386.) So *Neptunia Pergama*, *Ovid. Faſt.* 1, 525. *Troja*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 625. *et* 3, 3. *proles Meſſāpus*, *ib.* 9, 523. *et* 10, 353. *et* 12, 128. *Hippomēnes*, the deſcendant of Neptune, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 639. So *Cygnus*, *ib.* 12, 72.—*NEPTUNICŌLA*, (-ae,) *Telōn*, who was king of *Capraeae*, (*Virg. Aen.* 7, 734, &c. hence called *Telonis Inſula*, *Sil.* 8, 542.) and therefore dwelt in the ſea, *Sil.* 14, 444.—*NEPTŪNINE*, -es, i. e. *Thetis*, a ſea-goddeſs, *Catull.* 62, (*al.* 63,) 28.—*NEPTUNALIA*, -ium, the ſacred rites of Neptune, *Auſon. Fer.* 17, 19.

**NEREUS**, -ēi, v. -ēos, acc. -ea, voc. -eu, abl. -eo, a ſea-god, the ſon of Neptune by *Canācē*, *Apollodor.* 1, 7, 4. or as others ſay, of *Pontus* and *Terra*, *Id.* 1, 2, 6. In the opinion of thoſe who think that all things were produced from water, *Nereus* is ſuppoſed to have been the moſt ancient of the gods; whence he is called *grandaevus*, *Virg. G.* 4, 392. *Nereus* poſſeſſed the gift of prophecy, *Horat. Od.* 1, 15, 5. and alſo the power of transforming himſelf into any ſhape, *Apollodor.* 2, 5, 11. (*G.* 387.)—**NEREUS** is often put for the ſea; thus, *Diſcludere Nerea ponto*, to ſeparate the waters from the land, by conſining them in their proper cavity (*ponto*), *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 35. *Totum Nereus circumſonat* (*al.* *circumtonat*) *orbem*, the ſea, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 187. *Hic primum rubuit civilis ſanguine Nereus*, i. e. *mare*, *Lucan.* 2, 713. *Subitaeque ruinam ſenſit aquae Nereus*, and the ſea felt the force or ruſhing in of the water ſuddenly let out from the river *Penēus*, when a paſſage was opened for it to the ſea by *Hercules*, (*See G.* 319.) *Id.* 6, 349.—*Nereus* had by his wife *Doris* fifty daughters, called **NĒRĒĪDES**, v. *Nērēides*, ſea-nymphs or goddeſſes, -um; ſing. *Nērēis*, or *Nērēis*, *īdis*, v. -īdos; voc. *Nērēi*. Their names are recounted by *Homer, Il.* 18, 39, &c.; *Apollodor.* 1,

2, 7.; *Hygin. Praef.* *Nērēidesque Deae, Nērēidumque pater*, *Ovid. Amor.* 2, 11, 36. *Pulchra Nērēis*, the beautiful *Nereid*, i. e. *Thetis*, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 259. called *aquorea Nērēis*, *Id. Amor.* 2, 17, 17. *Nereis orba*, the childleſs *Nereid*, i. e. *Pſamāthē*, the mother of *Glaucus* by *Aeācus*; ſaid to be childleſs, becauſe her ſon *Glaucus* was killed by *Peleus*, his brother by a different mother, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 380, 398, & 267.; *Apollodor.* 3, 11, 6. *Nērēis*, i. e. *Galatēa*, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 749. *Eſt aliquid, non eſſe ſatum Nērēide, ſed qui Nereaeque, et natus, et totum temperet aequor*, it is ſomething not to be deſcended of a *Nereid*, (i. e. of *Thetis*), but of him (i. e. *Neptune*) who rules over *Nereus*, &c. *ib.* 12, 93.—**NĒRĒĪDES**, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 302. 5, 17. 13, 899. 14, 264. *Ep.* 5, 57.; *Nereidum chorus*, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 240. *mater*, i. e. *Doris*, *ib.* 3, 74.—*Nērēia Doto*, the daughter of *Nereus*, *ib.* 9, 102. *Nērēia turba*, the *Nereids*, *Sil.* 7, 416. *Praeſcia venturi genitrix Nērēia leti*, *Thetis*, the mother of *Achilles*, the daughter of *Nereus*, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 162.—*Juvenis NĒRĒĪUS*, *Phocus*, the grandſon of *Nereus* by his daughter *Pſamāthe* and *Aeācus*, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 685.—**NERĪNE**, -es, i. e. *Galatēa*, the daughter of *Nereus*, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 37.

**NERIO**, -iēnis, v. *Neriēne*, -es, v. *Neria*, the wife of *Mars*, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 34.; *Gell.* 13, 21.

**NERO**, -ōnis, a ſurname of the gens *Claudia*. It is ſaid to have been derived from the *Sabines*, whence the *Claudii* were deſcended; among whom any one diſtinguiſhed for bravery (*qui erat egregiā ac praſtanti fortitudine*) was called **NERO**, *Gell.* 13, 21. *Inter cognomina, et NERONIS, aſſumſit* (ſc. gens *Claudia*), *quo ſignificatur inguā Sabinā* **FORTIS ac STRENUUS**, *Suet. Tib.* 1.

**C. Claudius NERO**, an illuſtrious Roman general in the ſecond Punic war. When praetor he commanded an army againſt *Capua*, *Liv.* 25, 2, & 22. After the ſurrender of that city he was ſent into Spain, where *Aſdrubal* overreached him, *Id.* 26, 17. He afterwards



wards served with honour as lieutenant under Marcellus against Hannibal, *Liv.* 27, 16. Being created consul with M. Livius, a. u. 543, *ib.* 36. it fell to his lot to command the army against Annibal. But having got intelligence by intercepted letters concerning the arrival of Asdrubal in Italy, he secretly left his army under the command of his lieutenant, and having marched almost the whole length of Italy with a select body of men, he joined his colleague M. Livius, cut off Asdrubal with his army at the river Metaurus in Umbria, and returned to his camp in Apulia before Annibal perceived that he had left it. He caused the head of Asdrubal, which he had brought with him and carefully preserved, to be thrown before the outposts of the enemy, *Liv.* 43. *ad fin.* By order of the senate he again left his army, and entered the city in triumph with his colleague, *Id.* 28, 9. He was afterwards joined in the censorship with M. Livius, in which office they by no means acted with the same unanimity as in their consulship, *Liv.* 29, 37.

From this Nero was descended *Tib. Claudius NERO*, the husband of Livia before Augustus, and the father of the two Neros, Drusus and Tiberius, whose praises Horace celebrates, *Od.* 4, 4, & 14. artfully joining them with the praises of their great progenitor; *Quid debeat, O Roma, Neronibus, testis Metaurum flumen, et Asdrubal Devictus, &c.* *ib.* 4, 4, 37.—Cicero speaks in the highest terms of Tiberius Nero, the husband of Livia, *Fam.* 13, 64. Paterculus calls him *Magni vir animi, doctissimique ingenii*, 2, 75. Tiberius had asked Tullia, the daughter of Cicero, before he married Livia; and Cicero was inclined to prefer him to Dolabella, whom Tullia married; but Cicero was absent from Rome at the time, and the messengers whom he sent to Tullia and her mother (*ad mulieres*) concerning this matter did not arrive till the espousals with Dolabella were over, *Cic. Att.* 6, 6. In the war between Pompey and Caesar, Tiberius

sided with Caesar; and being commander of the fleet in the Alexandrian war, contributed very much to the victory. Wherefore he was made one of the *Pontifices* in room of P. Scipio, the father-in-law of Pompey, and employed to settle colonies at Narbonne and Arles in Gaul. But after the death of Caesar, when the majority of the senate voted for an amnesty, (*abolitionem facti*), he gave his opinion about decreeing rewards to those who had slain the tyrant, (*de præmiis tyrannicidarum*), as the phrase then was, *Suet. Tib.* 4. He was praetor a. u. 712; and a discord having arisen betwixt the *Triumviri*, he sided with Antony, and followed his brother L. Antonius the consul to Perusia. When that town surrendered to Augustus, Tiberius made his escape, and fled first to Sex. Pompeius, then to Antony, *Suet. Tib.* 4. His wife Livia, with her son Tiberius, then scarcely two years old, attended him in his flight, in which they were exposed to the greatest hardships and dangers, *Suet. Tib.* 6.; *Dio*, 48, 15.; *Paterc.* 2, 75. Dio and Paterculus here justly remark the wonderful and unexpected changes of fortune, that this Livia should afterwards be married to Augustus, whom she now fled from, and that the child whom she carried in her bosom should, by her influence, succeed Augustus in the empire, *ib.* A reconciliation having soon after taken place between Augustus and Antony, and peace being made by them with Sex. Pompeius, Tiberius returned to Rome, *Paterc.* 2, 77. and resigned to Augustus, at his request, his wife Livia Drusilla, then big with child. Tiberius soon after died, leaving Augustus guardian to his two sons Tiberius and Drusus, the name given to the child whom Livia bore three months after Augustus married her, (*prægnantem abduxit*, *Suet. Aug.* 62. *Tib.* 4. *et Cl.* 1. *Abducta Neroni uxor*, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 10. *Cupidine formae aufert; adeo properus, ut, ne spatio quidem, ad enitendum dato, penatibus suis gravidam induxerit*, *ib.* 5, 1.).—*Mater Neronum*, the mother of

of the Neros, Tiberius and Drusus, *i. e.* Iivia, *Ovid. ad Liv. 1. Major Neronum*, the elder of the Neros, *i. e.* Tiberius, *Hor. Od. 4, 14, 14. Jam pars mihi rapta Neronum*, the half of the Neros is taken from me, *i. e.* Drusus is dead, *Ovid. ad Liv. 145. So Jam tibi dimidium nominis hujus abest* (*sc.* Neronum), *ib. 2. Unum, qui dicat jam tibi, Mater, habes*, *ib. 4. Vidimus attolentum fraternâ morte* (*i. e.* Drusi) *Neronem*, *i. e.* Tiberium, *ib. 85. Nec cum victorem referetur adesse Neronem, Dicere jam potero, Major, an alter adest?* *i. e.* whether is it Tiberius or Drusus? Iivia is supposed to say; for both had gained victories over the Rhæti and Germans, *ib. 149. (Vid. TIBERIUS et DRUSUS.)*

NERO, emperor of Rome, the son of Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina the daughter of Germanicus, adopted by Claudius, and appointed his successor by the art of his mother, *Suet. Ner. 5, & 7.; Tac. Ann. 11, 11. et 13, 69.* He was so infamous for his cruelty, (*G. 245.*), that his name is put for a tyrant; *Cum calvo serviret Roma Neroni*, was subject to the bald Nero, *i. e.* to the tyrant Domitian, *Juvenal. 4, 38.; Suet. Dom. 18. Nullo cogente Nerone, (i. e. tyranno), Juvenal. 8, 193. Securus præstare Neronem*, to protect the person of the emperor, *ib. 170. Plenus Nerone propinquo*, full or proud of his near relation to Nero, *ib. 72.—Falsus Nero*, one who pretended to be Nero, *Tac. Hist. 1, 2. et 2, 8.; Suet. Ner. 57.—Mensis Neroneus*, the month of April, called by the name of Nero, *Tac. Ann. 16, 12. Quid Nerone pejus? Quid thermis melius Neronianis?* *Martial. 7, 33, 4. Add. 2, 48, 8. et 3, 25, 4. 12, 85. Neroniana massa*, a coin with the image of Nero impressed on it, *ib. 12, 57, 8.—Neronianum*, *sc. dictum*, the saying of one Nero, *Cic. Or. 2, 61.*

NERVA, a surname of the Licinii, *Cic. Brut. 34.*

C. Licinius NERVA, a prætor, *Liv. 45, 45. Add. Varr. R. R. 2, 4.*

Cocceius NERVA, the 13th Roman

emperor, the successor of Domitian, *Suet. Dom. 1.* of a very different character from that of Domitian, *Martial. 11, 6. et 12, 6. Quicquid Nervas, sc. licet vincas*, though you surpass Nerva in the mildness of your disposition, *Id. 5, 29, 4.* He had a genius for poetry, but did not indulge it, *Id. 8, 70. et 9, 27.* Finding himself unfit to support the charge of the empire on account of his age, he adopted Trajan, who is hence called NERVA TRAJANUS, *Id. 11, 5, & 6.; Plin. Panegy. Tacitus* gives a noble eulogium of these princes, that under them one might think as he pleased, and speak what he thought, (*Rarâ temporum felicitate, ubi sentire, quæ velis, et quæ sentias, dicere licet*), *Tac. Hist. 1, 1. Add. Agric. 3.—Forum Nervæ*, a public place begun by Domitian and finished by Nerva, *ib. 5.*

NESAEË, -es, a sea-nymph or Nereid, *Virg. G. 4, 338. Æn. 5, 826.*

NESSUS, a centaur, (*biformis*, *Ovid. Met. 9, 121. senivir*, *Id. Ep. 9, 141.*), ferryman of the river Evênus, slain by the arrows of Hercules for having attempted to offer violence to Dejanira the wife of Hercules, after carrying her over the river Evenus, (*G. 402.*), *Ovid. Met. 9, 101, &c.—Tabæ Nefsæâ illita palla*, the robe stained with the gore or blood of Nessus, which he gave to Dejanira, and by which Hercules perished, *Senec. Herc. Oct. v. 716.* So *Venenum Nessacum*, the poisonous blood of Nessus, *Ovid. Ep. 9, 163. Nefsæus sanguis*, *Id. Met. 9, 153. Nefsææ manus*, *ib. 12, 454.*

NESTOR, -ôris, the son of Neleus by his wife Chloris, king of Pylos, (*G. 401.*) hence called *Pylius Nestor*, *Hor. Od. 1, 15, 22.* educated at Gerênos v. -énia, a town of Messenia, *Apollodor. 2, 9, 9.* whence he is called GERENIUS, *Homer. Il. 11, 654.*; the only one of the twelve sons of Neleus that escaped the sword of Hercules, *ib. 691.* because he was not then at Pylos, (*in Illo erat*, *Hygin. f. 10.*) but the reading here is thought to be wrong, (*al. in Pilo non erat*;) *Apollodorus* says, that at that time he was at Gerenia, *ib.—*

He

He was remarkable for his wisdom and eloquence, *Homer. passim*; *Cic. Tus.* 5, 3. *Brut.* 10.; *Ovid. Met.* 13, 64. Hence, *Acacides dextrâ, pectore Nestor erat*, as brave as Achilles, and as wise as Nestor, *Ovid. Art.* 2, 736. *Habere aliquem in consiliis capiundis Nestorem*, a Nestor or wise counsellor, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 14. *Ex ejus linguâ melle dulcior fluebat oratio*, *Homer. Il.* 1, 249.; *Cic. Sen.* 10. *Gratia Nestorei mellis*, *Lucan. ad Pis.* 64.—Agamemnon entertained such an opinion of his wisdom, that he declared that if he had ten such counsellors, he should soon become master of Troy, *Homer. Il.* 2. 372.; *Cic. Sen.* 10.—Nestor is said to have lived three ages, (*ter aevo functus*, i. e. 300 years according to the poets,) *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 13. and was in his third age in the war of Troy, *Homer. Il.* 1, 250. (*Vixi Annos bis centum, nunc tertia vivitur aetas*.) *Ovid. Met.* 12, 188.; *Cic. Sen.* 10.; hence he is called *Senex*. *Hor. ib. antiquus*, *Ovid. Ep.* 1, 63. *Rex Pylus, si quidquam credis Homero, exemplum vitae fuit a cornice secundae*, *Juvenal.* 10, 246. *Nestoris aetas*, for a very long space of time, *Martial.* 2, 64, 3. So, *Nestoris anni*, *Id.* 5, 59, 5. *Add. Id.* 6, 70, 12. 8, 64, 14. 11, 57, 13. *Nestore senior*, *Id.* 7, 95, 7. *Nestorea senectâ*, *Id.* 11, 30, 1. et 13, 117.; *Stat. Silv.* 1, 3 f. *Vivat Nestora totum*, let him live as long as Nestor, *Juvenal.* 12, 178. *Nestoris hernia*, the rupture of Nestor, i. e. an old man enfeebled by that disease, *Id.* 6, 325.—But in the opinion of the ancients the age of man was thirty years, that is, taking in the whole human race, the time that each lives one with another, does not exceed that time; so that the age of Nestor was ninety years, *Scholias. in Homer. Il.* 1, 250. et in *Horat. Od.* 2, 9, 13. *Vid. Rader. in Martial.* 8, 2.

NESTORIUS, (al. *Vestorius*.) an intimate acquaintance of Cicero's, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 11.

NICANDER, -dri, of Colophon, (*Colophorius*.) a Greek poet, who wrote on husbandry, (*de rebus rusticis scripsit*.)

*Cic. Or.* 1, 16.—¶ 2. A praetor of the Aetolians, *Liv.* 38, 1. hostile to the Romans, *Id.* 35, 12. et 36, 29. et 38, 4, &c.—¶ 3. An arch-pirate, *Id.* 37. 11.

NICĀNOR, -oris, one of the nobles of Philip, *Liv.* 33, 8. —¶ 2. A slave of Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 5, 3.

NICASIO, -ōnis, a senator of Enna, *Cic. Ver.* 4, 51.

NICEARCHUS, a painter, *Plin.* 35, 11.

NICE, -es, the wife of Cleomēnes of Syracuse, a favourite of Verres, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 30.

NICIAS, -ae, one of the generals of the Athenians against Syracuse, a man of great piety and virtue, who after bringing the Syracusans nearly to the point of surrendering, was at last defeated, made captive, and put to death, (*G.* 467.)—¶ 2. A grammarian, whom Cicero had with him in Cilicia, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10, & 11. *Att.* 7, 3, et 12, 26. He was sent for by Dolabella, and by the advice of Cicero went to him, *Cic. Att.* 13, 28, & 52.

NICĒTAS, -ae, (al. *Hicetas*.) a Pythagorean philosopher of Syracuse, who taught that the sun and stars remained at rest, and that the earth only moved round its axis, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 39.

NICO, -ōnis, (i. e. *vicior*.) the name of an ass, which is said to have prognosticated to Augustus his victory at Actium, *Suet. Aug.* 96.

NICŌCLES, -is, tyrant of Sicily, cut off by Aratus, *Cic. Off.* 2, 23.

NICOLĀUS, (i. e. *vicior populi*.) a Peripatetic philosopher of Damascus, (*Damascēnus*.) an intimate acquaintance of Augustus, to whom he used often to send a present of large dates, or fruit of the palm-tree of the largest size, *Athenae.* 14, p. 652. As the emperor was fond of that kind of fruit, he called them from the philosopher, NICOLAI, *ib.* which name they afterwards retained, *Plin.* 13, 4 f. 9.

NICOMĒDES, -is, the name of several kings of Bithynia, in alliance with Rome, *Justin.* 34, 4. et 38, 5.; *Cic. Verr.* 1, 24.; *Liv.* 38, 16. et 45, 44. the



the last of whom left the Roman people his heir, *Appian. de Bell. Mithr.*

NICOCREON, *-ontis*, a king of Cyprus, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 22.*

NICOMACHUS, the son of Aristotle, who wrote an accurate book concerning morals, *Cic. Fin. 5, 5.*—¶ 2. A painter, *Cic. Brut. 18.; Plin. 35, 10.*

NICOSTRATA, the mother of Evander, the same with Carmenta.

NICOSTRATUS, the slave of Opianicus, *Cic. Cluent. 62.*

P. NIGIDIUS *Figulus*, a candidate for the office of praetor in the consulship of Cicero, *Cic. Sull. 14.* Having been engaged in the civil war against Caesar, he was exiled from Rome, *Cic. Fam. 4, 13.* Cicero declared that he had been very much assisted by his advice in suppressing the conspiracy of Catiline, *Plutarch. AN SENI RESP. SIT GERENDA, f.* He was a very great philosopher, and the most learned of the Romans next to Varro. He wrote on many subjects; on grammar, *Gell. 5, 2. et alibi passim*; on animals, augury, &c. *ib.* He was particularly skilled in astrology; whence he is extolled by Lucan, 1, 639, &c. On the day that Augustus was born, the senate happened to be deliberating about the conspiracy of Catiline, and Octavius, the father of Augustus, having, on account of his wife's delivery, been late of coming into the house, Nigidius being informed of the cause of his delay, and likewise of the hour when the child was born, declared, "that there was a master born for the world," *Suet. Aug. 94.* This story is told somewhat differently by Dio; *Vid. C. OCTAVIUS.*

L. NINNIUS *Quadratus*, *Vid. MUMMIUS.*

NINUS, the son of Belus, the first king of the Assyrians, *Lucan. 3, 215.* the founder of Nineveh, (*G. 598.*)

NINYAS, *-ae*, the son of Ninus and Semiramis, and the successor of the latter in the empire, *ib.*

NIÖBE, *-es*, the daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion king of Thebes; who, proud of her numerous children, used to prefer herself to La-

töna, who had only two, Apollo and Diana; on which account Apollo and Diana, to gratify their mother, slew all the children of Niobe; Apollo, the sons, and Diana, the daughters. Niöbè, overwhelmed with grief, is said to have been changed into a stone, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 26. (G. 428.)* She is called *Sipylëia mater*, because when converted into a stone, she is supposed to have been snatched by a whirlwind to Mount Sipylus in her native country, *Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 33.*—*Proles Niobaea*, the offspring of Niöbè, *Hor. Od. 4, 6, 1.*

NIPHAËUS, an Italian chief, tumbled from his chariot by the affrighted horses, and killed, *Virg. Aen. 10, 570.*

NIPHE, *-es*, one of the attendants of Diana, *Ovid. Met. 3, 171.*

NIPTRA, *-orum*, (*i. e. lavacra*,) a play of Pacuvius and Sophocles, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 21.*

NIREUS, (*in 2 syl.*) *-ei, v. -eos, acc. -ea*, the son of Charops and Aglaia, king of Syme, the most beautiful of the Graecian chiefs in the Trojan war except Achilles, but unwarlike, *Homer. Il. 2, 671.* as remarkable for beauty as Thersites was for deformity, *Homer. ib. et 216.; Ovid. Pont. 4, 13, 16.* *Nireæ non facies, non vis exemit Achillem*, did not save or rescue from death, *Propert. 3, 18, 27.* *Qualis aut Nireus fuit, aut aquosâ Raptus ab Ida*, (*i. e. Ganymêdes*,) *Hor. Od. 3, 20, 15. Formâque vincas Nireæ*, *Hor. Epod. 15, 22.*

NISA, the name of a woman, *Virg. Aen. 8, 26.*

Nisus, the father of one of those called Bacchus, *Cic. N. D. 3, 23.*—¶ 2. The son of Hyrtæus (*Hyrtacides, -ae*,) a brave Trojan, the friend of Euryalus, *Virg. Aen. 5, 319, 334, &c.* slain by the Latins, *ib. 9, 176, &c.*

Nisus, the son of Pandion, a king of Megara, who had a red lock of hair, (*coma purpurea*, *Tibull. 1, 4, 57. purpura*, *Ovid. Met. 8, 80. purpureus crinis*, *ib. 93.*) on which his fate depended. His daughter Scylla, knowing this, and falling in love with Minos, who then besieged her father's capital, cut off the

fatal lock ; whereupon Nifus expired, and Minos became master of Megära, *Apollodor.* 3, 14, 8. (*G.* 375.) Nifus was turned into a bird or kind of hawk, called Halÿacëtos, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 146. or Nifus, *Virg. G.* 1, 404.—*Nisëis*, -idis, the daughter of Nifus, (*Vid. SCYLLA.*) *Nisëus* v. *Nisëius*, adj.

NIXUS, (sc. *genu Hercules*,) a name given to the constellation *Hercules*, i. e. *the Man on his knee*, called by the Greeks ENCONASIS, *Hygin. Poet. Astr.* 2, 6.; *Cic. Arat.* 373, & 400. Ovid expresses the name fully; *Qui* (sc. locus) *medius nixique genu est, anguemque tenentis*, the place of Ariadne's crown is in the middle, between the man resting on his knee, and the man holding the serpent, (i. e. *Serpentarius*, called by the Greeks, *Ophiūchus*,) *Met.* 8, 182.

Q. Fulvius NOBILIOR, a noble Roman, a favourer of learning, who, when he was one of three commissioners (*triumvir*) for settling a colony, gave Ennius the freedom of the city, *Cic. Brut.* 20.

NOCTIFER, -ëri, a name given to the evening star, *Catull.* 63, 7.

NOCTILŪCA, a name of Diana or of the moon, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 38.

NODINUS, a deity worshipped by the Romans, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 20. according to Varro, because he presided over the knots of the stalks of corn, (*geniculis nodisque culmorum praepositus*,) *Augustin. de Civ. Dei*, 4, 8.

C. Corfidius NONIANUS, adopted from the gens *Nonia* into the gens *Confidia*; to whom the senate assigned the province of *Gallia Citerior*, when they decreed that it should be taken from Caesar, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12.

M. NONIUS, pro-praetor of Crete and Cyrenae, when Cicero was pro-consul in Cilicia, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1.

Q. Junius NORBANUS, a tribune, who prosecuted Q. Servilius Caepio, after he had been defeated by the *Cimbri*; and on that account being himself afterwards accused by P. Sulpicius Rufus, a tribune, was defended by M. Antonius the orator, *Cic. Or.* 2, 21, 25, 47, & 48. When consul with L.

Scipio, he was vanquished by Sulla, a. u. 670, *Paterc.* 2, 25.

C. NORBANUS, praetor of Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 49. which he governed in peace, *ib.* 5, 4.

NOVIA, the wife of Oppianicus, *Cic. Cluent.* 9.

NOVIUS, a freed man, raised to be a tribune, or to some considerable office, that entitled him to punish citizens, by ordering them to be thrown from the Tarpeian rock, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 40.—*Noviorum minor*, the younger of two brothers, called *Novii*, remarkable for his haughty look, thought to have been a judge or a rich banker; whom Horace supposes the statue of Marfyas, (erected in that part of the forum which usurers frequented, and where courts of judicature were held), to behold with disgust or indignation, *ib.* 121. The old Scholiast on this passage says that the younger of the *Novii* was an usurer.

NOVIUS, a hunter after inheritances, (*captator v. hereditipëta*), *Juvenal.* 12, 111.

NUCULA, a friend of Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 6, 5. 8, 9. 11, 6. et 12, 8.

NUMA Pompilius, the second king of Rome; renowned for his justice and piety; and therefore invited to the throne from *Cures*, a city of the Sabines, (*G.* 195.) Hence, *Destinat imperio clarum praenuncia veri Fama Numam*, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 4. *Extinctum Latiaeque nurus, populusque, Patresque, De-flevere Numam*, *ib.* 486. *Rege Numâ*, in the reign of Numa, *ib.* Numa was called *Sacrificus*, from his having instituted sacred rites, *Lucan.* 9, 478. *Quæstusque Numam jussisse*, complaining that Numa had instituted these holidays and ceremonies, *Id.* 7, 396. *Quis Symposium riderë Numae ausus erat?* to laugh at the earthen or wooden cup used by Numa in sacrifice, *Juvenal.* 6, 342. *Juvenum more Numae caedit Jovis ante altaria*, *Id.* 8, 155. *Hic ubi nocturnae Numa constituebat amicae*, appointed a meeting, or used to meet with (the goddess *Egeria*,) his mistress, in the night-time, (by whose advice he pretended that he made all his institutions,)



institutions,) *Id.* 3, 12.; *Ovid. Amor.* 2, 17, 18. called also his wife, *Id. F.* 3, 267, & 276. *Procedat vel Numa*, let a witness appear of as great veracity as Numa, *Juv.* 3, 138.—Numa was called *intonfus*, because the Romans did not clip nor shave their beards in his time, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 264. *justus*, *Ovid. Amor.* 2, 17, 8. *Quos* (sc. mores) *Numa maternos non neget esse suos*, you, Cotta, have such morals, or possess such qualities, as Numa, from whom you are descended by the mother's side, would not deny to be his own, i. e. you are just and religious, as Numa was, and have not degenerated from your maternal ancestor, *Ovid. Pont.* 3, 2, 106. *Et cum subtili Priscus uterque Numâ*, and both poets called by the name of *Priscus*, who wrote the life of Numa, in a subtle, humble, or simple style, *ib.* 16, 10.

NUMA, a valiant Latin in the army of Turnus, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 562.—  
¶ 2. Another slain by Nisus or Euryalus, *ib.* 9, 454.

NUMA *Marcus*; the first *Pontifex Maximus*, created by king Numa, *Liv.* 1, 20.

NUMANUS *Remulus*, a Rutulian, the first man whom Ascanius slew in battle, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 592.

NUMERIUS, a *praenomen* frequently used by several families.—NUMERIUS *Fabius Pictor*, a Roman historian, who wrote his annals in Greek, *Cic. Div.* 1, 21.

Ti. NUMICIUS, a tribune of the people, *Cic. Off.* 3, 30.

NUMISIUS, a commander of the Latins, *Liv.* 8, 11.

NUMITOR, -*ōris*, the son of Procas, king of the Albans, and elder brother of Amulius, by whom he was unjustly deprived of the crown; hence he is called *diri Numitor germanus Amūli*, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 53.; and Amulius, *frater Numitoris*, *ib.* 809.—Numitor was the grandfather of Romulus and Remus, by his daughter Rhea Sylvia, (*G.* 192.) In his old age he recovered the kingdom by the favour of his grandsons, (*Numitorque senex amissa ne-*

*potum Munere regna capit*,) *Ovid. Met.* 14, 773.

NUMITOR, a profligate man, penurious to his friends, but profuse in every thing that tended to gratify his own passions, *Juvenal.* 7, 74.

NUMITORIA, a native of Fregellae, the wife of the father of M. Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 6.

P. NUMITORIUS, the uncle of Virginia by the mother's side, *Liv.* 3, 45, & 54.

Q. NUMITORIUS *Pullus*, a chief man of Fregellae, who, when summoned to plead his cause before Opimius, the praetor, saved himself by discovering a conspiracy which his countrymen had formed against the Romans, *Cic. Inv.* 2, 34. *Fin.* 5, 22.

NYMPHAE, Nymphs, a general name given to certain female divinities, that were supposed to preside over particular departments of nature; as the Nymphs of the mountains, *Oreādes*; of the woods, *Dryādes*, *Hamadryādes*, and *Napaeae*; of rivers and fountains, *Naiādes* v. *Naiides*; and of the sea, *Nērēides*.—*Nympharum aedes*, the temple of the nymphs, in which were kept the records of the censors, (*tabulae censoriae*,) *Cic. Mil.* 27.—In the singular, NYMPHA, and sometimes NYPHE, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 744. et 14, 762. *F.* 5, 123. et 6, 107.

NYCTELIUS, a name given to Bacchus, because his sacred rites were celebrated in the night-time, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 15. *Nyctelius pater*, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 1, 567.—*Latex Nyctelius*, wine, *Senec. Oedip.* 492.

NYCTEUS, (2 syll.) -*eos*, v. -*ei*, the son of Chthonius, and father of Antiōpē, who being distressed on account of the misfortunes of his daughter, slew himself, *Apollodor.* 3, 5, 5. His story is variously told, *Hygin. f.* 7, & 8. *Vid. Antiōpē et Lycus*.—NYCTEIS, -*idis*, i. e. Antiōpē, the daughter of Nycteus, *Propert.* 1, 4, 5.; *Ovid. Met.* 6, 111.

NYCTIMĒNE, -*es*, the daughter of Nycteus, king of Lesbos, who having polluted the bed of her father, was



changed into an owl, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 590, &c.

NYMPHIUS, a chief man at Palaeopolis, who gave up that city to the Romans, *Liv.* 8, 25, & 26.

NYMPHO, -ōnis, a native of Centuripa, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 21.—¶ 2. A native of Colophon, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 1, 2, 2.

NYMPHODORUS, a native of Agrigentum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 22.—¶ 2. A native of Centuripa, *ib.* 3, 23.

NYSA, the nurse of Bacchus, who gave name to a city on the borders of Syria and Arabia, where she was buried, *Plin.* 5, 18.; whence Bacchus was called NYSEUS, (2. syll.) *Ovid. Met.* 4, 13. and NYSAEUS, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 383. But most derive these names from Nyfa, a mountain in India, where Bacchus was brought up.—¶ 2 A person killed by Bacchus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23.

NYSIUS, (al. *Dionysius*,) a surname of Bacchus, *Cic. Flacc.* 25.

O.

Serv. OCELLA, an acquaintance of Cicero's, who was detected in an intrigue, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 15. et 8, 7. He sided with Pompey in the civil war, *Id.* *Att.* 10, 13, & 17.

OCHUS, a king of Persia, (*G.* 619.)

OCNUS, the son of the prophets Manto, and of the Tiber, (*Tusci amnis*,) who surrounded the city Mantua with walls, and gave it that name from his mother, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 198. the same with Bianor, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 6. et *ibi Serv.*

OCNUS, (i. e. *piger*,) a person whom the painters represented as sitting in the infernal regions, and twisting a rope of broom (*spartum*) or rushes, while a female ass stood by and devoured the rope as fast as he twisted it. This Ocnus is said to have been an industrious man; but had an expensive wife, who consumed and lavished away what he gained. Hence the proverb, *Ocnus funem torquet*, vel *Contorquet piger funiculum*, for a person who patiently continues his labour to no purpose,

*Pausan.* 10, 29. There was a picture on this subject by Polygnōtus, in the temple of Delphi, *ib.* Pliny mentions a similar picture, done by Socrates the painter, 35, 11 f. 40. To this Propertius alludes, *Dignior obliquo funem qui torqueat Oeno, Aeternusque tuam pascit, asselle, famem*, more worthy or more deserving to turn the rope than Ocnus, (called *obliquus*, from the position of his body while twisting,) 4, 3, 21.

OCEANUS, the god of the ocean, the son of Caelus and Terra, *Hesiod. Theog.*; called *Senex*, aged, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 510. *Fast.* 5, 16. because the most ancient of the gods, and even their parent, *Homer. Il.* 14, 201.; the husband of Tethys, *Ovid. ib. et Fast.* 5, 81.; both of whom were held in great veneration by the other gods, and often visited by them, *Homer. et Ovid. ibid.* — OCEANITIDES, -um, (sing. *Oceānitis*,) the daughters of Oceanus, *Virg. G.* 4, 341. vel OCEANIDES, (sing. *Oceānis*, of whom Apollodorus says there were 3000, 1, 2, 2. So *Hesiod. Theog.*

OCRISIA vel *Ocrefia*, the wife of Servius Tullius, a chief man of Corniculum, who was killed when that town was taken by Tarquinius Priscus. Ocrisia, then big with child, was carried to Rome as a captive, and given to Tanāquil, Tarquin's wife, with whom she became a great favourite. She bore a son in the palace, who was named after his father, and became the sixth king of Rome, *Liv.* 1, 39.; *Dionys.* 4, 1. Ovid makes Vulcan the father of Servius Tullius, *Fast.* 6, 627.

Gens OCTAVIA, a very ancient Roman family; originally from Velitrae; admitted into the senate by Tarquinius Priscus, and soon after ranked among the patricians by Servius Tullius, but in process of time it returned to the plebeians; and after a long interval, it was again raised to the patrician dignity by Julius Caesar. The first of the family promoted to any office of state by the people, was Caius Rufus, who obtained the quaestorship, *Suet. Aug.* 1, & 2. (supposed by some to

to be C. OCTAVIUS Rufus, the quaestor mentioned by Sallust, *Jug.* 104.; but this OCTAVIUS was quaestor a. u. 647. and Cneius, probably the son of Rufus, mentioned by Suetonius, was praetor a. 545, in the fourteenth year of the second Punic war, *Liv.* 28, 38.)—C. Rufus had two sons, CNEIUS and CAIUS; from whom two families sprung, different in their circumstances. Cneius and all his descendants successively enjoyed the highest offices of the state. Caius and his posterity, whether by fortune or inclination, remained in the equestrian order till the father of Augustus ennobled his family, *Suet. ib.*

Cn. OCTAVIUS, when aedile, being created praetor, a. u. 545. got the province of Sardinia, *Liv.* 28, 38. near which he took eighty transports of the Carthaginians, *ib.* 46. on which account his command was prolonged, *Id.* 29, 13. et 30, 1. After the Punic war was finished, OCTAVIUS was employed in honourable commissions, as an ambassador, *Liv.* 31, 11 f. as a *triumvir* for settling colonies, *Id.* 34, 45.

Cn. OCTAVIUS, probably the son of the former, praetor a. u. 582, *Liv.* 44, 17. admiral of the Roman fleet in the war against Perseus, *Liv.* 45, 5. who obliged that king to surrender to him on the island of Samothracia, *ib.* 6. He conveyed the money and plunder taken from Perseus to Rome, *ib.* 33. On account of his merits he was honoured with a naval triumph, *ib.* 42. He was consul with L. (al. T.) Manlius Torquatus, a. u. 588, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 7. He was the first of his family who obtained that office; which honour Cicero says he owed partly to a fine house he had built on the Palatine mount; (*quae sc. domus, cum vulgò viseretur, suffragata domo, novo homini, ad consulatum putabatur,*) *Cic. Off.* 1, 39. Being sent on an embassy to Asia, he was assassinated at Laodicæa by one *Leptines*; on which account a statue was erected to him in the rostra, at Rome, *Cic. Phil.* 9, 2.; *Plin.* 34, 6.

Cn. OCTAVIUS, the son of the former, was consul with T. Annius, a.

u. 625.—Cn. OCTAVIUS, his son, was repulsed in his application for the aedileship, *Cic. Planc.* 21. He obtained the consulship with Cinna, a. 667, *Cic. Har. Resp.* 25. in which office he displayed a talent for eloquence which before he was not thought to possess, *Cic. Brut.* 47. Differing with his colleague, he expelled him from the city, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 10. But Cinna being joined by Marius, returned with an army, ordered OCTAVIUS to be slain, and his head, after being cut off, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 19. to be fixed on the rostra; a species of cruelty first exemplified on him, *Appian. B. Civ. p.* 393. but afterwards imitated on others, *Cic. Pr.* 3, 3.; *Flor.* 3, 21.—OCTAVIANUM bellum, the war between OCTAVIUS and Cinna, *Cic. Div.* 1, 2. *Nat. D.* 2, 5, &c. (*Vid. CINNA, p.* 132.)

L. OCTAVIUS, consul with C. Aurelius Cotta, a. u. 678, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 50.—*Actio* OCTAVIANA, a form of proceeding in courts of law, instituted by OCTAVIUS when praetor, *ib.* 3, 65.

C. OCTAVIUS, the father of Augustus, was descended from an ancient and opulent equestrian family, in which he was the first that was a senator, *Suet. Aug.* 2. a man of great abilities and worth, *Paterc.* 2, 59. After his praetorship, he obtained the province of Macedonia; and in his way thither, destroyed the fugitive remains of the army of Spartacus and Catiline, who had got possession of the territory of Thuri; the senate having given him an extraordinary commission to execute that business. In the government of his province he conducted himself with no less justice than bravery; so that Cicero recommended his example to the imitation of his brother, the pro-praetor or pro-consul of Asia, *Suet. Aug.* 3.; *Cic. 2. Fr.* 1, 1, 7. whose neighbour (*vicinus*) OCTAVIUS is called, though a sea intervened betwixt them, *ib.* 1, 2, 2. *Add. Att.* 2, 1 f. Having conquered the Bessi and Thracians in a great battle, OCTAVIUS was honoured with the title of IMPERATOR, *Suet. ib.*; *Paterc.* 2, 59. Returning from Macedonia to sue for



for the consulship, he died suddenly by the way, leaving two daughters and one son, only four years old, *ib. et Suet.* 8.

*Caius OCTAVIUS*, afterwards fir-named *AUGUSTUS*, was the son of the former *C. Octavius*, by his wife *Atia*, the daughter of *M. Atius Balbus* and *Julia*, the sister of *C. Julius Caesar*. He was born in the consulship of *Cicero* and *Antonius*, a. u. 690, (*al.* 691.) September 23. (*ix. Kal. Octob.*) *Suet.* Aug. 5. *Paterculus* says, that the birth of *Augustus* was an accession of glory to the consulship of *Cicero*, 2, 36. But *Paterculus* wrote under *Tiberius*.—It happened on the day in which *Augustus* was born, that the senate assembled to deliberate concerning the conspiracy of *Catiline*; and that *Octavius*, on account of the birth of his son, was late of coming into the senate-house. *Nigidius Figulus*, a man remarkable for his knowledge of astrology, being informed by him of the cause of his delay, is reported to have exclaimed, “You have produced a master for us.” At which *Octavius* being alarmed, is said to have had thoughts of killing the child, but was prevented by *Figulus*, *Dio*, 45, 1. Various other prognostications of the future greatness of *Augustus* are recorded, *ib.* 2. *et Suet.* Aug. 94. The enemies of *Augustus* often upbraided him with the meanness of his birth, *Suet.* Aug. 2, & 4. which objection *Cicero* repels with great force, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 6. *Augustus* was nursed in a villa belonging to his family, (*in avito suburbano*,) near *Velitrae*. The nursery (*locus nutrimentorum*) was a small apartment, like a pantry, (*permodicus, cellae penariae instar*,) and was long after held in religious veneration, *Suet.* 6.

*Octavius*, after the death of his father, was brought up under the care of his mother *Atia*, and of her second husband, *L. Marcius Philippus*, *Dio*, 16. 1. who loved him as his own son, *Paterc.* 2, 59. After *Octavius* grew up, he lived with *Julius Caesar*, his grand-uncle, (*major avunculus*, *ib.* or

simply *avunculus*, *Suet.* Aug. 8, &c.;) who, delighted with his genius and dispositions, took the greatest care of his education, ranked him among the patricians; and as he had no lawful children of his own, destined him to be his heir, *Dio*, 45, 2. *Paterc. ib.* To confirm him the more in this resolution, *Atia* gave out, that she had conceived her son by *Apollo*, *Dio*, 45, 2.; *Suet.* Aug. 94. Hence *Apollo* was esteemed the tutelary god of the *Caesars*, and *Augustus* wished to be reckoned the son of *Apollo*, nay even to be thought *Apollo* himself. Thus in the famous supper of the gods, said to have been represented at his house, he was dressed in the garb of *Apollo*, *Suet.* Aug. 70. And there are several coins extant in which *Augustus* is represented in the habit of *Apollo*, sitting with a lyre in his hand, with this inscription, *CAESAR DIVI F.* There was a statue erected in honour of *Augustus* with the ensigns of *Apollo*; hence *Virgil* is supposed to mean *Augustus* in that phrase, *Tuus jam regnat Apollo*, *Ecl.* 4, 10. *et ibi Serv.* Hence also *Aeneas*, under whose character *Virgil* is thought to have described *Augustus*, is compared to *Apollo*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 144. And that god is represented as particularly interested in the fortune of *Ascanius*, *ib.* 9, 638. &c. and by the terror of his bow, the troops of *Antony* at the battle of *Actium* are said to have been put to flight, *ib.* 8, 704. Thus *Horace* first invokes *Apollo* to revenge the death of *Caesar*, *Od.* 1, 2, 30.—*Octavius*, when only twelve years of age, pronounced a funeral oration in praise of his grandmother *Julia*, from the *rostra*, (*pro concione*,) *Suet.* Aug. 8. In his sixteenth year he put on the manly gown, (*togam virilem sumsit*,) a year sooner than usual, *ib.* He attended *Caesar* in his African triumph, and was honoured by him with several military presents, though he had not, on account of his youth, been concerned in the war, (*expers belli propter aetatem*,) *ib.* When *Caesar* set out for Spain against the sons of *Pompey*, *Augustus*, though scarcely then recovered from

a dangerous disease, followed him; and hastening through roads infested by the enemy, with a very few attendants, even after being shipwrecked, overtook him. This, added to his engaging manners, so strongly won upon his uncle, that ever after he travelled in the same carriage, and lodged with him in the same inn. After the reduction of Spain, when Caesar meditated an expedition against the Dacians and Parthians, he sent Octavius before to Apollonia to prosecute his studies, intending to take him along with him, when he should pass that way with the army, *Paterc. 5 Suet. ib.*

Octavius had not been six months at Apollonia, when he heard of his uncle's death, *Appian. Bell. Civ. 3, p. 531.* Upon which he immediately set sail for Italy. At Brundisium he was informed that Caesar had left him the heir of his estate and name, *Paterc. 2, 59.* He came from thence to Naples, where several of his friends met him and conducted him to the villa of Philip his step-father, near Cumae. It was contiguous to the villa of Cicero, to whom the friends of Octavius, Balbus, Hirtius, and Pansa, who happened then to be with Cicero, introduced him, *Cic. Att. 14, 10, & 11. (Vid. CICERO, p. 123.)* The mother and step-father of young Octavius dissuaded him from claiming the possession of his uncle's estate, as an attempt too dangerous in the present state of affairs for a mere boy, scarcely yet above eighteen years of age, and advised him for some time at least to abstain from using the name. But the young man with great spirit declared, "that it would be shameful for him to appear to think himself unworthy of a name of which his uncle had thought him worthy," *Paterc. ib.* He was therefore henceforth called C. JULIUS CAESAR OCTAVIANUS, *Dio, 46, 47.* or simply OCTAVIANUS, *Cic. Fam. 10, 33. Att. 15, 12. et 16, 8, 11, 14.* and sometimes OCTAVIUS, *Cic. Fam. 16, 24.* But his step-father did not at first call him by that name, nor did Cicero, whom Octavius treated with

the greatest respect, (*perhonorificè et amicè*), *Cic. Att. 14, 12.* professing that he would be entirely directed by his advice, (*mibi totus deditus*, as Cicero himself says), *ib. 10.* When Octavius came to Rome he was produced to the people by a tribune, and made a speech to them from the *rostra*, composed with great art, in which he promised to pay them what Caesar had ordered in his will, *Suet. Caes. 83.; Dio, 44, 35.* This he did out of his private fortune and by the assistance of his friends; which gained him great favour among the populace, *Dio, 55. 6.; Appian. B. Civ. 3. p. 541.* He next exhibited games in honour of the victory of Caesar, or to the Victory of Caesar as a goddess, (*ludos Caesaris victoriae fecit*, *Cic. Fam. 11, 28.*) those to whom that office had fallen not daring to celebrate them, (*Ludos victoriae Caesaris non audentibus facere, quibus obtigerat id munus, ipse edidit*), *Suet. Aug. 10 \**.

\* Pliny says, that Augustus exhibited these games in honour of VENUS GENETRIX, (*quos faciebat VENERI Genetrici, to mother Venus, 2, 25.* So Seneca, *Nat. Quaest. 7, 17.*) and that a number of persons (*collegium*) had been instituted by Caesar for the sake of exhibiting them, *Plin. ib. et Julius Obsequens, c. 128.* which the words of Suetonius seem to denote, (*quibus obtigerat id munus*), *ib.* Among whom (*in quibus, vel in collegio ab eo i. e. a Caesare instituto*), Octavius acted as chief or president, because the games were celebrated at his expence, *Plin. ib.* Appian says expressly, that these games were instituted by Caesar to Venus Genetrix, when he dedicated a temple to her together with the new forum, which he had made, *Appian. B. C. 3, p. 544.* (The name of GENETRIX was given to Venus because Julius Caesar wished it to be believed that he was descended from her, *Dio, 41, 34. et 43, Vid. JULIA GENS;* and the temple was built to her in consequence of a vow, which Caesar had made before the battle of Pharfallia, *Appian. B. C. 2, p. 470, & 492.*) Suetonius says, *Ludis quos primos consecravit ei* (i. e. ab eo, sc. Caesare,) *haeres elebat*, at the games, which, having been first consecrated by Caesar, his heir Augustus exhibited, *Suet. Caes. 88.* Dio says, that these games were instituted on account of the finishing of the temple of Venus, and that certain persons had undertaken, while Caesar was alive, to celebrate them; but had neglected to do so, *ib. 45.*

During



During the celebration of these games, a comet, (*Stella crinita*, Suet. Caes. 88. *sidus crinitum*, Plin. 2, 25.) appeared for seven days together; which was believed by the credulous vulgar to be the soul of Caesar, admitted into heaven, *ib.* \* This star is called by Virgil *Dionaei Caesaris astrum*, E. 9, 47. (*Vid.* DIONE), and by Horace, *Julium sidus*, Od. 1, 12, 47. (*Vid.* JULIA GENS.) Its appearance was thought to forebode success to Augustus, *Dio*, 45, 7. On which account he placed the figure of a star on the head of a brazen statue, which he erected to Caesar, Suet. Caes. 88. in the forum, Plin. 2, 25. (Dio says, in the temple of Venus, *ib.* and Servius, in the Capitol, *ad Virg. E.* 9, 47.) The star of Caesar is also said to be displayed from the top of the head of Augustus, (*patrumque aperitur vertice sidus*), Virg. Aen. 8, 681 †.

In these shews Octavius brought out the golden chair, and crown set with gems, which, among other honours, the senate had decreed to Caesar while alive, *Dio*, 44, 6. *et* 45, 6. but they were ordered by the tribunes to be removed; upon which the equites gave a shout of applause, *Cic. Att.* 15, 3. Dio says, that Octavius was pre-

\* Ovid makes this comet to appear while Venus flew to heaven with the soul of Caesar, which she snatched from his dead body, and not suffering it to be dissolved into air, placed it among the celestial stars. While she carried it, she perceived it to catch fire, and let it go out of her bosom. As it flew to heaven, it drew a hair of flame after it, which formed the appearance of a comet, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 840, &c.

† To this comet Virgil is thought to allude, when, in mentioning the prodigies which appeared after the death of Caesar, he says, *Nec diris toties arserunt cometæ*, Virg. G. 1, 488. But as he speaks of more comets than one, and adds the epithet *diris*, some think he means certain fiery meteors, which were seen about that time, called by Ovid *fæces*, *Met.* 15, 787. Cicero speaks of several comets having appeared in the contest between Octavius and Cinna, foreboding the great calamities which followed, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 5.

vented from bringing them into the theatre for fear of Antony, 45, 6.—The conduct of Octavius in exhibiting the games gave offence to Cicero and the republican party, *Cic. Att.* 15, 2. but was very acceptable to the veteran soldiers, and to the other friends of Caesar, *Dio*, 45, 7.

In order to gain the populace more effectually, he declared himself a candidate for the office of tribune, though a patrician, and not yet a senator. But being thwarted by Antony, from whom he chiefly expected support, he joined the republican party, (*ad optimates se contulit*), Suet. Aug. 10. He in particular paid great court to Cicero, *Plutarch. in Cicerone*, p. 884. by whose influence he was appointed to command the troops which he had levied, with the authority of praetor, (*PRO-PRAETORE*), *Cic. Phil.* 5, 17.; *Plutarch. Anton.* 923.; *Appian.* 3, p. 557.; *Suet. ibid.* and commissioned with Hirtius and Panfa to carry assistance to D. Brutus, who had been besieged for more than three months in Mutina by Antony, *Suet. ib.* whence this war was called *BELLUM MUTINENSE*, the war of Mutina, *Suet. Aug.* 9. Antony was completely defeated; but made his escape over the Alps, with the remains of his army, to Lepidus, who commanded in Gaul. Hirtius having fallen in battle, and Panfa soon after dying of his wounds, Octavius, who was suspected of having caused, by his contrivance, the death of both of them, became sole master of the victorious armies, *Suet. Aug.* 12.; *Tac. Ann.* 1, 10. D. Brutus being abandoned by his troops, was put to death by the orders of Antony.

When Octavius understood that Antony, after his defeat, had been received by Lepidus, and that the other generals and armies had declared for the senate, he, without hesitation, deserted the republican party, (*causam optimationis deseruit*), and formed an alliance with Antony and Lepidus: alleging, by way of excuse for changing sides, that the senate had not conferred proper

proper rewards on his veterans for their services; that several of the senators had used disrespectful expressions against himself; that some of them called him a boy; that others said, the young man was to be praised, adorned, and cut off, (*tollendum*), a word of ambiguous meaning, *TOLLERE* signifying either to raise to preferments, or to take away life), *Suet. Aug.* 12. This last expression was particularly ascribed to Cicero, *Paterc.* 2, 62.; *Cic. Fam.* 11, 20. (*Vid. CICERO, p. 127.*)

Octavius soon after advanced to the city with his legions; and though only twenty years of age, demanded the consulship for the remainder of the year. Accordingly he was made consul with his kinsman Q. Pedius, *Suet. Aug.* 26.; *Appian. B. C.* 3, p. 578.; *Dio*, 46, 46. a.u. 711. in the month of *Sextilis*, which was afterwards called *Augustus*, from his own surname, because in that month he had first been made consul, and had gained his most important victories, *Suet.* 31. This year however continued to be denominated to the end of it by the names of Hirtius and Panfa, though dead.

Octavius having thus become master of the city, was formally admitted into the family of Caesar, and changed his name. For though he assumed the name of C. Julius Caesar Octavianus immediately after his uncle's death, yet he did not always continue to use it. Henceforth he was generally called CAESAR, *Dio*, 46, 47. But in after ages he has been generally called AUGUSTUS, a name given him long after this period, to distinguish him from his uncle.

Augustus now openly avowed his resolution of avenging his uncle's death, which served as a pretext for his late conduct, and for the wars that followed, *Suet. Aug.* 10. He therefore caused a law to be passed, ordering all who had any concern in the death of Caesar to be brought to their trial, thus giving the semblance of justice to his measures, *Dio*, 46, 48. Soon after he set out with his army to meet Antony

and Lepidus, that they might confer together concerning the division of the provinces. Africa, Sardinia, and Sicily were given to Augustus, Spain and *Gallia Narbonensis* were given to Lepidus, and the rest of Gaul to Antony. The provinces of the east were in the power of Brutus and Cassius. It was agreed that Antony and Octavius should prosecute the war against them, and that Lepidus should be left to guard the city. These conditions were ratified by a marriage between Octavius and Clodia or Claudia, the daughter of Antony's wife Fulvia by her first husband P. Clodius, *Dio*, 46, 55, & 56. But this match never took place, *Suet. Aug.* 62.

The place of conference was a small island in the river Rhenus, about two miles from Bononia, *Dio, ib.*; *Flor.* 4, 6.; *Plutarch. in Cic.* p. 884. Appian says they met near Mutina, in a small island of the river Labinius, *B. C.* 4, p. 589. by mistake, as it is thought, *Vid. Cluver. Ital. Antiq.* 1. c. 27.; *Cellar. Orb. Ant.* vol. 1. p. 671. &c.; *Reines. Inscript. Class.* 2. *inscr.* 67. p. 285. They assumed the title of *Triumvirs* for settling the state of the republic, (*TRIUMVIRI REIPUBLICAE CONSTITUENDAE*), and their union was called the *second Triumvirate*. The last thing determined on was a proscription of their enemies, which Octavius is said to have long opposed, but afterwards to have carried it on with more cruelty than either of his colleagues. Suetonius, after mentioning this circumstance, recounts several instances, in which he was guilty of the most savage and brutal barbarity, *Aug.* 27. But Dio speaks of him in a quite different manner, 47, 7. and ascribes the atrocities of the proscription chiefly to Antony, *ib.* 8. The list of those proscribed is said to have amounted to three hundred senators and two thousand knights, consisting of such as were most attached to the ancient constitution of their country, and therefore desirous of restoring it, *Appian. B. C.* 3. p. 592. Such of these as were found were put to death with-



out mercy, *ib.* But many of them made their escape to Brutus and Cassius, or to Sex. Pompeius, the son of Pompey the Great, who, amidst the convulsions which followed Caesar's death, had got possession of Sicily, and was master of a great fleet, *Dio*, 47, 12. but disgraced himself by employing it in piracy, *Paterc.* 2, 73.; *Lucan.* 6, 418.

After the proscription was over, a great number were deprived of their effects, which was called a second kind of proscription, *Dio*, 47, 16, & 17.

On the first of January, a. u. 712, the triumvirs bound themselves and others by an oath to defend and preserve inviolate all the acts of Julius Caesar; whence it became a custom afterwards on that day to swear to the acts of the succeeding emperors, *ib.* 18. At the same time they decreed divine honours to Julius Caesar, and built a chapel to him in the forum, as to a deified hero, *ib.* 18, & 19.; after which time Octavianus was called *Divi filius*, the son of a divinity, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 793.

Soon after this, having left Lepidus to govern the city and Italy, Octavius and Antony set out against Brutus and Cassius. This war was called *BELLUM PHILIPPENSE*, from Philippi, a town on the confines of Thrace and Macedonia, near which two great battles were fought. In the first Octavius was defeated by Brutus, and Cassius by Antony. Octavius, being indisposed, was carried in a litter, and narrowly escaped being killed. Cassius, through the mistake of a messenger, thinking that all was lost, put an end to his days, by the assistance of a freed man. A few days after, Brutus being forced by his army to engage, contrary to his own opinion, was defeated, and terminated his days in the same manner with Cassius, a. u. 712, (*vid. BRUTUS*, p. 48.). The conquerors made a cruel use of their victory, putting to death almost every person of rank that fell into their power, *Suet. Aug.* 13. This was the last great struggle the Romans made for liberty: the subsequent battles were only to determine

what master they should serve, *Dio*, 47, 39. (*G.* 328.). Antony remained to settle affairs in the east, Octavius returned with his troops to Italy to carry on the war against Sex. Pompey, and to distribute among the veterans the lands in Italy which had been promised to them, *Dio*, 48, 2.; *Suet. Aug.* 13. In order to accommodate these veterans, an incredible number were deprived of their possessions, chiefly those who were suspected of having favoured the republican party. Hence the poets of that time complain bitterly of their losses: thus, *Tibullus*, 1, 1, 19,—23. *et* 4, 1, 183,—190.; *Propertius*, 4, 1, 129. Among the rest Virgil on this occasion is supposed to have lost his paternal farm. For though the people of Mantua had done nothing against the *Triumviri*, yet being in the neighbourhood of Cremona, which had sided with Brutus and Cassius, many of them were deprived of part of their farms, as the lands of Cremona did not satisfy the veterans, *Martial.* 8, 56, 7.; *Serv. ad Virg. Ecl.* 9, 28. (*Mantua vae miserae nimium vicina Cremonae!*) But Virgil having gone to Rome to petition redress, recovered his lands by the favour of Octavianus, and describes his happiness and gratitude in the first eclogue under the character of Tityrus, representing at the same time the distresses of those who had been dispossessed, under the character of Meliboeus. Virgil calls Octavianus a god, on account of his kindness to him, and as being the son of Julius Caesar, who had received divine honours, *Ecl.* 1, 6. and a young man, *ib.* 43. (*decreverat enim Senatus, ne quis eum PUERUM diceret*), *Serv. ib.* In the ninth eclogue, the insolence of the new possessor of Virgil's farm is described by Moeris his overseer, who speaks of his master Virgil under the name of Menalcas, *Ecl.* 9, 10, 16. &c.; *Quintil.* 8, 6, 47.

This division of the lands among the veterans gave occasion to a bloody quarrel between Octavianus and Fulvia the wife of Antony, aided by L. Antonius the triumvir's brother. After several

several fruitless attempts to settle their differences, both parties at last had recourse to arms. Upon this Octavius divorced Clodia the daughter of Fulvia, who he swore was still a virgin, *Dio*, 48, 5.; *Suet.* 62. After various contests and changes of fortune, Octavius at last, by the assistance of the veterans, prevailed. L. Antonius was obliged to shut himself up in Perusia, where, after a long siege, he was forced to surrender by famine, a. u. 713. This was called the war of Perusia, (*BELLUM PERUSINUM*, *Suet. Aug.* 14.), and the famine (*fames Perusina*) became proverbial, *Lucan.* 1, 41. and is joined with that of Saguntum, *Auson. Epist.* 22, v. 42. L. Antonius himself was dismissed with impunity, but most of the senators and equites who had joined him were put to death. No fewer than 400 are said to have been sacrificed as victims before the altar of Julius Caesar on the Ides of March, the anniversary of his assassination, *Dio*, 48, 14. Suetonius says 300, *Aug.* 15. These are the Perusian altars (*Perusinae arae*) to which Seneca alludes, *De Clem.* 1, 11. where he says beautifully, *Fuerit* (sc. Augustus) *moderatus et clemens; nempe post mare Adriaticum Romano cruore infectum, nempe post fractas in Sicilia classes, et suas, et alienas: nempe post Perusinas aras et proscriptiones. Ego vero clementiam non voco lassam crudelitatem*, *ib.* Add. *Appian. B. C.* 5. p. 689. &c.; *Liv. Epit.* 126.; *Paterc.* 2, 74.; *Flor.* 4, 5.; *Eutrop.* 7, 2, &c.

While these things were doing in Italy, Antony passed his time in luxurious indolence with Cleopatra in Egypt; but when he heard that his wife and brother had been obliged to fly from Italy, he roused from his inactivity; and having concluded a peace with Sex. Pompey, passed over from Greece to Brundisium. Great apprehensions of a war between Octavius and Antony were entertained, but by the intervention of friends peace was restored; and Fulvia in the mean time having died at Sicyon, the peace was confirmed, by Antony marrying Octa-

via, the sister of Octavius, who had a little before lost her former husband Marcellus, and was then with child of Marcellus, whom Augustus afterwards proposed making his successor in the empire, *Dio*, 48, 27, & 28.; *Paterc.* 2, 76.; *Plutarch. in Anton.* p. 929.; *Appian.* p. 709. Upon the conclusion of this peace, and the birth of this child, Virgil is supposed to have written his fourth eclogue, addressed to POLLIO, who was then consul, a. u. 714.

Octavius and Antony made a new partition of the provinces. Sardinia and Dalmatia, Spain and Gaul, were assigned to Octavius; all the countries east of the Ionian sea were given to Antony; Africa was left to Lepidus, *Dio, ib.*

Octavius next prepared, with the utmost diligence, to prosecute the war against Sex. Pompeius, *Dio*, 48, 16. This war was called the Sicilian war, (*BELLUM SICULUM*); *Suet.* 16. in which Octavius experienced various turns of fortune. He twice suffered shipwreck, and was often exposed to the greatest hazard. At one time he was obliged to make peace with Pompey on disadvantageous terms, whereby all the proscribed were permitted to return to Rome, except the conspirators against Caesar, a. u. 715. *Dio*, 48, 36.; *Vell.* 2, 77.; *Appian, B. C.* 7. p. 713.

But this peace did not last long. The war was next year resumed with redoubled vigour. It was at last however successfully terminated by Agrippa, to whom Augustus entrusted the charge of naval affairs. According to his advice Augustus formed a harbour near Baiae, by letting in the sea to the *Lacus Lucrinus* and *Avernus*, for containing and exercising his ships, called *PORTUS JULIUS*, *Suet. Aug.* 16. This magnificent work is described by Dio, 48, 50. and by Virgil, *G.* 2, 261, c. (*G.* 151.) It is supposed to be alluded to, *Horat. Art. P.* 63. and the labour of constructing it, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 710.

Pompey was completely defeated by Augustus and Agrippa near the pro-



montory of *Mylæ*, on the north of Sicily, and obliged to provide for his safety by flight, *Dio*, 49, 9. & 11.—In this war Antony sent auxiliaries to Octavius, and Lepidus came to his assistance with a great army, *Dio*, 49, 5, & 8.; *Appian. B. C.* 5, p. 727.

After the defeat of Pompey, a dispute having taken place between Octavius and Lepidus, concerning the possession of Sicily, Octavius had the address to corrupt the army of Lepidus, and to prevail on them to desert their general. Whereupon he stripped Lepidus of his command, and having forced him to beg his life as a suppliant on his knees, (*genibus advolutus*, *Paterc.* 2, 80.), banished him for life to *Circeji*, where he was ever after guarded as a prisoner, *Dio*, 49, 12.; *Suet. Aug.* 16.

Sex. Pompeius, after his defeat, fled into Asia to Antony; but there attempting to raise disturbances, he was put to death by Titius, one of Antony's generals, at Miletus, in the 40th year of his age, a. u. 718.; *Appian. B. C.* 5 f.

After this, a. u. 719, Octavius made war on the *Iapydes*, a people of Illyricum, *Dio*, 49, 35, in which war he was severely wounded, *ib.*; *Appian. de Bell. Illyr.* p. 763, & 764.; *Flor.* 4, 12, 7. Next he made war on the Pannonians, without any just cause, and forced them to sue for peace, *Dio*, 49, 36, & 37. They afterwards rebelled, in conjunction with the Dalmatians, and were subdued, a. u. 720. In this war Octavius was wounded a second time, *Dio*, 49, 38. So Suetonius, *Dalmatico bello etiam vulnera accepit*, &c. *Aug.* 20.; *Appian. ibid.*; *Flor.* 4, 12, 7.

The friendship between Octavius and Antony, which had always been insincere, and interrupted by several misunderstandings, at last terminated in an open breach, a. u. 722. Antony, at the instigation of Cleopatra, caused an immediate declaration of hostilities, by divorcing Octavia, the sister of Augustus, who on account of her virtue was universally respected, and had done eve-

ry thing that prudence could dictate to prevent the quarrel. The preparations on both sides were suitable to the prize for which they were contending. Octavius was supported by the forces of the west, and Antony by those of the east, (*Hinc movet Euphrates, illinc Germania bellum*, *Virg. G.* 1, 509. *Hinc Augustus agens Italos in praelia Caesar*, &c.—*Hinc ope barbaricâ varisque Antonius armis, Victor ab Auroræ populis, et litore rubro Aegyptum, viresque orientis, et ultima secum Bactra vehit*, *Id. A.* 8, 678, &c.) The empire of Rome was decided by a naval battle, fought near Actium, on the coast of Epirus, at the mouth of the Ambracian gulf, on the 2d day of September, (*IV. Non. Septemb.*), a. u. 723. Cleopatra soon fled, and drew Antony after her, (*Prima dux fugæ regina: mox secutus Antonius*), *Flor.* 4, 11, 8. His fleet however continued the combat for a considerable time with great obstinacy, *Paterc.* 2, 85.; *Dio*, 50, 33, &c. The ships of Antony were of a large size, (*Turribus atque tabulatis allevalæ, castellorum et urbium specie*, *Flor.* 4, 11, 5.) whence they are compared to floating islands or mountains, (*Pelagæ credas innare revulsas Cycladas, aut montes concurrere montibus altis: Tantâ mole viri turritis puppibus instant*, *Virg. A.* 8, 691.) lofty turrets were erected on the decks, whence the mariners threw darts from engines. The ships of Octavius were of a smaller size, and were greatly superior to the ships of Antony in agility. They were made in the form of Liburnian galleys, (*Liburnæ naves*;) whence Horace, addressing Maecenas, before he set out to this war with Augustus, says; *Ibis Liburnis* (sc. navibus), *inter alta navium*, (sc. Antonii), *Amice, propugnacula*, You will go, my friend, in Liburnian galleys, amidst the lofty bulwarks of Antony's ships, *Epod.* 1, 1. *Vid. Dio*, 50, 33. The engagement lasted till the evening, (*in serum dimicatione protrahâ*), *Suet.* 17. and the victory was determined by the contrivance of fireballs, with which Caesar's men were supplied

supplied from the land, and thus burnt many of the enemy's ships, *Dio*, 50, 35. Those that remained submitted to Octavius. Antony's land army soon after followed their example, *Dio*, 51, 1. — Thus Octavius became sole master of the Roman empire, in the 32d year of his age, a. u. 723. The beginning of the reign of Augustus is usually computed from the battle of Actium, *Dio*, 51, 1.

Antony having escaped to Alexandria with Cleopatra, endeavoured to drown his cares in wine and feasting. Both of them sent repeated embassies to Octavius with proposals of peace and rich presents. Octavius accepted the presents, but returned no answer to the proposals of peace. He only gave private assurances to Cleopatra, that she should be left in possession of her kingdom, if she cut off Antony, *Dio*, 51, 6. Octavius having settled the affairs of Greece and Asia, when about to set out for Egypt, was recalled into Italy by reports of a mutiny among his soldiers. Upon his arrival at Brundisium, the whole senate, the *equites*, and many of the plebeians, either in person or by embassy, went from Rome to meet him. Having pacified the soldiers, he, after staying only thirty days, returned to his winter quarters in Asia, *Dio*, 51, 4, & 5.; *Suet.* 17.

Next year he advanced into Egypt against Antony, who made the greatest efforts to defend himself; but in vain. At last, finding himself betrayed by Cleopatra, and alarmed by a false report of her death, he ordered Eros, his freed-man, to slay him. Eros, instead of complying, killed himself. Antony, struck with this proof of attachment, and desiring to imitate the deed, wounded himself. Then learning that Cleopatra was still alive, he caused himself to be carried to her apartment, and expired in her arms. Octavius, desirous of preserving Cleopatra to adorn his triumph, in an interview with her, endeavoured to sooth her mind with specious promises. He committed the charge of her to C. Proculus, and

his freed-man Epaphroditus, with instructions to treat her with the greatest respect, but to watch her narrowly, that she might not use violence against herself. She perceiving their design, and disdaining to be led in triumph, contrived to send her keepers out of the way; and in the mean time put an end to her days, as was generally believed, by the bite of an asp, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 26.; *Paterc.* 2, 87.; *Suet. Aug.* 17.; which had been artfully conveyed to her in a basket of figs, *Plutarch. in Anton.* or of flowers, *Dio*, 51, 14. But *Dio* says, the manner of her death is uncertain, *ib.* Octavius, being greatly vexed at her death, is said to have tried to restore her to life by employing the *Psylli*, (certain persons not affected by serpents), to suck out the poison; but without effect, *Dio, et Suet. ibid.* He gave orders that Antony and Cleopatra should be buried in the same tomb, *ib.* He caused Antyllus or Antonillus, the elder son of Antony by Fulvia, to whom he had formerly betrothed his daughter Julia, and Caesarion, the son of Cleopatra by Julius Caesar, to be put to death, *ibid.* The other children of Antony and Cleopatra he preserved, and caused to be carefully educated. The daughters he afterwards disposed of in marriage suitably to their rank, *Dio*, 51, 15.; *Suet. Aug.* 17 f. Of the adherents of Antony, he punished some, and others he forgave, *Dio*, 51, 16. — The day on which Alexandria submitted to Octavius, (*quo die Alexandrēa supplex Et vacuum patefecit aulam*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 34.) is supposed to have been the 29th of August, a. u. 724.; and was ever after held as a festival, *Dio*, 51, 19.

It happened, by the remarkable interposition of divine Providence, as *Plutarch* and *Dio* observe, that the letter of Octavius, giving an account of the death of Antony, was read to the people by Cicero, the son of Cicero the orator, then consul, *Dio*, 51, 19.; *Plutarch. p.* 886. Appian says, that Octavius, to remove the imputation of having betrayed Cicero, made his son



an augur, and not long after consul, and then governor of Syria; and that Caesar's letter concerning the defeat of Antony at Actium, was read by Cicero, when consul, from the rostra, where his father's head had been fixed up by Antony, *Bell. Civ. 4, p. 619. (Vid. CICERO, p. 130.)*

Octavius, to perpetuate the memory of his victory at Actium, built a city on the place where he had pitched his camp, called *Nicopolis*, (i. e. the city of victory), enlarged the ancient temple of Apollo, and instituted quinquennial games, called *ACTII LUDI*, *Dio, 51, 1.; Suet. Aug. 17. (Vid. G. 314.)*—Similar games were celebrated at Rome, *Dio, 51, 19, et 53, 1.; Suet. Aug. 18, & 59.; Tib. 6.*

Octavius renewed the representation of an equestrian combat by young men of noble birth, which had been exhibited by Julius Caesar, *Dio, 43, 23.* called *LUSUS TROJAE*, *Suet. Caes. 19.; Dio, 51, 2.* afterwards frequently exhibited, *Suet. Aug. 43.; Tib. 6.; Cal. 18.; Cl. 21.; Ner. 7.* This parade (*decurfus*) is beautifully described by Virgil, *Aen. 5, 545, —604.*—The most extraordinary honours were conferred on Caesar by the senate, *Dio, 51, 20.*; among the rest it was ordained, that vows and libations should be made for his safety, *Dio, 51, 19 f.* to which Ovid alludes, *Fast. 2, 637.* So *Horat. Od. 4, 5, 33. et 4, 15, 25.*

Octavius, upon his return to Rome, triumphed for three days; the first day for his victories over the Dalmatians and adjoining nations; the second day for the victory at Actium; and the third for the reduction of Egypt, *Dio, 51, 21.; Liv. Epit. 133. (Curules triumphos tres egit, Dalmaticum, Actiacum, Alexandrinum, Suet. Aug. 22. At Caesar triplici invecus Romana triumpho Moenia, &c. Virg. Aen. 8, 714.)* So much gold and silver was brought into the treasury, that the rate of interest was diminished, and the price of land increased, *Dio, ib.; Suet. 41.*—The gates of the temple of Janus were or-

dered, by a decree of the senate, to be shut, as if all wars had been finished, *Dio, 51, 20.; Suet. 22.* The temple of Janus had only been twice shut since the foundation of the city, *Liv. 1, 19.; Paterc. 2, 38.* To this Virgil is thought to allude, *Aen. 1, 295, 300.*

A. U. 725. The *Bastarnae* and *Dacians*, who had crossed the Danube and taken possession of *Maelia* or *Mysia*, were conquered by M. Crassus, the grandson of M. Licinius Crassus *Dives*, *Dio, 51, 23, & 24.* also the *Mysi* or *Maesi* and *Getae*, &c. *ib. 25, 26, & 27.*

A. U. 726. Octavius built a temple to Apollo, on the Palatine hill, to which he joined a library, *Dio, 53, 1.; Suet. Aug. 29.* At the dedication of which Horace wrote the 31st ode of the first book; whence Apollo is called *PALATINUS*, *Her. Ep. 1, 3, 17.* This temple is mentioned by Propertius, 4, 6, 11.—Octavius was born and dwelt on the Palatine hill (*in Palatio*,) *Suet. 5, & 72.* whence the name of palace (*palatium*) was given to the houses of the emperor, wherever they were, *Dio, 53, 16.*

A. U. 727. Octavius proposed in the senate to resign the government. But the senators conjured him to retain it. On this occasion it was decreed, that he should henceforth be called *AUGUSTUS*. He himself is said to have desired the name of *Romulus*; whence Virgil is supposed to call him by the name of *QUIRINUS*, *G. 3, 27.* but he laid aside that thought, lest he should be suspected of aiming at regal power, *Dio. 53, 16.; Suet. 7.; Ovid. Fast. 1, 587. et 607.; Paterc. 2, 91.* By the name of *Augustus*, therefore, he has since been distinguished. (*Augustus Caesar, Divi genus*, i. e. the adopted son of Julius, who had been deified, *Virg. 6, 793. et 8, 678.*) Though Augustus durst not hurt the prejudices of the Romans by assuming the badges and title of king, yet under the name of *PRINCE* or *EMPEROR*, (*PRINCEPS* v. *IMPERATOR*,) he posses-

fed all the power of an absolute sovereign, *Dio*, 53, 11, & 17, (*Vid. Roman Ant. p. 170, &c.*)

The night after Octavius got the name of Augustus, the Tiber overflowed its banks, *Dio*, 53, 20. on which occasion Horace is supposed to have written the 2d ode of the first book.—But others, with more probability, refer it to the year 731, in the end of which and in the beginning of the following year, there was not only a great inundation of the Tiber, but the Panthæon and other houses were struck with lightning, *Dio*, 53, 31. *et* 54, 1.

A. U. 729. Augustus marched against the *Astures* and *Cantabrians* in Spain, and with great difficulty subdued them, *Dio*, 53, 25.; *Flor.* 4, 12, 54.; *Suet.* 20, & 21. Hence *Cantaber non ante domabilis*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 41. *Indoñus juga fræ nostræ*, ib. 2, 6, 2. *Serâ domitus sagittâ*, ib. 3, 8, 22. After the war was finished Augustus settled in that country such of his soldiers as had served out their time, (*emeriti*), and permitted them to build a town, which was called AUGUSTA EMERITA, now Merida, *Dio*, 53, 26.—After this war Augustus shut the temple of Janus a second time, *Dio*, 53, 26f.—The Cantabrians again rebelled with great ferocity, *Dio*, 53, 29, 54, 5. but were finally subdued or destroyed by Agrippa, a. u. 735, *Dio*, 54, 11. *Cantaber Agrippæ*, &c. Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 26.

A. U. 730. Aelius Gallus, governor of Egypt, marched with an army into Arabia, where he lost a number of men, by the heat, and by the attacks of the Arabs, *Dio*, 5, 3, 29.

A. U. 731. Augustus was seized with a dangerous disease, so that no hope was entertained of his recovery; but he was restored to health by Antonius Musa, (*Vid. Musa*), *Dio*, 53, 30.

Next year, a. u. 732, Augustus left Italy to visit the eastern provinces of the empire, Sicily, Greece, and Syria, *Dio*, 54, 6, & 7.; *Juslin.* 42, 5.—Augustus had once and again declared an intention of making war on the Par-

thians; but that nation being distracted by internal convulsions, (*Medus infestus sibi luctuosis Dissidet armis*,) Horat. Od. 3, 9. occasioned by the contests between Phraates and Teridates concerning the possession of the crown, Augustus, while he staid in Syria, at last without fighting, obtained what he desired by the mere terror of his arms. For Phraates having prevailed over his competitor, restored to Augustus the standards taken from the Romans when Crassus was slain, together with all the captives, *Dio*, 54, 8. Add *Id.* 51, 18, & 20. 53, 33. 54, 6. He also gave up Armenia, and sent several of his children as hostages for the security of the peace, *Suet. Aug.* 21.; *Tacit. Annal.* 2, 1.; *Strab.* 16, p. 748. Augustus esteemed this highly honourable, that he, without a war, had recovered, what former commanders had lost. Hence it is extolled by the poets; thus, *Signa nostro restituit Fovi, Derepta Parthorum superbis Possibus*, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 6. So *Id. Ep.* 1, 18, 56.; *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 227. Horace represents Phraates as receiving or submitting to the laws and commands of Augustus on his knees, *Ep.* 1, 12, 27. On account of this Augustus, upon his return, entered the city on horseback in an ovation; and built a temple to Mars ULTOR, *Dio*, 54, 8.; *Suet. Aug.* 29. in the new forum, which he had laid out, (*in Foro Augusto*,) *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 551. Augustus had vowed this temple before the battle of Philippi, *Ovid. ib.* 569. but did not perform his vow till Mars had twice avenged (*bis ultus*) the Romans, first on the conspirators, and then on the Parthians. *Nec satis est meruisse semel cognomina* (sc. ULTORIS) *Marti*, ib. 579. *Rite Deo templumque datum nomenque bis ulto*, ib. 595. Augustus had likewise intended an expedition against the Britons, to which Horace alludes, *Serves iturum in ultimos Orbis Britannos*, Od. 1, 35, 29. but they also made their submissions, and sent ambassadors to Augustus with presents at different times, a. u. 727, *Dio*, 53, 22. and a. u. 728, *ib.* 25. and probably in the



the same year that the Parthians restored the standards taken from the army of Crassus, a. u. 734, *Strabo*, 4, p. 200. Hence Horace speaks of the Britons and Parthians as subdued and added to the Roman empire, (*Praefens Divus habebitur Augustus, adjectis Britannis Imperio, gravibusque Persis*), *Od.* 3, 5, 3. The Parthians (called also Persians or Medes) and Britons are joined, as being supposed to be the most distant nations on the east and west, by the subjugation of whom Augustus would have become the emperor of the world. Thus both are represented as objects of particular hostility, *Horat. Od.* 1, 21, 15. *Epod.* 7, 7.

But the Parthians were in a special manner formidable to the Romans; and therefore Horace hints in various places the propriety of Augustus humbling their pride; *Neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, Te duce, Caesar*, Do not suffer the Parthians with impunity to make incursions with their cavalry, (in which their chief strength consisted,) while you are emperor, O Caesar, *Od.* 1, 2, 51. Add. *ib.* 1, 12, 53, &c.—Suetonius observes, that Augustus was not solicitous about extending the limits of the empire; and therefore that he did not make war on any nation without just and necessary causes, *Aug.* 21. So *Dio*, 56, 33 f. When, therefore, Armenia was evacuated by the Parthians, he gave it to Tigrānes, the brother of Artabazes or Artaxias, its former king, who had been slain by his subjects, *Dio*, 54, 9. and commissioned Tiberius to put him in possession of that kingdom, *ib. et Tac. Ann.* 2, 3.; *Suet. Tib.* 2.; *Paterc.* 2, 94. This Horace represents as a conquest, (*Claudi virtute Neronis Armenius cecidit*), *Ep.* 1, 12, 26. At the same time Augustus conferred governments and principalities on several others, *Dio*, 54, 9.

Augustus passed the winter at Samos in his way to Syria, *Dio*, 54, 7. and also in his return, *ib.* 9. Whilst he remained there, numerous embassies came to him, among the rest the Indians and Scythians sent to ask peace,

*ib. et Suet. Aug.* 21.; *Oros.* 4, 21. Hence, *Jam Scythae responsa petunt, superbi Nuper et Indi*, *Hor. Carm. Saec.* 55. This Horace converts into a triumph, as he does the restoration of the Roman standards by the Parthians, *Od.* 1, 12, 53.

While Augustus was engaged in the east, the Dacians or Getae, who, under their king Cotiso, v. on, frequently infested the Roman territory, were repressed by Lentulus, *Flor.* 4, 12, 18.; *Suet. Aug.* 21.; *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 18.

Virgil is said to have met Augustus at Athens, in his way from the east, and to have accompanied him to Italy. But having contracted a disease at Megära, which was increased by the voyage, he died at Brundisium 22d September, (x. Kal. Octob.) a. u. 735. *Donat. in vita ejus.*

A. U. 736, Augustus celebrated the secular games, the fifth time since the expulsion of the kings, *Dio*, 54, 18.; *Plin.* 7, 48.; *Genforin. de Nat. D.* c. 17.; *Zosim.* 2, 4. On which occasion, Horace, at the desire of Augustus, composed the *Carmen saeculare*, to be sung by a chorus of boys and girls, whom the poet addresses, *Od.* 4, 6, 31, &c.

A. U. 738, Augustus having left the government of Italy to Statilius Taurus, went to Gaul to settle the affairs of that province, *Dio*, 54, 19. In this year there were commotions in different parts of the empire; in Panonia and Noricum, in Dalmatia and Spain. In Thrace, Claudius Marcellus subdued the *Bessi*; and C. Lucius, having vanquished the *Sauromātae*, drove them beyond the Ister. But the chief war was against the Germans, the *Sicambri*, *Usipētae* v. -es, and *Tenēteri*; who crossed the Rhine and made an inroad into Gaul. Upon hearing however that Augustus was advancing against them, they retired; and having given hostages, obtained a peace, *ib.* 20.

A. U. 739, the *Rhaeti* and *Vindelici* were subdued by Drusus and Tiberius, *ib.* 22.; *Suet. Aug.* 21.; *Tib.* 9. Wherefore Horace, by the command of Augustus, wrote a poem to celebrate their victories,

victories, particularly those of Drusus ; whence it is inscribed, *DRUSI LAUDES*, *Hor. Od. 4, 4.*

During all this time Augustus was absent from Rome ; on which occasion Horace wrote that beautiful ode, 4, 5. in which he describes the eager desire of the citizens of Rome for his return, and their happiness under his government, *Vid. Dio, 54, 19.*—Augustus having settled the affairs of Gaul, Germany, and Spain, returned to Rome, a. u. 741, *Dio, 54, 25.*—It had been expected, that Augustus, upon his return, would enter the city in triumph, particularly for the victory of Drusus over the *Sicambri*. Wherefore, at the request of Iulus Antonius, the son of the triumvir, by Julia, the daughter of L. Julius Caesar, himself a poet, Horace wrote the second ode of the fourth book. But Augustus entered the city privately in the night-time, according to his custom, that he might not occasion trouble to any one, *Dio, 54, 25. ; Suet. 53.* He, however, next day respectfully addressed the people on the Palatine hill ; and then went up to the capitol, where he took the laurel, the emblem of victory, and deposited it at the knees of the statue of Jupiter, *Dio, ib.*

Upon the return of Augustus to the city, a. u. 741, after an absence of three years, the senate and people seem to have racked their invention to devise new honours for him, *Dio, 54, 25.* in addition to those formerly conferred, particularly, a. 724, *Dio 51, 19.* and a. 730, *ib. 53, 28.* This solicitude Horace beautifully describes, *Od. 4, 14, 1.* Then he celebrates the victories of Augustus obtained by Drusus, *v. 9.* and by Tiberius, chiefly by the latter, *v. 14, —41.* as he had already extolled the victories of Drusus, *Od. 4, 4.* Then he gives a summary of the other principal conquests of Augustus, *v. 41. ad fin.*

A. U. 742, the Pannonians were vanquished by Agrippa ; who upon his return from that war died in Campania, to the great grief of Augustus, *Dio, 54, 28.*—After the death of Agrip-

pa, the Pannonians rebelled, and were subdued by Tiberius, *ib. 33.* who also reduced the Dalmatians, *ib. Suet. Tib. 9. ; Flor. 4, 12.* and repulsed the Dacians, *ib. 36. (Vid. TIBERIUS.)*—Drusus conquered the *Sicambri*, the *Usipetes*, the *Chatti*, and other German nations, a. u. 743, & 744. *ib. 32, 33, & 36. (Vid. DRUSUS.)*

After these victories it was decreed by the senate, that the temple of Janus should be shut, a. 744, (*Iulo Antonio et Fabio Max. Coss.*) ; but this was prevented by an irruption of the Dacians, who crossed the Danube while it was frozen ; and by an insurrection of the Dalmatians, who had been provoked to revolt by the rigorous exactation of tribute. But these commotions being quelled by Drusus and Tiberius, Augustus who, during the time of their expedition, had remained for the most part at Lyons in Gaul, returned with them to Rome ; and they obtained the honours usually conferred after a victory, *Dio, 54 f.* Then, it is probable, Augustus shut the temple of Janus for the third time, a. u. 744. *ib. et Suet. Aug. 22. ; Oros. 6, 22. (Vid. A. 566.)* On this occasion Horace is supposed to have written his last ode, 4, 15.

A. U. 746, Maecenas, the friend and confidant of Augustus, died, *Dio, 55, 7.* a few months, as it is thought, before his friend and favourite Horace. So that what Horace predicted, *Od. 2, 17, 9, &c.* was nearly verified.

The events of the reign of Augustus, after this period, except a few, are less interesting, and therefore not often alluded to by the classics.—A. U. 763, Quinctilius Varus, governor of Germany, having by his rapacity and haughtiness irritated the inhabitants, was cut off by them with three legions and their auxiliaries. By which disaster Augustus was so affected, that for several months he neither shaved his beard nor cut his hair ; and sometimes from excessive anguish knocked his head against the door, crying out, “Varus, restore my legions,” (*QUINCTILI VARE, LEGIONES REDDE,*) *Suet.*



23. ; *Dio*, 56, 18,—24. ; *Paterc.* 2, 117, &c. ; *Tac. Ann.* 1, 55. ; *Flor.* 4, 12, 31. ; *Plin.* 7, 45.—With respect to the domestic transactions, the government, and laws of Augustus, *see Geog.* p. 243, &c. ; *R. ANTIQ.* p. 165, 176, *et alibi passim*.—Augustus died on the 19th August, (*xiv. Kal. Septembr.*) a. u. 767, in the 76th year of his age, the same day on which he had entered on his first consulate ; in the same chamber in which his father Octavius had died ; having ruled the Roman empire alone, from the victory of Actium, forty-four years, except eleven days, *Dio*, 56, 30. ; *Suet. Aug.* 100. The different opinions of people concerning Augustus after his death, both for and against him, are enumerated, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 9, & 10. He left an advice among his papers to his successors, not to attempt extending the empire beyond its present limits ; whether through fear or envy, as Tacitus observes, is uncertain ; (*incertum an metu, sc. ne plura quaerendi studio, ante-parta amitterent ; an per invidiam, ne quis successorum proferendo fines gloriam augeret,*) *Tac. Ann.* 1, 11 f.

The most illustrious women of the Octavian family were, 1. OCTAVIA, the sister of Augustus, a woman of uncommon virtue, *Plutarch. Anton.* p. 929. ; married first to Marcellus, and after his death to Antony. *Dio*, 48, 31. whom she reconciled to her brother, *ib.* 54. But Antony, captivated by the artifices of Cleopatra, slighted and divorced her, *Dio*, 49, 33. *et* 50, 3, & 26. After the death of Antony, however, she took the greatest care of his children. She died in the 54th year of her age. Augustus, who had tenderly loved her while alive, paid the highest honours to her memory, after her death \*, *Suet.* 61. ; *Dio*, 54, 35. — 2. OCTAVIA, the daughter of

Claudius, and wife of Nero ; by whom she was put to death, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 63. ; *Suet. Ner.* 7, 35, & 57.

OCYRŌE, -es, a prophetic nymph, the daughter of Chiron, by the nymph Chariclo, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 635, &c. changed into a mare, *ib.* 663.

ODĪTES, -ae, a centaur, slain by Mopsus at the wedding of Perithŏus, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 458.

ODYSSĒA, -ae, the poem of Homer concerning the wanderings of Ulysses, *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 375. ; *Cic. Brut.* 18. So named from *Ὀδυσσεύς*, the Greek name of Ulysses.

OEAGRUS, v. OEÄGER, -gri, a king of Thrace, the father of Orpheus, *Hygin.* 14. ; *Apollon. Argonaut.* 1, 25. ; whence *Oeagri Calliŏpesque nurus*, i. e. Eurydicē, the wife of Orpheus, *Ovid. in Ibin*, 484. *Oeagri figura*, a pleonasm for Oeagrus ; or, as Vulpius thinks, put for Apollo in the form of Oeagrus, *Propert.* 2, 3, 35. Servius says, that Oeagrus was a river of Thrace, and one of the chief sources of the Hebrus ; whence that river is called *Oeagrius Hebrus*, *Virg. G.* 4, 524. Diodorus Siculus says, that Oeagrus was a king of Thrace, who gave his name to the river Hebrus.—*Et nondum Oeagrius Haemos*, mount Haemus, not yet called

theatre of Pompey, built by Cn. Octavius, who triumphed over Perseus ; which having been burnt, Augustus caused it to be repaired. Dio says, that Caesar built from the spoils of the Dalmatians porticoes and libraries, which he named from his sister OCTAVIANAE, 49. 43. Pliny mentions a school, (*schola*, i. e. a place where learned men used to meet for the sake of public disputations and conferences,) in the porticoes of Octavia, 35, 11 f. 37. ; which porticoes he calls *opera OCTAVIAE*, *ib.* f. 40, 32. *et* l. 36. c. 5 f. 4. n. 3, and speaks of more schools than one, (*in Octaviae scholis*,) *ib.* n. 5. Plutarch says that Octavia dedicated a library in honour of her son, and Augustus a theatre, which he called the Theatre of Marcellus, *in Marcel.* f. p. 316. To this Ovid is thought to allude, *Aut ubi muneribus natiŏsque munera matris Addidit, externo marmore dives opus*, *Art. Am.* 1, 70. Within the porticoes of Octavia were included several public buildings, *Vell.* 1, 11. ; *Plin.* 36, 5. all of which were destroyed by fire in the time of Titus, *Dio*, 66, 24.

\* In the lifetime of Octavia, Augustus built a portico, which he called from her, *Porticus OCTAVIAE*, *Suet. Aug.* 29. Festus says, that there were two porticoes called *Octaviae porticus* ; the one built by Octavia, the sister of Augustus, contiguous to the theatre of Marcellus ; the other near to the

called Oeagrius, not yet disgraced by the murder of Orpheus, the son of Oeagrus, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 219. *Oeagrii nervi*, the strings, i. e. the lyre of Orpheus, *Sil.* 5, 464. conf. *Manil.* 5, 322.

OEBĀLUS, the son of Argūlius, and father of Tyndārus, a king of Laconia, (*G.* 411.)—OEBĀLĪDAE, -arum, Castor and Pollux, the grandsons of Oebālus, *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 705.—OEBĀLĪDES, voc. -e, Hyacinthus, a Lacedaemonian youth, supposed to be named from Oebalia, a town of Laconia; or, by anticipation, from Oebālus, who lived after him, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 196. But Lucian makes Hyacinthus the son of Oebālus; so *puer Oebalides*, *Ovid.* in *Ibin*, 590.—*Purpura Oebalis*, -idis, Laconian purple, *Stat. Silv.* 1, 2, 150. *Oebali Nympha*, in voc. i. e. Helena, *Ovid. Ep.* 16, 126. *Oebalii fratres*, i. e. Castor and Pollux, *Stat. Silv.* 3, 2, 10. *Oebalium vulnus*, the wound or blood of Hyacinthus, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 396. *Litus Oebalium*, the Laconian shore, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 20. *Sub Oebaliae turribus*, of Tarentum, built by Phalantus, a Lacedaemonian, *Virg. G.* 4, 125.; hence *Oebalii nepotes*, the Tarentines, *Sil.* 12, 451. *Oebaliae matres*, Sabine or Roman matrons; so named from some Lacedaemonians who settled there, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 220. *Oebalia pellex*, i. e. Helena, *Ovid. Rem. Am.* 358.

OEBĀLUS, the son of Telon, king of the island Capreae, by the nymph Sebēthis, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 734.

OEBĀRES, -is, the groom of Darius, the son Hytaspes, who by an artful contrivance procured to his master the crown of Persia, *Herodot.* 3, 85.; *Justin.* 1, 10.

OECLEUS, -i, the father of Amphiarāus, *Hygin.* 128.; who is hence called OECLĪDES, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 317.; *Art. Am.* 3, 13; *Stat. Theb.* 6, 445.

OĒCLUS, a centaur, (*quadrupēdans*, moving on four feet like a horse,) *Ovid. Met.* 12, 450.

OEDĪPUS, -ōdis, v. *īpi*, the son of Lāius, king of Thebes, and of Jocasta; who ignorantly killed his father, and afterwards, in consequence of his success in explaining the Sphinx's

riddle, obtained his own mother in marriage; a circumstance which, when discovered, caused the destruction of both, (*G.* 429.) *Cit. Fat.* 13. *Davus sum, non Oedipus*, I am a plain simple slave, not an explainer of riddles, *Ter. And.* 1, 2, 23. conf. *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 3, 34.—OEDIPŌDES, -ae, the same with Oedipus, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 17. 2, 436. et 7, 513. *Qui legis Oedipoden*, for *de Oedipode v. de Oedipo*, who read the fable of Oedipus, *Martial.* 10, 4, 1. *Impii Oedipodae nuptiales faces*, of Oedipus, *Senec. Herc. fur. s.* 6. *Hos* (sc. libros de arte amandi) *tu Oedipodas facito Telegonosque voces*, sc. ut, See that you call these books parricides, like Oedipus and Telegōnus, since they have killed me, or caused me their author or parent to be banished, which to me is equal to death, or worse, *Ovid. Trist.* 1, 1, 114.—OEDIPŌDES is also put for Eteocles, the son of Oedipus, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 465.—OEDIPŌDĪŌNĪDES, -ae, Polynices, the other son of Oedipus, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 313. So *ib.* 6, 426.—OEDIPŌDĪŌNIUS, adj. -ii fratres, i. e. Polynices and Eteocles, the sons of Oedipus, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 801. *Oedipodioniae Thebae*, Thebes, where Oedipus reigned, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 429. So *Lucan.* 8, 407.

OENEUS, (2 syll.) -i, king of Calydon, the father of Meleāger, Dejanira, &c. by Althaea, and of Tydeus by Periboea, (*G.* 433, & 434.)—*Oenei partu edita*, i. e. Dejanira, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 8.—OENĪDES, -ae, Meleāger, the son of Oeneus, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 415.; *Stat. Theb.* 5, 405.—*Hactenus Oenides*, the grandson of Oeneus, i. e. Diomēdes, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 512. *Et generum Oeniden*, Appule Daune, tuum, and Diomedes, thy son-in-law, O Appulian Daunus; for Diomedes married his daughter, *Id. Fast.* 4, 76.—OENĒUS et EĪUS, adj. *Oeneos per agros*, through the country of Calydon, the kingdom of Oeneus, (al. aliter), *Ovid. Met.* 8, 281. *Oenēius heros*, i. e. Tydeus, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 661.

OENOMĀUS, the son of Mars by the nymph Asterōpē, king of Pisa in Elie



the father of Hippodamīa, (G. 404.)

—¶ 2. The name of one of the plays of Accius, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16.; *Tusc.* 3, 12.

OENŌNE, -es, a nymph of mount Ida, the daughter of the river Cebērēnus in Phrygia, with whom Paris cohabited before he was acknowledged to be the son of Priam, (G. 414.) *Ovid. Ep.* 5, &c. 17, 96.; *Remed. Amor.* 457.

OENŌTRUS, an Arcadian, the son of Lycāon, who settled in that part of Italy, which was afterwards called Lucania, *Dionys.* 1, 11. (*Vid. Geogr. INDEX.*)

OETUS, v. OTUS, a giant. *Vid. EPHIALTES.*

OFFILIUS, a lawyer, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 21. *Att.* 13, 37.—¶ 2. A creditor of Cicero's, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 24.

OGYGĒS, -ae, a king of Thebes, in whose time happened the first deluge, according to Varro 1100 years before his time, *R. R.* 3, *prol.* not the great deluge, as Augustine says, but greater than that in the time of Deucalion, *de Civ. Dei*, 18, 8. Laſtantiuſ or Lutatiuſ on Statius ſays, that Ogyges reigned over Thebes, after Cadmuſ, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 348.—Hence OGYGIAE *Thebae*, Thebes once governed by Ogyges, *Virg. Aetna*, 569.; *Stat. Theb.* 2, 208. *Deuſ Ogygiuſ*, the Theban god, i. e. Bacchuſ, *Ovid. Ep.* 10, 48.; *Stat. Theb.* 5, 518. So *Lyaeuſ Ogygiuſ*, Lucan. 1, 670. *Ogygiae res*, the affairs of Thebes, or the Theban State, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 173.—*Ogygi-dae*, -ārum, the Thebans, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 586. (*Thebani ab Ogygio terrigenā*, Laſtan. *ibid.*)

ŌILEUſ, (3 ſyll. *Val. Flac.* 1, 372. gen. ōilei, v. -eos), king of Locri, or Locri in Greece, the father of Ajax, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 29. called *Ajax Ōilei*, ſc. filiſ, Ajax the ſon of ōileuſ, *Hygin.* 114. *Ob furiaſ Ajaciſ ōilei*, (3 ſyll.) ſc. filii, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 41. or ōilēoſ *Ajax*, ſc. filiſ, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 622. to diſtinguiſh him from Ajax the ſon of Telāmon, (G. 451.)—ŌİLĪDEſ, -ae, the ſon of Ōileuſ, i. e. Ajax, *Propert.* 4, 1, 117.; *Sabin. ad Ulyſſ.* 101.; *apud Ovid.*

OLENIUS, an inhabitant of Leſboſ, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 163. but *Olenii cuſpis*, the ſpear of Tydeuſ, the Aetolian, from Olēnoſ, a city of Aetolia, *ib.* 3, 105. (*Vid. G. INDEX.*)—OLENĪDEſ, -ae, the ſon of Olēnuſ, v. -iuſ, *ib.* 204.

OLĒNOſ, v. -uſ, a ſon of Vulcan, who gave name to OLĒNOſ, a town of Aetolia, *Hygin. Aſtr. P.* 2, 13, *et ibi Munker.*—¶ 2. The huſband of Lethaea, who, proud of her beauty, had the preſumption to prefer herſelf to the goddeſſeſ, and Olēnoſ taking part with her in the guilt, they were both changed into ſtone, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 68.

OLYMPIAſ, -ādīſ, the mother of Alexander, *Cic. Div.* 1, 23.; *Juſtin.* 7, 6, & 10. *et* 9, 7.; *Gell.* 13, 4. put to death by Caſſander, *Juſtin.* 14, 6.

OLYMPIŌDŌRUſ, the muſic-maſter of Epaminondaſ, *Nep. Epam.* 2. —¶ 2. A phyſician, *Plin.* 1, 12.

OMPHĀLE, -eſ, a queen of Lydia; hence called *Lyda puella*, *Ovid. Faſt.* 2, 356. *Maecōniſ*, -īdīſ, *ib.* 310, & 352. whom Herculeſ ſerved for three years, (G. 401.). *Propertiuſ* makes *Omphāle* long, 3, 11, 17.

ONESIMUſ, the ſon of Python, a Macedonian nobleman, who having in vain diſſuaded Perſeuſ from undertaking war againſt the Romans, and on that account being ſuſpected by the king, fled to the Romans, by whom he was kindly received, and liberally rewarded, *Liv.* 44, 16.

ONŶTEſ, -ae, the ſon of Echion and Peribīa, (ſome ſay, a Theban, *Nomen Echioniuſ*), in the army of Aeneas, ſlain by Turnuſ, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 514.

OPHELTEſ, -ae, the ſon of Lycurguſ, king of Nemēa, and Eurydicē, hiſ queen, nurſed by Hypſipylē, who had become their ſlave, (*Vid. HYPſIPYLē*.) While Hypſipylē was wandering in a grove near Nemēa with the child in her arms, ſhe was accoſted by Adraſtuſ, the leader of the Argiveſ, who had reached that place in their way to Thebes, and were greatly diſtreſſed for want of water, all the ſtreamſ having been dried up by the influence

fluence of Bacchus. Adrastus, in the greatest distress, begged of Hypsipylè to show them some water. She having laid down the child, quickly led them to the fountain Langia; but upon her return found the child killed by a serpent. The companions of Adrastus killed the serpent, and buried the child. In the mean time Lycurgus and Eurydicè, being informed of what had happened, in the excess of their grief, wanted to sacrifice Hypsipylè to appease the manes of their son; but were prevented by the Argive chiefs, who gave the name of Archemòrus to the boy, as being the first who was slain in the war, and called the fountain after him. They performed funeral games to his honour, which were ever afterwards celebrated at stated times, and called the NEMÈAN GAMES, *Apollo-dor.* 3, 6, 4.; *Lactant. ad Stat. Theb.* 4, 718. They were in the time of Pindar celebrated every three years, *Pindar. Nem.* 6, 69. hence called TRIETÈRIS, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 722.; but afterwards every five years, as the Isthmian, *Plin.* 4, 5 f. 9.; *Hygin.* 74. The victors were crowned with parsley; because, as it is said, Hypsipylè laid the child, when she left him, on a heap of parsley, *Hygin.* 74.—The different circumstances of this story, embellished and enlarged, form the subject of part of the fourth, and the whole of the fifth and sixth books of the Thebaid of Statius. *Add. Stat. Silv.* 2, 1, 181.

OPHELTES, the father of Euryalus, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 201.—¶ 2. The chief of a crew of Tuscan pirates, who having carried off Bacchus from the island of Chios while overpowered with wine and sleep, with an intention of offering violence to him, were all turned into dolphins, to the number of twelve; except Acoetes, the pilot, who disapproved of their conduct, *Hygin.* f. 134.; *Ovid. Met.* 3, 605,—692.

OPHIAS, -adis, the daughter of Ophius, i. e. COMBE, who having escaped the attempts of her sons to kill her, was changed into a bird, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 383.

OPHION, -onis, the father of Amýcus, who is hence called OPHIONIDES, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 345.

OPHIŪCHUS, (i. e. *serpentem vel anguem tenens*, the man that holds the serpent), the Greek name of a constellation, called in Latin, ANGUÏTÈNENS, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 42.; *Manil.* 1, 331.; *Ovid. Met.* 8, 182.

L. OPIMIUS, consul a. u. 633, who crushed the tribune C. Gracchus, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 1.; *Or.* 2, 25. and prosecuted the victory of the nobility over the plebeians with great cruelty, *Sallust. Jug.* 16, & 42. Being afterwards accused of the murder of Gracchus, he was acquitted by the people, *Cic. Brut.* 34. Being, a. u. 641, sent at the head of an embassy, (*princeps legationis*), to divide the kingdom of Numidia between Jugurtha and Adherbal, and being bribed by Jugurtha, he basely betrayed his trust, by making a division favourable to Jugurtha, *Sallust. Jug.* 16. For this he was afterwards brought to his trial, by the Mamilian law, *ib.* 40. and being condemned, *Cic. Brut.* 33.; *Planc.* 28 f. he went into banishment to Dyrrachium, where he died in want. Cicero, from partiality to the party of the patricians, insinuates, that this sentence was unjust, *ib.*; and notwithstanding the cruelty and corruption of Opimius, extols him in different parts of his works, as a most meritorious citizen, (*virum praeclarè de republica meritum*), *ib.* & *Sext.* 67.—There was an uncommon vintage the year in which Opimius was consul; whence VINUM OPIMIANUM was used proverbially for the most excellent wine, *Cic. Br.* 83.; *Patere.* 2, 7.; *Martial.* 9, 89, &c.; *Petron.* c. 34. Pliny says, Opimian wine was to be met with in his time, near 200 years after, *Plin.* 14, 4 f. 6, & 14.

OPIS, -is, one of the attendants of Diana; appointed by her to watch over Camilla, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 532. et 836. whose death she avenged by shooting Aruns, the author of it, *ib.* 858, &c.—said to be a Thracian by descent, (*Thréissa*), *ib.* i. e. one of the Hyperborean



Boëan nymphs who attended Diana, *Callimach. Del.* 292.; *Apollodor.* 1, 4, 4.

OPPIA, a Vestal virgin, punished for incest, *Liv.* 2, 42.

OPPIANICUS, a surname of Statius Albius, *Cic. Cluent.* 4, &c.

Sp. OPPIUS Cornicen, one of the *Decemviri*, *Liv.* 3, 35. the colleague and assistant of Appius Claudius, *ib.* 41, & 49. on which account being accused and thrown into prison, he laid violent hands on himself, *ib.* 58.

M. OPPIUS, appointed by the tribunes of the soldiers with Sex. Manilius to have the chief command, in the secession of the people from the *Decemviri* to mount Aventine, *Liv.* 3, 51.

C. OPPIUS, a tribune, who, in the middle of the second Punic war, (*Q. Fabio et T. Sempronio Coss.*, a. u. 541), got a law passed, that no matron should have in her dress more than half an ounce of gold, nor should wear a garment of different colours, nor use a carriage in any city or town, or within a mile of it, unless on occasion of public sacrifices, *Liv.* 34, 1. The repealing of this law occasioned violent disputes, a. u. 559, *Liv. ib.* &c.

C. OPPIUS, the friend of Caesar, *Cic. Att.* 5, 1.; *Suet. Caes.* 52, & 72. who wrote several books, among the rest a life of Pompey, *Plutarch. in Pomp.* supposed by some to have been the author of the Alexandrian, African, and Spanish wars of Caesar, *Suet. Caes.* 56.

OPPII, -orum, bankers or usurers from Velia; *Aenigma Oppiorum ex Velia planè non intelligo*, what you write mysteriously about the *Oppii*; or perhaps their dark or obscure expressions concerning money-matters, *Cic. Att.* 7, 13. Add. *Ibid.* 8, 7. *Tu Oppios Terentiae dabis*, you will order the *Oppii* to pay what they owe me to Terentia, *ib.* 10, 4.

OPS, v. OPIS, *Opis*, the goddess of the earth, the sister and wife of Saturn, (*G.* 355.), *Hygin.* 139. the same with Cybèle, *Tibull.* 1, 4, 68. Cicero makes Ops the daughter of Oceanus and Salacia, *Cic. de Univ.* 15. *Aedes Opis*, the temple of Ops, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 17.—OPALIA, -ium, the festival day conse-

crated to Ops, *Festus*; *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 10.; *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

C. Sergius ORATA, (al. *Aurata*, *Cic. Or.* 1, 39.), an Epicurean, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 22. who had a controversy with M. Marius Gratidianus, on account of a house which he bought from him, *Cic. Off.* 3, 16.

ORBILIUS *pupillus*, a native of Beneventum, who having served out his time as a soldier, (*fundus militiæ*), first in quality of a corneteer, and then on horseback, came to Rome when fifty years of age, in the consulship of Cicero, and taught grammar with greater fame than emolument. For when very old, in some of his writings he complained of his poverty, and that he was obliged to lodge in a garret, (*habitare sub tegulis*), *Suet. de Illust. Gram.* c. 9. He was naturally of a rigid temper; whence Horace, who was his scholar, complaining of his severity, calls him *plagesus*, a teacher who often used the rod, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 70. He lived near to the age of a hundred. After his death the people of Beneventum erected a marble statue to his honour, *Suet. ib.*

P. ORBIUS, a lawyer, *Cic. Brut.* 48. praetor in Asia, *Cic. Flacc.* 31.

OREONA, (*orbitatem avertere credita*), a goddess, who had a temple at Rome, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 25.

C. ORCHINIUS, the colleague of Cicero in the praetorship, *Cic. Cluent.* 34, & 53.

ORCUS, a name of Pluto, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 50. *Stygius Orcus*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 699. *Orcus vobis ducit pedes*, Orcus pulls you by the feet to the infernal regions, i. e. you will be soon put to death, *Suet. Ner.* 39. *Orco aliquem mactare*, to doom to death, *Liv.* 9, 40. *Satelles Orci*, the life-guard, the minister or servant of Orcus, the ferryman of hell, i. e. Charon, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 34. So *Orci portitor*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 502. *Janitor Orci*, i. e. Cerberus, *ib.* 8, 296. *Rapax Orcus*, rapacious Orcus, who carries off all things, *Hor.* 30. *Vidima nil miserantis Orci*, of Pluto pitying nobody, i. e. merciless, *ib.*

2, 3, 24. *Formidabilis Orci opes*, the power of formidable Pluto, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 116. *Impudens Orcum moror*, I have the impudence to make Pluto wait for me, *i. e.* I continue to live when I ought to die, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 50.—*ORCUS* is often put for death, or the infernal regions, *Nigroque invidet Orco*, *sc. eum*, and extricates or rescues him from gloomy death, *i. e.* renders him immortal, *ib.* 4, 2, 24. *Missus ad luridum Orcum fulmine*, to gloomy Tartarus, *ib.* 3, 4, 75. *Dimittere aliquem Orco*, for ad *Orcum*, to kill, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 398. *Evocat animas orco*, *i. e. ex inferis*, *ib.* 4, 242. *Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco*, and had devoted her life or herself to infernal Pluto, *i. e.* to death, *ib.* 4, 699. *Minos sedet arbiter Orci*, judge of Pluto, or of the infernal regions, *Propert.* 3, 19, 27. *Ubi ratio cum Orco habetur*, where an account is kept with Orcus, *i. e.* of those who lose their lives in cultivating an unhealthful soil, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 4, 3. So *Nam ubi sit cum Orco ratio ponenda*, *ibi*, &c. where one must lay his account with being exposed to certain danger, *Col.* 1, 3, 2.—*ORCINIANA sponda*, a bier in which the dead were carried to be buried, (*quod mortui ad Orcum eant*), *Martial.* 10, 5, 9.—*ORCINI senatores*, those who got admittance into the senate after the death of Caesar by money or favour, in consequence of the pretended acts or writings of Caesar, which were supposed to have been forged by Antony, *Suet. Aug.* 35. so called in allusion to those slaves who were freed by the testament of their master. (*Vid. R. A.* 40.)

*ORĒADES*, -um, mountain nymphs, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 500.

*ORESITRÓPHOS*, -i, m. (*i. e. in montibus nutritus*), one of Aſſaſcon's dogs, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 233.

*ORESTES*, -is, the son of Agamemnon, (hence called *Agamemnonius Orestes*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 471.; *Ovid. in Ibin*, 529.), and the great grandson of Pelops, (hence called *Pelopēus Orestes*, *Lucan.* 7, 778.), who slew his mother Clytemnæstra for having murdered his

father; on which account he was agitated by the Furies, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 331. and became distracted, *Ovid. Pont.* 2, 3, 45. His friend Pylades always attended him, in company with whom he went to the *Chersonesus Tauricā*, where he found his sister priestess to Diana, and made his escape with her to Greece, carrying with him the image of Diana, (*G.* 408.). It is said that Orestes first brought this image to the Grove of Aricia in Italy, *Hygin.* 259. whence Diana worshipped there is called *Oreſtēa Diana*, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 489. *Dea Oreſtea*, *Id. Pont.* 1, 2, 80. But as the cruelty of the sacred rites of Diana displeased the Romans, though slaves only were sacrificed to her, the image (*Diana*) was transported to Lacedaemon, where the custom of scourging boys before the altar of Diana was long continued, *Hygin. ib.*—Orestes is said to have been killed by the bite of a serpent, *Ovid. in Ibin*, 529. Cicero mentions him as an example of true friendship, *Fin.* 1, 20.—*Scenis agitatus Orestes*, often acted on the stage in a state of insanity, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 471.—*Scriptus et in tergo, et non finitus Orestes*, a verbose or prolix tragedy called Orestes, which filled not only the inner side of the parchment, but was also written on the back, (a thing not common), without being finished, *Juvenal.* 1, 6.

*Cn. Aurelius ORESTES*, adopted by *Cn. Aufidius*, whence he was called *Cn. Aufidius Orestes*, *Cic. Dom.* 13. repulsed in his application for the office of tribune, *Cic. Planc.* 21. but gained the favour of the people by giving them a public entertainment, *Cic. Off.* 2, 17. consul with *P. Lentulus Sura*, a. 683.

*L. Aurelius ORESTES*, consul a. 627, *Cic. Brut.* 28.

*Aurelia ORESTILLA*, the mistress of Catiline, *Sallust. Cat.* 15.; *Cic. Fam.* 8, 7.

*ORĪON*, -ōnis, v. *Orōnis*, the son of Neptune and Euryalē, the daughter of Minos, a giant of immense size, to whom his father Neptune gave the power



power of walking on the sea as on dry land, *Apollodor.* 1, 4, 3.; *Hygin. Poet.* 2, 34. whence Virgil calls him *Magnus Orion*, *Æc. Aen.* 11, 763, &c. He is said by some to have been produced in a miraculous manner, *Hygin.* 195.; *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 534. Not only the birth, but also the life and death of Orion, are variously represented by the poets, (*G.* 376.). After death he was ranked among the constellations, *Ovid et Hygin. ibid.*; *Lucan.* 9, 839.

ORION, -ōnis, a Theban, whose two daughters, Metiōcha and Menippa, in time of a pestilence, devoted themselves to death for their country, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 692, &c.; *Anton. Liberal. Fab.* 25.

ORITHŪIA, the daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens, and wife of Bo-reas or Aquilo a king of Thrace, who is put by the poets for the north wind, and therefore is said to have carried off on his wings Orithŷia, who was reluctant to marry him, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 682. *ad fin.*; *Cic. Leg.* 1, 1. from the banks of the river Ilyssus, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 630. Hence she is called *Gelidi conjux Actææ* (*i. e.* Atheniensis) *tyranni*, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 711. So *Actæas Orithŷia*, *Virg. G.* 4, 463. et ibi *Serv. Cæcropsia*, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 468. PANDŌNIA, from her grandfather Pandion, *Propert.* 1, 20, 31. (*G.* 419.)—¶ 2. A queen of the Amazons, *Juslin.* 2, 4.

ORŌDES, -is, king of Parthia, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 1. *Att.* 5, 8. called also *Ar-saces*, *Id. Fam.* 8, 14. whose general Surēna defeated and slew Crassus general of the Romans, *Dio*, 40, 27.; *Liv. Epit.* 106.; *Flor.* 3, 11. a. u. 701. Paterculus says that this was done by Orodes in person, 2, 46.—Orodes, enfeebled by age, and overwhelmed with grief for the loss of his son Pacōrus, (*Vid. PACŌRUS*), resigned his crown to his next eldest son Phrāates, by whom he was soon after slain, a. u. 718, *Dio*, 49, 23.; *Juslin.* 42, 4, & 5.

ORODES, -ae, v. -is, a Trojan, slain by Mezentius, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 732, &c.

OROETES, a commander (*praetor*) of Darius, who crucified Polycrātes the

tyrant of Samos, *Cic. Fin.* 5, 30.; *Herodot.* 3, 128.

OROMĒDON, -ontis, one of the giants that waged war against Jupiter, *Prop.* 3, 8, 48.

ORONTES, -is, (v. Orontē, contracted for Orontēi, from *Oronteus*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 220.) a Trojan, the faithful companion of Aeneas, who perished in a storm, *ib.* 113.—The commander of the Lycian fleet, *ib.* 6, 334.

ORPHEUS, (2 syl.) -ei, v. -ēos, the son of Apollo and of the muse Calliōpē, (*G.* 370.) or according to others, of Oeāger, v. Oeagrus, *Apollodor.* 1, 9, 16.; *Serv. ad Virg. G.* 4, 524. a Thracian poet, concerning the power of whose verses and music wonderful effects are told, *Horat. Od.* 1, 12. *pr.*; *Ovid. Met.* 10. *pr.* et 11, 42. &c. Aristotle affirmed, that there never existed such a poet as Orpheus; and the Pythagoreāns ascribed the poem of Orpheus (*Orphicum carmen*) to one Cercops, *Cic. Nat. D.* 1, 38.—ORPHĒA *vox*, the voice of Orpheus, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 3. *Orphēi titulum rapuere theatri*, the bacchanals snatched up the wild beasts, which were listening to Orpheus as in a theatre, and were the glory of his theatre, *ib.* 11, 22.

ORPHIDIUS *Benignus*, the lieutenant of Otho, *Tac. H.* 2, 43, & 45.

ORSES, -ae, a Trojan slain by Rapo a Latin, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 748.

ORSILOCHUS, a Trojan, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 636. slain by Camilla, *ib.* 690.

OSĀCES, -is, a Parthian general, *Cic. Att.* 5, 10. who commanded the Parthian army nominally under Pacōrus, the son of Orōdes, then a boy, *Dio*, 40, 28.

OSCUS, the freedman of Otho, commander of his fleet, *Tac. H.* 1, 87.

OSINIUS, king of Clusium, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 655,

OSĪRIS, -is, v. -īdis, a god of the Egyptians, the husband of Isis, (*G.* 391.) worshipped also at Rome, *Juvenal.* 6, 540.; *Tac. Hist.* 4, 84. *Per sanctum juratus Osirim*, swearing by, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 60. *Osiri invento*, having found a calf with particular marks, which

which the Egyptians worshipped as Osiris or Apis, *Juv.* 8, 29. So *Sum pubes miratur Osirim*, *Tibull.* 1, 8, 27. called *Memphites bos*, *ib.* 28. (*G.* 605.)

OSIRIS, -is, a Rutulian, slain by Thymbræus, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 458.

P. OSTORIUS Scapula, governor of Britain, under Claudius, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 31. an excellent commander, *Tac. Agric.* 14. who, having defeated and taken prisoner Caractacus, one of the chief princes of Britain, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 35, & 36. reduced a part of the island into the form of a province, *ib.* 38. Triumphal ornaments were decreed to Ostorius, *ib.* But being afterwards greatly harassed by the Britons, and worn out with cares, he died, to their great joy, *ib.* 39.

OTĀNES, -is, v. -ae, a noble Persian, who discovered the imposture of the *Magi*, and thereby caused their destruction, (*G.* 607.)

OTHO, a surname of several families.

L. Roscius OTHO, tribune a. 686, who got a law passed, appointing, that fourteen rows or benches (*gradus*) should be allotted to the *Equites*, next to the *Orchestra*, where the senators sat, in the theatre and amphitheatre, *Liv. Epit.* 119. hence *Sic libitum vano, qui nos dislinxit, Othōni*, *Juvenal.* 3, 159. *Effice summam, Bis septem ordinibus quam lex dignatur Othonis*, make up the sum, which the law of Otho makes requisite to entitle one to sit in the fourteen rows, i. e. 400,000 sesterces, the estate of an eque, *Id.* 14, 324. *Othone contempto*, despising the law of Otho, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 15. (*Vid. CICERO, p.* 105.)

M. Salvius OTHO, emperor of Rome, (*G.* 246.) was extremely profligate and prodigal in his youth, *Suet.* 2.; *Tac. H.* 1, 13. et 2, 50. After his father's death, he insinuated himself into the acquaintance of Nero, by means of an old lady of great influence at court, whom he married, *Suet. ib.* (to which *Juvenal* is supposed to allude, 1, 38.) and by a similarity of manners soon became a chief favourite with that prince, *Suet. & Tac. ibid.* He seduced Poppoea Sabina from her husband

Crispīnus, and married her, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 45. But Nero, having become fond of Poppoea, took her from Otho; and being jealous of a rival, sent him as legate or præfect to Lusitania, which Otho governed with great justice for ten years, *Suet. Oth.* 3.; *Tac. Ann.* 13, 46. He was among the first that joined Galba in his revolt against Nero, *Suet. ib.* 4.; *Tac. Hist.* 1, 21. When Galba was made emperor, Otho expected to be adopted by him, but being disappointed in this hope by Galba's adoption of Piso, he determined to attempt obtaining the empire by force; which he effected with wonderful success, *Suet. Oth.* 5,—8.; *Tac. H.* 1, 21,—27. But he did not long enjoy his good fortune, for, being defeated by Valens and Caecina, the generals of Vitellius, near Bedriacum, and unwilling to risk the lives of so many brave men on his account, he slew himself, in the 37th year of his age, *Suet. Oth.* 11.; *Tac. H.* 2, 58. Tacitus says, that the fortitude of Otho in performing this deed, deserves to be as much extolled as his ingratitude and cruelty to Galba merit detestation, *ib.* Such resolution was very little to be expected from Otho's mean appearance, notorious effeminacy, and finical nicety about dress, *Suet. Oth.* 12.; *Juvenal.* 2, 99, 104, &c. He was, however, so much beloved by his soldiers, that several of them from grief are said to have stabbed themselves near his funeral pile, and in other places, *Suet. ib.*; *Tac. Hist.* 2, 49. Martial, who calls him *Mollis Otho*, i. e. effeminated, represents his death as equal, if not superior, to that of Cato, 6, 32.—OTHONIANS, sc. *Milites*, the soldiers of Otho, *Tac. H.* 2, 34, 35. &c. *Othonianus exercitus*, *ib.* 45.

OTHRIĀDES, -ae, a Graecian, wounded in the thigh by the boar of Calydon, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 371.

OTHRYĀDES, -is, a Spartan, who, when a dispute happened between the Spartans and Argives about the territory of Tyrea, v. Thyrea, (*de agro Tyreatē*), and the Amphictyons having determined, that the matter should be



decided by a select number of men on both sides, was appointed to command the Lacedaemonians, and Therfander the Argives. Two of the Argives survived the combat, and went home to tell of their victory. But Othryades, after they were gone, though wounded, supporting himself on half broken spears, took off the shields of the enemies that were slain; and having erected a trophy of them, inscribed on it with his own blood, *To JUPITER, THE PROTECTOR OF TROPHIES.* The controversy being renewed, the Amphictyons having examined the matter on the spot, determined in favour of the Lacedaemonians, *Plutarch. Parallel. et Val. Max. 3, 2, Ext. 4.*—Herodotus relates the story somewhat differently. He takes no notice of the Amphictyons, and says that there were 300 who fought on each side; out of the sight of both armies, who were removed at a distance, lest they should assist their countrymen if worsted. He adds, that Othryades, after erecting the trophy, slew himself, that he might not return home without his companions, *1, 82.*—Ovid, after having mentioned the advantages of the Romans' religiously observing land marks, addressing the God Terminus, says beautifully: *Termine sancte,—Si tu signasses olim Thyreatida terram, Corpora non leto missa trecenta forent; nec foret Othryades congestis tectus in armis. O quantum patriae Sanguinis ille dedit!* *Fast. 2, 663.*

OTHRYS, -yos, a Trojan, the father of Panthus, the priest of Apollo; who is hence called *Othryades, -ae*, the son of Othrys, *Virg. Aen. 2, 319.*

OTREUS, -eos, the son of Cisseus and brother of Hecuba, killed by Amyceus, *Val. Flacc. 4, 162.*

OTOS, v. -us, -i, the son of Alceus, and brother of Ephialtes, a giant, *Virg. Cul. 233.*

OVLA, the wife of C. Lollius, *Cic. Att. 21, & 24.*

PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO, Ovid, a celebrated Roman poet, born at Sulmo, (*Sulmonensis*;) as he himself informs us, ninety miles distant

from Rome, (*Millia qui novies distat ab urbe decem,*) *Ovid. Trist. 4, 10, 4. A. U. 741*, the year in which Hirtius and Pansa the consuls were slain, (*Cum cecidit fato consul uterque pari,*) *ib. 6;* of an ancient and opulent equestrian family, *ib. 8.* When very young he was sent to Rome by his father to be instructed by the most eminent masters, (*ad insignes ab arte viros,*) *ib. 15.* He had a strong natural turn for poetry, which his father in vain endeavoured to restrain, *ib. 19, &c.* When he attempted to write in prose, his words spontaneously fell into verse, (*Scribere conabar verba soluta modis. Sponte sua carmen numeros veniebat ad aptos; Et quod tentabam dicere, versus erat,*) *ib. 24.*—When fifty years of age, he was banished by Augustus to Tomi; for what offence is not known. He himself only says, *Errorem jussue, non scelus, esse fugae,* *ib. 90.* The looseness of his poetry was made the pretext, *Ovid. Trist. 2, 7, 8, & 211, &c.* But the true reason is supposed to have been Ovid's having accidentally witnessed something improper or indecent in the conduct of Augustus, *ib. 97,—108.* or rather his having been accessory or privy to the intrigues of Julia, the grand-daughter of Augustus, who was banished the same year with Ovid, *Tac. Ann. 4, 71. et 3, 24;* *Suet. Aug. 65.* Ovid however always asserts his innocence, *Trist. 2, 9, & 10;* *Pont. 2, 9, 67,—76;* *Trist. 4, 4, 35,—44, &c.* and vindicates his Art of Love, *ib. 2, 211, &c. 239, &c. 345, &c.*—Ovid when sent to Tomi was not deprived of his rights and fortunes; and therefore in the edict of Augustus, he was called RELEGATUS, not EXUL, *Trist. 2, 137. et 5, 2, 56. et 5, 11, 9, &c.* He wrote many suppliant and flattering addresses to Augustus and his friends, in order to obtain leave to return, or to change the place of his banishment, but without success. The people of Tomi treated him with the greatest kindness and respect; which he celebrates, *Molliter a vobis mea fors excepta, Tomitae, &c. Pont. 4, 14, 47, &c.*

&c. He died at Tomi in the eighth year of his exile, and the fifty-ninth of his age, a. u. 771, on the first of January, the day on which Livy is said to have died.—Most of the works of Ovid are still extant, and justly admired for their sweetness and easiness of style, and for their learning. They abound in fine moral reflections, but are highly reprehensible in many places, for their looseness on amorous subjects. Ovid, before he went into banishment, committed his *Metamorphosis*\* to the flames as an unfinished work; but some copies of it having been taken before, prevented that valuable poem from being lost, *Ovid. Trist.* 1, 6, 15, &c. Ovid composed some dramatical works, but none of these remain.—Quintilian greatly extols a tragedy of his, called *MEDĒA*, (*Ovidii Medĕa videtur mihi ostendere, quantum vir ille praeſtare poterit, ſi ingenio ſuo temperare, quàm indulgere, maluiſſet.*) 10, 1, 98. The facility with which Ovid wrote his verses, and his want of care to polish them, rendered his compositions too luxuriant, and less correct than those of Virgil and Horace. Hence Quintilian says of him, *Laſcivire in Metamorphoſi ſolet*, 4, 2, 77. *Laſcivus quidem in Heroicis quoque Ovidius, et nimium amator ingenii ſui; laudandus tamen in partibus*, 10, 1, 88, & 93.

OVIUS, a person who brought Cicero tidings of his son from Athens, (*ſed. al. al.*) *Cic. Att.* 16, 1.

## P

T. PACAVIUS, a Roman *eques*, *Cic. Mil.* 27.

M. PACCIVS, a friend of Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 4, 16.

L. JUNIUS PACCIAECUS, a Spaniard, made a Roman citizen by Caesar, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 18.; *Hirt. B. Hiſp.* 16.

PACIDIĀNUS, a gladiator, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 21.

M. PACILIUS, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 38, & 40.—PACILIANA *domus*, the house of

Pacilius, which Cicero's brother wished to purchase, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14 f.

PACONIUS, one who complained of Q. Cicero, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 1, 1, 6.

M. PACONIUS, the lieutenant of Silanus, proconsul of Asia, condemned by Tiberius, *Suet. Tib.* 61, & 43.; *Tac. Ann.* 3, 66.

PACORUS, v. *-es, -ae*, the eldest son of Orōdes, king of Parthia, *Cic. Att.* 5, 18. *Fam.* 15, 1. married to the daughter of the king of Armenia, *ib.* 15, 3.; cut off with his army by Ventidius, a. u. 715, *Dio*, 49, 20.; *Paterc.* 2, 78.; *Juſtin.* 42, 4, 6. et 16, 17.; *Flor.* 4, 9. *Pacori manus*, the army of Pacōrus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 9.—¶ 2. A king of Parthia, in the time of Trajan, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 16.—Pacorus seems to have been a common name of the kings of Parthia, as several so called are mentioned by Tacitus, *Ann.* 15, 2, &c. *Hiſt.* 5, 9.; *G.* 37.

M. PACUVIUS, a tragic poet, born at Brundisium, the sister's son of Ennius, *Gell.* 1, 24. the friend of Laelius, *Cic. Amic.* 7.; praised by Horace, *Ep.* 2, 1, 56. and Quintilian, 10, 1, 97.; but said to be rough and inelegant, *citra nitorem*, *ib.* Hence, *Attonitusque legis terrāi, fugiferai, Accius et quidquid Pacuviusque vomunt*, *Martial.* 11, 91, 5. So *Perſ.* 1, 77.—PACUVIĀNUS *ille, qui in Chryſe phyſicus inducitur*, the natural philosopher, who is introduced in the play of Pacuvius, called *CHRYSES*, *Cic. Div.* 1, 57.

PACUVIUS *Calavius*, a nobleman of Capua, the chief author of the revolt of that city from the Romans to Hannibal, *Liv.* 23, 2, & 3. When the son of Pacuvius wished to slay Hannibal at a feast, and thus free his country from the Carthaginians, he was with difficulty prevented by his father, *ib.* 8, 9.

PAEAN, *-ānis*, a name of Apollo, *Juvenal.* 6, 171.; *Ovid. Art. Am.* 2, 1.; *Suet. Ner.* 39. *Signum Paeanis*, the statue of Apollo, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 57. *Et Paana voca*, invoke the god Paeon, or Apollo, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 729.—¶ 2.

\* In English it is pronounced *Metamorphosis*.



A kind of hymn in praise of Apollo, *Cic. Or.* 1, 59. an exclamation or song of victory, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 738. *et ibi Serv.*; any song or hymn, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 657. *Herculeum paeana canunt*, a hymn in praise of Hercules, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 154.

PAEAN, -antis, the father of Philoctetes; who is hence called PAEAN-TĪĀDES, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 313. *Paeantius*, *Ovid. Trist.* 5, 1, 61. *et* 5, 2, 13. *Paeantius Hercules haeres*, *Id. in Ibin*, 255. *Paeantius heros*, *Id. Rem. A.* 111. *Pont.* 1, 3, 5. *Vid. POEAN.*

PAEON, -ōnis, a famous physician, who cured Pluto, when grievously wounded by Hercules, *Homer. Il.* 5. 401.; whence PAEŌNIAE herbae, medicinal herbs, of sovereign virtue or powerful effect, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 769. *Paonium in morem*, after the manner of Paeon, i. e. girt in the mode of a physician, *ib.* 12, 401. *Ope Paeoniā*, by the aid of medicine, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 535.—PAEONIA, -ae, a certain medicinal herb, said to have been discovered by Paeon, *Plin.* 25, 4.

PAEŌNIUS, a rhetorician, under whom the son and nephew of Cicero (*Cicerones*) studied, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 3, 3.

PAETUS, a surname of the PAPIRII, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. and of the AELII, *Cic. Cluent.* 26.; one of whom presented Cicero with the library left by his brother, *Cic. Att.* 2, 1.

PAETUS, (al. *Petrus*,) a Greek, presented with the freedom of Rome by Cæsar, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 15.

Caecinna PAETUS. *Vid. ARRIA.*

PALAEMON, -ōnis, the son of Ino, (*Inōus*, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 823.) and of Athamas, (*Athamantiādes*, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 919.) ; called also Melicerta, v. -tes, and by the Latins Portumnus, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 547.; turned into a sea-god, (*G.* 427.; *Cic. N. D.* 3, 15.; *Stat. Theb.* 7, 421, *et ibi Laſtant.*) in whose honour the Isthmian games were instituted, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 10, & 557, *et ibi Laſtant.* Hence, *Palaemoniac coronae*, chaplets of pine leaves, with which the victors at the Isthmian games were crowned, *Claudian. de Consul. Theod.* 289.; *Plin.* 15, 10.—¶ 2.

The name of a shepherd, *Virg. Ed.* 5, 50.

PALAEPHĀTUS, an ancient Greek author, who wrote a book, entitled, *De incredibilibus*.—*Palaephata vox*, the writings of Palaephātus, whether of him who wrote the book just mentioned, or not, is uncertain, *Virg. Cir.* 88.

PALAMĒDES, -is, the son of Nauplius, (*Naupliādes*), king of Euboea, a descendant of Belus, (*Belides*), *Virg. Aen.* 2, 82. put to death by the Greeks, through the craft of Ulysses, (*G.* 453.)—PALAMEDĒAE vires, the strength of Palamedes, *Manil.* 14, 206. *Palamedeum inventum*, ingenious.

PALES, -is, the goddess of shepherds, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 721, & 776.; *Virg. G.* 3, 1, & 294.; *Tibull.* 1, 1, 14.—PALILIA, vel *Parilia*, -ium, v. -iorum, the festival in honour of Pales, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1, 9.; *L. L.* 5, 3.; *Tibull.* 2, 5, 87.; which was celebrated on the 21st April, the day on which Rome was said to have been founded, (*Parilibus natali urbis*, *Cic. Div.* 2, 74. *Parilibus Romam condidit Romulus*, *Vell.* 1, 8. *Festisque Palilibus urbis Moenia conduntur*, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 774.) *F.* 4, 806. *Flamma Palilis*, the flame of Pales, made at her sacred rites, by rubbing one stone on another, *Ovid. F.* 4, 798.—*Sidus Palilicium* v. *Parilicium*, the constellation HYĀDES; so called, because it used to shine bright on the night of the festival of Pales, *Plin.* 18, 26 f. 66.—Some make Pales a god, *Serv. ad Virg. G.* 3, 1.; *Arnob.* 1, 3, *et* 5.

PALFURIUS Sura, v. *Palphurius*, a famous orator in the time of Domitian, *Suet. Dom.* 13.; *Juvenal.* 4, 53.; *Martial.* 6, 64, 13.

PĀLĪCI, two brothers, the sons of Jupiter by the nymph Thalīa; or according to others, of Vulcan by Aetna, the daughter of Oceanus; worshipped as deities by the Sicilians near Catana; sometimes used in the sing. PALĪCUS, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 585. *et Macrobo. Sat.* 5, 19. *Stagna Palicorum*, the pools of the *Palici*, whence they were supposed

supposed to have emerged, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 406. *et Macrob. ibid.* *Olenia stagna Palici*, *Id. ex P.* 2, 10, 25. The temple of the Palici stood near these sulphureous springs, where solemn oaths were administered, and false swearers were drowned in the lake, *Sil.* 14, 220. *& Macrob. ib.*

PALINŪRUS, the son of Iāsus, (*Jasides*), the pilot of Aeneas, *Virg. A.* 5, 12. who being overpowered by the god SOMNUS, or sleep, fell from the stern, and was drowned near the promontory of Italy, afterwards called by his name, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 833, &c. (*παλιν. rursus, et πειν. mejere, i. e. bis mejens*, *Martial.* 3, 78.)

PALLADIUS, a writer on husbandry, in the time of the Antonines or later, whose works are still extant.

PALLAS, -ādis, (properly called by the Latins MINERVA), the goddess of wisdom and of war, of spinning and weaving, also of several other arts, &c. (*Mille dea est operum*, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 833.) said to have sprung, by the stroke of Vulcan, from the brain of Jupiter, armed with her shield, (*G.* 363.). (*De capitis fertur sine matre paterni Vertice cum clypeo prosiluisse suo*, *Ovid. F.* 3, 841.) Hence, *Ovid*, speaking of his poems, says, *Palladis exemplo, de me sine matre creata Carmina sunt*, *Trist.* 3, 14, 13.—*Princeps et inventrix belli*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21. *Armifera*, warlike, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 544. *turbata*, enraged, *ib.* 8, 435.; *innupta*, unmarried, the virgin, *ib.* 2, 31. *Intactae Palladis urbs*, the city of the chaste Pallas, *i. e.* Athens, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 5. *Pallas iniqua fuit*, *sc.* Teucris, *Ovid. Tr.* 1, 2, 8. *Gorgōnis anguiferae pectus operta comis*, having her breast or breast-plate covered with the hair of the snaky Gorgon, *Propert.* 2, 2, 8. So *Ovid, Met.* 4, 803. *Jam Pallas aegida parat*, her aegis or golden breast-plate, in the middle of which was the head of the Gorgon Medusa, *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 11. *Aegida horrifera*,—*ipsamque in pectore Divae Gorgona, desecto vertentem lumina collo*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 435, &c. *et ibi Serv.*; *Martial.* 7, 1;

*Homer. Il.* 2, 447, &c. 5, 738, &c. *Defenditur aegide pectus*, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 79.—The aegis is also put for the shield of Pallas or Jupiter, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 57.; *Virg. Aen.* 8, 354. *Palladis arbor*, the olive, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 335.; *Art. A.* 2, 518. So *Palladis rami*, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 154. hence *Pallade pingui tingere membra*, with oil, *Ovid. Ep.* 19, 44. So *Infusā Pallade, i. e. oleo*, *Id. Tr.* 4, 5, 4. *Baccifera Pallas*, the olive bearing berries, *i. e.* olives, *Id. Amor.* 2, 16, 8.—*Palladis ales*, *i. e.* the raven, (*corvus*), *Id. Fast.* 2, 89. *Palladis ars*, the art of making wool into cloth, *Id. Pont.* 3, 8, 9. *Aliā Palladis arte*, *i. e.* by war, not by spinning and weaving, *Ovid. Art.* 1, 692.—PALLAS is sometimes put for an image of her, which was kept in the citadel of Troy; thus, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 99. *Hic locus est Vestae, qui Pallada servat et ignem*, Here is the temple of Vesta, which contains the palladium and the sacred fire, *Id. Tr.* 3, 1, 29. So *Pallada Roma tenet*, *Id. Fast.* 6, 424.—PALLADIi honores, the honours offered by Pallas to Paris, wisdom and valour, *Ovid. Ep.* 17, 133. *Palladio numine tuta fugit*, (*al. fuit sc. navis*), by the power of Pallas, *Ovid. F.* 1, 9, 12. *Palladia munera*, *i. e.* the flute thrown away by Pallas, which Marfyas found, *Lucan.* 3, 405.; *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 703.; *Apollodor.* 4, 2.—*Palladii latices*, oil, *Id. M.* 8, 275. *Et tu*, (*al. tua*), *Palladiae petitur cui palma coronae*, who art a candidate for an olive crown, the prize of the victors at the Olympic games, *Ovid. Art. A.* 1, 727. *arbor*, the olive, *Sil.* 1, 238. *Difficiles primum terrae*—*Palladiā gaudent sylva vivacis olivae*, in the first place, unfertile grounds delight or rejoice in the wood of the long-lived olive, sacred to Pallas, *Virg. G.* 2, 181.; *Plin.* 16, 44 f. 90. *Palladiae arces*, *i. e.* Athens, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 399, & 723.; but *Vidor Palladiae ligneus arcis equus*, the wooden horse which vanquished the citadel of Troy, consecrated to Pallas, *Propert.* 3, 9, 42. *Palladia ratis*, the ship Argo, made by the  
advice



advice of Pallas, *Id. in Ibin*, 268. So *puppis*, Val. Flac. 8, 292.; *opus*, Phædr. 4, 6.

PALLADIUM, the image of Pallas, which was said to have fallen from heaven on the citadel of Troy, *Ovid. F.* 6, 421. There was a prediction that Troy would stand as long as this image should remain in the temple of Minerva; on which account it was preserved with religious care. But it was stolen away by Ulysses and Diomêdes, (*Fatale aggressi sacratio avellere templo PALLADIUM*,) *Virg. Aen.* 2, 165.; Add. *Sil.* 13, 41,—50. Hence *Palladii furta*, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 151. to which Cicero alludes, *Mil.* 12. *Hanc pro Palladio—effigiem statuere*, sc. *Græci*, have erected this image of an horse in place of the Palladium, *ib.* 2, 183.—There was another image of Pallas in the citadel of Troy, *ib.* 227. and perhaps several. Aeneas is supposed to have carried one of these along with him into Italy. It was afterwards religiously preserved, together with the *Penâtes*, in the temple of Vesta at Rome, (*Vid. R. Ant. p.* 316.) *Lucan.* 9, 994.; *Liv.* 5, 22. To this Cicero alludes, *Phil.* 11, 10.

PALLAS, -antis, an Arcadian, the great-grandfather or progenitor, (*proâvus*), of Evander, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 51. after whom Evander called the town or fortress, which he built on one of the hills on which Rome afterwards stood, *PALLANTARUM*, *ib.* 54. (*Vid. Geogr. INDEX.*)—PALLANTIUS heros, Evander descended from Pallas, *Ovid. F.* 5, 647.

PALLAS, -antis, voc. *Palla*, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 521. the son of Evander, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 104.; sent by his father with a body of cavalry to assist Aeneas, *ib.* 514, 585, &c. slain by Turnus, *ib.* 10, 487.

PALLAS, -antis, a giant, said by some to have been the father of AURORA; whence that goddess is called PALLANTIAS, -âdis, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 420. *Prævia luci Pallantias*, Aurora who goes before the light, *ib.* 15, 191. *Postera cum caelo motis Pallantias æstris Fulserit*,

*i. e.* next morning, *Id. F.* 4, 573.—or PALLANTIS, -idis, *Sexto Pallantidos ortu*, at the sixth rising of Aurora, or the dawn, *i. e.* on the sixth day, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 700. *Pallantide caesus eadem Didius*, on the same morning or day, *Id. F.* 6, 567.

PALLAS, -antis, an Athenian, the father of Clytos and Butes, the companions of king Cephâlus, who are hence called *Pallante creati*, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 500. vel *sati*, *ib.* 665.

PALLAS, -antis, the freed man of Claudius, who, by means of his extraordinary power, acquired immense riches, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 29.; *Suet. Cl.* 28. which at last proved his ruin. For Nero (whom he had been instrumental in raising to the empire, by bringing about the marriage of Agrippina, the mother of Nero, with Claudius, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 2. and by persuading Claudius to adopt Nero, and to prefer him to Britannicus his own son, *ib.* 25.) first removed him from his public offices, *ib.* 13, 14. and at last poisoned him, because by living to a great age he prevented that emperor from obtaining his exorbitant wealth, (*quod immensam pecuniam longâ senectâ detineret*), *ib.* 14. 65 f.—Pallas possessed no less than three millions of sesterces, (*sestertii ter millies possessor*), computed at about L. 2,421,875 of our money, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 53. The servility of the senate, in decreeing honours to this minion while in the height of his power, exceeds belief, *ib. et Plin. Ep.* 7, 29. et 8, 6.

PALLAS, -antis, the father of one of the five Minervas mentioned by Cicero, slain by his daughter for a just reason, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23.

PALLOR, -ôris, Paleness, a divinity, to which Tullus Hostilius vowed a temple, *Liv.* 1, 27.

PAMMËNES, -is, an eloquent Greek rhetorician, the teacher of M. Brutus, *Cic. Brut.* 97. a great admirer of Demosthenes, *Cic. Or.* 29.

PAMPHÏLUS, a scholar of Plato's, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 26. — ¶ 2. A Greek rhetorician, *Cic. Or.* 3, 21.—¶ 3. A painter,

painter, the praeceptor of Apelles and Pausias, *Plin.* 35, 11 f. 40.—Pamphilus is a name frequent in comedy, *Ter.*

PAN, *Pānis*, v. -os, acc. *Pana*, the son of Mercury and Penelōpè, *Hygin.* 224. the god of shepherds, worshipped in a special manner by the Arcadians. *Deus Arcadiae*, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 26. *pecoris*, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 271. *Custos ovium*, *Virg. G.* 1, 17. called INUUS by the Latins, *Liv.* 1, 5. represented with two small horns on his head, and the feet of a goat, *Herodot.* 2, 46. hence called *cornipes*, *Sil.* 13, 338. of a very amorous disposition, (*G.* 380.). Several deities of this name are mentioned; thus, *Pinu praeciuncti cornua Panes*, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 638. *Biformes Panes*, *Columel.* 10, 427. *Capripèdes Panes*, *Propert.* 3, 15, 54. (al. 3, 17, 34.) *Montanaeque numina Panes*, *Ovid. Ep.* 4, 171. *Panes, et in Venerem Satyrorum prona iuventus*, *Id. Fast.* 1, 397. When the gods were terrified at the enormous size of the giant Typhon, (*G.* 437.), Pan advised them to conceal themselves from him under the form of wild beasts; on which account he was ranked among the constellations: and because on that occasion he changed himself into a goat, he was called by the Greeks *Aegocærus*, and by the Latins CAPRICORNUS, *Hygin.* 196.—PĀNICUS terror, a panic, a sudden fright or causeless alarm, which Pan was supposed to be the author of, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 46.; *Cic. Fam.* 16, 23.

PANISCI, (q. *Panes parvi*), woodland divinities, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 17. sing. *Paniscus*, *Cic. Div.* 2, 21.; *Plin.* 35, 11.

PANAETIUS, a stoic philosopher of Rhodes, the praeceptor of Scipio Africanus the Younger, *Cic. Or.* 1, 11. *Cff.* 1, 26. by whom he was greatly respected, *Cic. Att.* 9, 12. the praeceptor also of several others, *Cic. Br.* 26, & 30. *Or.* 1, 11. He ridiculed the predictions of augurs and astrologers, *Cic. Div.* 1, 3, & 7. et 2, 42. He wrote very accurately concerning the duties of man, *Cic. Off.* 1, 2. et 3, 2. and Cicero

acknowledges that he borrowed much from him in his book of Offices, (*Panaetius, quem multum in his libris secutus sum*, *Off.* 2, 17. *Quemque nos, correctione quadam adhibita, potissimum secutus sum*, *ib.* 3, 2.). He wrote several other books; as, concerning the bearing of pain, *Cic. Fin.* 4, 9. providence, *Cic. Att.* 13, 8. the duties of magistrates, *Cic. Leg.* 3, 6, &c.

PANDĀRUS, a Trojan, the son of Lycæon, who, at the instigation of Pallas, broke off a proposed agreement between the Trojans and Greeks, to decide their quarrel by single combat between Menelæus and Paris, by throwing a dart among the Greeks, and wounding Menelæus, *Homer. Il.* 4, 88, &c.; *Virg. Aen.* 5, 496. He was slain by Diomèdes, *ib.* 5, 290.

PANDĪON, -ōnis, a king of Attica, (*G.* 418.), whose daughter Procne married Tereus king of Thrace, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 426, &c. *Pandione nata*, Philomela, the other daughter, violated by Tereus, *ib.* 520. *Procne*, *ib.* 634. *Genitæ Pandione*, the daughters of Pandion, Procne and Philomela, *ib.* 666. metamorphosed into birds, Philomela into a nightingale, and Procne into a swallow, *ib.* 668. Thus, *cum bene sit clausae caveâ Pandione natae*, (i. e. lusciniæ), *Nititur in silvas illa redire suas*, *Id. Pont.* 1, 3, 39. *Alles Pandionis*, a swallow, *Lucan. ad Pis.* 255. Pandion died of grief for the misfortunes of his daughters, *ib.* 675.—PANDIONIAE Athenae, Athens, once governed by Pandion, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 430. *Mons Pandionius*, the citadel of Athens, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 720. called *Pandioniae arces*, *Claudian. de Rapt. Proserp.* 2, 19.

PANDŌRA, a woman made of clay by Vulcan, animated by Minerva, and adorned by the other gods with their proper gifts; whence her name, (q. *omne donum, vel ab omnibus donata*, *Vid. G.* 435.), *Hygin.* 142.

PANDRŌSOS, -i, a daughter of Cecrops king of Athens, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 559. voc. *Pandroso*, vel -e, *ib.* 738.

PANOMPHAEUS, -i, an epithet of Jupiter, (*ἐν παντί* *omnis, et παντι*, voc. : quod omnium



*omnium voces audiat, vel omnium vocibus colatur*), Ovid. *Met.* 11, 198.

PANŌPE, -es, a sea-nymph, one of the Nereids, Ovid. *ad Liv.* 435. vel PANŌPEĀ, Virg. *Aen.* 5, 240, & 825. G. 1, 437.

C. VIBIUS PANSA, consul with Hirtius, in the year after the death of Caesar, Cic. *Phil.* 5, 19. He died of the wounds which he received in the battle of Mutina, Cic. *Fam.* 10, 33. conf. *Id. ad Brut.* 6. *Phil.* 11, 9.

PANTALEON, -ontis, a chief of Aetolia, Liv. 42, 15.

PANTHĒA, the wife of Abradātes v. Abradātas, king of Susa, who being taken prisoner by Cyrus, and being treated by him with great respect, brought over her husband to his interest. She killed herself on the body of her husband, who had fallen in battle, Xenoph. *Cyrop.* 7.

PANTHŌUS, the father of Euphorbus; who is hence called PANTHŌIDES, Ovid. *Met.* 15, 161. and because Pythagōras, in proof of his doctrine concerning the transmigration of souls, pretended that his soul had animated the body of Euphorbus, *ib.* therefore, Pythagoras is also called PANTHŌIDES, Hor. *Od.* 1, 28, 10. *Vid.* EUPHORBUS et PYTHAGORAS.

PANTHŪS, -i, (contracted for Panthoos,) the son of Otreus or Othrys, (Otrīades v. Othryādes;) the priest of Apollo, whose temple was in the citadel of Troy, (arcis Phœbique sacerdos,) Virg. *Aen.* 2, 319. voc. *Panthu*, *ib.* 322.

PAPIUS, the name of a Roman gens; whence Lex PAPIA POPPÆA, proposed by the consuls M. Papius and Q. Poppæus, at the desire of Augustus, a. u. 762, Dio, 56, 3, & 4. (*Vid.* A. 212.)

C. PAPIUS, a tribune, who got a law made, that foreigners should be obliged to leave the city, a. u. 688.; Dio, 37, p. 33.; Cic. *Arch.* 5. Balb. 23. *tit.* 4, 14. which Cicero very much disapproves, *Off.* 3, 11.

PAPINIĀNUS, a celebrated lawyer, in great favour with the emperor Se-

vērus; who at his death recommended to him the care of his sons Caracalla and Geta. When Caracalla had murdered his brother, he commanded Papinian to palliate the deed in the senate; but he declined it by saying, that it was easier to commit parricide than to excuse it: on which account he was beheaded, Spartian. *Sever.* 21. From Papinian, students of law were called PAPINIĀNISTÆ, Justinian. in *Epistola Pandectis præfixa*.

PAPIRIUS, the name of an illustrious Roman gens. The PAPIRII anciently were called PAFISII, Cic. *Fam.* 9, 21. The *Papirii* were distinguished by various surnames; as, *Carbo*, *Craffus*, *Cursor*, *Maso*, *Mugillānus*, &c.

L. PAPIRIUS Mugillānus, the first censor, Liv. 4, 8. with L. Sempronius Atratinus, a. u. 312. Cic. *Fam.* 9, 21.

L. PAPIRIUS Cursor, who as consul and dictator repeatedly triumphed over the Samnites, Liv. 8, 29, &c. 9, 14, &c. His rigid discipline, especially in prosecuting his master of horse for fighting, although with success, contrary to orders, Liv. 8, 30—35. gave occasion to the expression, PAPIRIANA SÆVITIA, Liv. 10, 3.

L. PAPIRIUS Craffus, dictator a. 615, and then consul with Duilius, a. 617, Cic. *Fam.* 9, 21.

L. PAPIRIUS Fregellānus, the most eloquent man of his time, Cic. *Brut.* 46.

M. PAPIRIUS, a Roman eques, murdered by P. Clodius on the *Via Appia*, Cic. *Mil.* 7. Dom. 19.

L. PAPIRIUS Paetus, the friend of Cicero, Cic. *Att.* 1, 20.; an epicurean, a man of learning and wit, Cic. *Fam.* 9.

PARALUS, an Athenian, who first constructed a trirēmis, Cic. *Verr.* 4, 60.; Plin. 7, 56.

PARCAE, -arum, the three Fates, Clotho, Lachēsis, and Atrōpos, (hence Tot restant de mense dies, quot nomina Parcis, i. e. three, Ovid. *Fast.* 6, 795.) said to be the daughters of Erēbus and Nox, Cic. *N. D.* 3, 17 f. or of Jupiter and Themis, Hesiod.; supposed by the poets

poets to determine the life of man by spinning, and to predict what was to happen to him: Clotho held the distaff, Lachesis span the thread, and Atropos

\* Catullus, who gives a particular description of the *Parcae*, makes each of them both to hold the distaff and at the same time to spin, 60, 304,—320. Then he makes them conclude every part of their predictions concerning Achilles with this line, *Currite ducentes subtemina, currite fusi*, Run, run, ye spin-dles, drawing out the woof, *ib.* 327, &c. Thus Virgil, *Talia faecula, suis dixerunt, currite, fusi Concedes stabili satorum numine Parcae*. The *Parcae* agreeing with the fixt determination or order of the Fates, said to their spindles, Run on, ye ages, in this manner, *i. e.* continue without intermission, and without end, in the present happy state, *Ecl.* 4, 46. When the Destinies intended a long or happy life to any man, they were supposed to spin a white thread; if the contrary, a black thread; thus, *Postquam Parcae meliora benignâ Penſa manu ducunt bilares, et flaminis albi, Lanificae*, Since the *Parcae* spin threads of a white colour, *i. e.* promise long life and prosperity, *Juvenal.* 12, 64. *Dum Lachesis superest, quod torquet*, while Lachesis has some thread to spin, *i. e.* while I have the prospect of living a long time, *Id.* 3, 27. So, *Dum sororum Fila trium patiuntur atra*, while the black threads of three sisters, *i. e.* the *Parcae*, allow, *Hor.* *Od.* 2, 3, 15. *Si mihi lanificae ducunt non pulla sorores flamina*, threads that are not black, *i. e.* which do not threaten death, *Martial.* 6, 58, 7. *Ultima volentis orabat penſa sorores Ut traherent parvâ flamina morâ*, *i. e.* he entreated the sisters (the Destinies) to spare him a little longer, *Id.* 4, 73, 3. *Sed grave tardas Exſpectare colos*, *Morie-ris flamine nondum Abrupto*, But it is irksome (for your son) to wait the slow distaffs of the Fates. You shall die, your thread not yet being broken, *i. e.* your son will cut you off by poison, to enjoy your estate, *Id.* 14, 248. *At mea Clotho Et Lachesis gaudet, ſi*, &c. my destinies rejoice, *i. e.* I am pleased, or satisfied, *Id.* 9, 135. *Lanificae nulli tres exorare puellas Contigit, ſervant quem ſtatuerè diem*, No one has been able to prevail on the Fates to delay the day of his death, *Martial.* 4, 54, 5. So *Immites ſcis nulla revolvare Parcas Stamina*, *Stat. Theb.* 7. *Hunc cecinerunt diem Parcae fatalia nentes Stamina*, non ulli diſſoluenda deo, *Tibull.* 1, 7 f. 8, 1. *Eſtis io Superi, nec inexorable Clotho Voluit opus*, There are gods, nor is fate inexorable, *Stat. Silv.* 1, 4, 1. *Inſuſſâ Lachesis cunabula dextrâ attigit*, touched the cradle of the boy with unlicky hand, *i. e.* determined that his days should be short, *ib.* 2, 1, 120. *Subitas inimica levavit Parca manus*, raised her hands to break the thread of life, *ib.* 137. *Parcis fragiles urgentibus annos* urging on his frail years or tender age to a

cut it, (*Clotho colum tenet, Lachesis net, Atropos filum frangit*,) *Lactant.* 1, 11. But their offices are not always distinguished \*.

close, *ib.* 148. *Vix operi cunctâe dextrâ prosperante sorores ſufficient; laſſant rumpentes flaminis Parcas*, All the three sisters are scarcely sufficient for the work; so many are to fall, and consequently there will be so many threads to be broken, as to tire the *Parcae*, *Lucan.* 3, 18. So *Repetita fila sorores Fraſturas*, (*al. tracturas*,) about to break (or spin) again the threads of those who should be restored to life, *Id.* 6, 703. *Triſtia Parcarum flamina*, *ib.* 777. *Hanc tuum celeri turbine Parca neat!* Let Fate quickly bring on this day! *Ovid. ad Liv.* 164. *Et ſtabat vacuâ jam tibi Parca colo*, ſtood with an empty distaff, had no more wool to spin, *i. e.* the thread of life was spent, *Id. Amor.* 2, 6, 46. *Extremaque Lauſo Parcae fila legunt*, the Destinies gather or wind up on the spindle the last threads of the life of *Lauſus*, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 815. *Parcâ meliore*, with better fortune, with more lucky auspices, *Ovid. Ep.* 11, 105. *Parca non mendax*, Fate that does not deceive, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 39. *Postque veraces cecinisse Parcae*, &c. true in having predicted, or who have truly foretold what has been once determined (by Jupiter), and what the fixt course of things observes; add prosperous fates or events to those that are already past, *Id. Carmen. Saec.* 25. *Parcae iniquae*, the adverse fates, *Hor. Od.* 2, 6, 9. *Propinquat Parcarum dies*, the fatal day approaches, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 150. *An dominae fato quicquid cecinerunt sorores Omne ſub arbitrio deſinit eſſe Deûm?* *Ovid. Triſt.* 5, 3, 17. *Scilicet hanc legem nentes fatalia Parcae bis genito bis cecinerunt tibi*, the Fates, which spin the fatal threads, twice foretold to you, *Bacchus*, who waſt twice born, (once of *Semêdê*, and a second time from the thigh of *Jupiter*, *Virg. G.* 382.) this condition of life, (that thou shouldſt traverse diſtant countries,) *ib.* — The Fates were supposed to predict or pronounce at every one's birth the fortune of their future lives: Thus, *Ovid* relating the birth of *Meleager*, *Stipes erat*, &c. *Met.* 8, 451, &c.; *Hygin.* 171, & 174. *Nubila naſcenti mihi Parca fuit*, my fate was clouded or gloomy at my birth, *Ovid. Triſt.* 5, 3, 14. *Parcaeque ad extremum, qua mea coepit eat*, let my fate go on to the end in the same way it has begun, *Id. Pont.* 3, 7, 20. *Sic Parcarum fodere cautum eſt*, ſo it is provided or ordered by the law of the Destinies, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 532. So *Sic placitum Parcis*, it is ſo determined by the Fates, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 16. *Sic volvere Parcas*, ſc. ſua fila, that the Fates thus spin their threads, *i. e.* thus ordain, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 22. *Parcae vocentia dant Teucris*, *ib.* 5, 789. *tempora debita complerant*, *ib.* 9, 197. *Immites habui Parcas*, I have had a cruel fate, *Propert.* 4, 12, 13.



PARIS, *-idis*, the son of Priam and Hecūba; called also Alexander; exposed when an infant on Mount Ida, because Hecūba, when pregnant of him, had dreamed that she had brought forth a torch; and the soothsayers being consulted had declared, that he would cause the destruction of his country. He was educated among shepherds, and was himself a shepherd. Being appointed by Jupiter to determine the contest about beauty, or the golden apple, between Juno, Minerva, and Venus, he determined in favour of Venus; which excited the wrath of the other two goddesses against himself and his nation. By the assistance of Venus he carried off Helēna, which occasioned the war of Troy, (*G.* 414.) *Catull.* 67, 87, & 101.

PARIS, *-idis*, a noted player, the freed man of Domitia, the aunt of Nero, suborned as an accuser of Agrippina, that emperor's mother, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 19, & 21. Nero is said to have put him to death as a dangerous rival, (*quasi gravem adversarium*), *Suet. Ner.* 54. according to Dio, because he wished to learn dancing from Paris, but could not, *Dio.* 63, 18. — ¶ 2. A famous player of pantomime, a native of Egypt, killed by Domitian, because Domitia, the empress, was too fond of him, *Suet. Dom.* 10.; *Dio.* 67.; *Symbol.* in *Juvenal.* 6, 87. His merit as an actor is highly extolled by Martial, 11, 14.

PÄRIS, a name given to Mummius, because he seduced the wives of Lucullus and Pompey, *Cic. Orat.* 49.; *N. D.* 3, 38.; *Att.* 1, 18.

PARMENIDES, *-is*, a sceptical philosopher, who maintained the uncertainty of human knowledge, *Cic. Ac.* 4, 23. He taught that all things were produced from fire, *ib.* 37. and entertained strange notions concerning the nature of the deity, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 11.

PARMÊNIO, *-ōnis*, one of the principal generals of Alexander, put to death by him on a suspicion of treason, *Justin.* 12, 6.; *Curt.* 8, 8.

PARRHASIUS, a noble painter, *Cic.*

*Tusc.* 1, 2.; *Suet. Tib.* 44. a native of Ephēsus, the competitor of Zeuxis, *Plin.* 35, 10.; *Athen.* 12, 21.; *Pausan.* 1, 43. et 6, 25.

PARTHÆON, *-ōnis*, the father of Oeneus, king of Aetolia, whence Oeneus is called *Parthæone natus*, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 12. PARTHAONIS *arva*, the country of Aetolia, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 726. PARTHAONIA *domus*, the family of Parthæon, or of Oeneus, his son, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 541.; *Stat. Theb.* 1, 670.

PARTHENIAE, *v. -ii*, a name given to the children born by the wives of those Lacedæmonians who were so long absent in the Messenian war, (*G.* 463.) *Justin.* 3, 4, et 20, 1, 15.

PARTHENIUS, a friend of Martial; whence *Partheniana toga*, a *toga* which Parthenius gave in a present to Martial, 8, 28. et 9, 50 f.

PARTHËNOPÆUS, a renowned warrior, (*inclitus armis*), *Virg. A.* 6, 480. the son of Menalippa and Mars, or Melanion, a king of Arcadia, who went, when very young, to the Theban war, *Serv. ib.* according to Hyginus, the son of Meleæger by Atalanta, f. 70, & 99. Statius makes him the son of Atalanta, but does not mention his father, *Theb.* 4, 246, & c. He is represented as uncommonly beautiful, *ib.* 251, — 260. Hence Martial says of him, *Non jaculo non ense fui, lasusve sagitta, Casside dum liber Parthenopæus erat*, his beauty preserved him from being wounded, *Mart.* 9, 57, 8. From his beautiful appearance he is supposed to have derived his name, (*q. virginæi vultus juvenis.*)

PARTHËNŌPE, *-es*, (*i. e. virginem vocem habens*; a παρθένος, *virgo*, et ὄψ, *vox*;) one of the Sirens, the daughter of the river Achelōus, (*Achelōias, -adis*, *Sil.* 12, 34.) *Hygin.* 141. who gave name to the city Naples, by her having been buried there, *Plin.* 3, 5.; *Sil.* 12, 33. Hence *Parthēnōpēia moenia*, the walls of Naples, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 101.

PARYSÄTIS, *-idis*, the wife of Darius Ochus, infamous for her cruelty, (*G.* 616.)

PASIPHÆE, *-es*, the daughter of Sol by the nymph Persëis, *Apolloдор.* 1, 9,

†; *Cic. N. D.* 3, 18. the wife of Minos, rendered infamous by her passion for a bull, and producing by him the monster called the Minotaur, (*G.* 374.)—*PASIPHĀĒĪA*, *sc. filia*, Phaedra, the daughter of Pasiphae, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 500.

*PASITHĒA*, the name given by some to Euphrosyne, one of the three Graces, (*blandarum prima sororum*), *Stat. Theb.* 2, 286; *Catull.* 61 l. 62, 43.—whom Homer makes the wife of Somnus, *Il.* 14, 267.

*C.* (al. *P.* al. *M.*) *Velleius PATERCULUS*, an elegant Roman historian, part of whose works are still extant. He greatly flattered Tiberius, in whose army he served as a military tribune and lieutenant. He was also a flatterer of Sejanus, 2, 127, &c. and some think that he was cut off by Tiberius after the fall of Sejanus, on account of his adherence to that favourite, *Vid. Dods-well. Annal. Vell. fin.*

*PATISCUS*, a Cilician, whose assistance Cicero used when proconsul in Cilicia, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 11. He commanded the republican fleet in Asia after the death of Caesar, *ib.* 8, 9, et 12, 15.

*PATRO*, -ōnis, an epicurean, very intimate with Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 1.

*PATROCLES*, -is, commander of the fleet of Seleucus and Antiochus, who is said to have discovered many countries, *Plin.* 6, 17.

*PATROCLUS*, the son of Menoetius, (*Menoetiades*), who having gone out to battle in the armour of Achilles, was slain by Hector, (*G.* 447.)—¶ 2 *PATROCLIANÆ fellæ*, closet-stools, supposed to be so named from the maker Patroclus, v. -ius, *Martial.* 12, 78, 9.

*PATRON*, -ōnis, a companion of Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 298.

*PATULCIUS*, a name given to Janus, because the gates of his temple were always open (*patebant*) in time of war, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 129; *Conf. Macro-b.* Sat. 1, 9.—¶ 2. The name of a creditor of Cicero's; whence *Patulcianum nomen*, the money due to Patulcius. (Some make it the debt of Patul-

cius, which Atticus paid Cicero for Patulcius,) *Cic. Att.* 14, 18.

*Pompeia PAULLINA*, the wife of Seneca, *Tacit. Ann.* 15, 60. who determined to die with her husband, *ib.* 63. but was prevented by the order of Nero, *ib.* 64.

*PAULLUS*, v. *Paulus*, a surname of the *Aemilii*.

*L. Aemilius PAULUS*, consul with M. Livius, a. 534, l. 5. who triumphed over the Illyrians, *Liv. Epit.* 20. When second time consul with Varro, he was slain in the battle of Cannae, *Liv.* 22, 49; *Cic. Div.* 2, 33; *Or.* 2, 87. He might have made his escape, but would not survive his defeat, *ib.* whence Horace says of him, *Animaque magnæ Prodigum Paulum, superante Poeno*, (*i. e. Annibale*), *Gratus insigni referam Camenâ*, I will celebrate in a lofty strain Paulus, lavish of his great soul, *Id.* 1, 12, 38.

*L. Aemilius PAULUS*, the son of the former, *Liv.* 23, 30; who in his second consulship, conquered Perseus, king of Macedonia, *Liv.* 44, & 45; *Cic. Mur.* 14. *Verr.* 1, 21. *Off.* 2, 22. whence he got the surname of *Macedonicus*.—From him *L. Piso*, the father-in-law of Caesar, and proconsul of Macedonia, is called Paulus, by way of derision, *Cic. Pis.* 17.

*PAUSANIAS*, -ae, king of Lacedaemon, who defeated the Persian army under Mardonius; but afterwards, being detected of having conspired against his country, he was put to death, *Nep. in vita ejus*, (*G.* 466.)—¶ 2. A Macedonian young man, who slew Philip, *Justin.* 9, 6, &c.—¶ 3. A native of Caesaræa in Cappadocia, the scholar of Herodes Atticus, who lived in the time of Adrian and the Antonines, and wrote a valuable description of Greece in ten books, still extant.

*PAUSIAS*, -ae, a famous painter of Sicyon, *Plin.* 35, 11 l. 40; hence *Pausiaca tabella*, a picture done by Pausias, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 95.

*PEDANIUS Secundus*, praefect of the city, murdered by one of his slaves from resentment at some injury. On which



account all the slaves in the family, to the number of 400, were condemned by the senate to death, according to ancient custom, (*velere ex more*), because they had not protected their master, and were executed. The people rose to save them, but were prevented by the guards of Nero, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 42,—46.

PEDIAS, the name of a Roman gens.

PEDIANUS, a Roman surname.

*Ascenius* PEDIANUS, *Plin.* 7, 48. who wrote commentaries on Cicero, some valuable remains of which are still extant.

2. PEDIUS, appointed by Caesar's will his co-heir, together with Octavius, *Suet. Caes.* 83.; *Ner.* 3. afterwards the colleague of Octavius in his first consulate, *Dio.* 46, 46. the author of the *Lex PEDIA*, against the conspirators who assassinated Caesar, *Dio. ib.* —mentioned by Cicero as the lieutenant of Caesar, *Att.* 9, 14. and candidate for the aedileship with Plancius, *Cic. Planc.* 7.—¶ 2. A grandson of this Pedius is mentioned, who was a painter, and dumb, *Plin.* 35, 4.

PEDIUS Blasus, expelled from the senate under Nero, for having plundered the temple of Aesculapius, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 18. and restored by Otho, *Id. Hist.* 1, 77.

C. PEDO Albinovanus, a poet, contemporary with Ovid, who wrote concerning the exploits of Theseus, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 10, 71.; *Martial.* 5, 5, 6. called *doctus*, learned, *ib.* 2, 77, 5. to whom is ascribed the elegy to Livia on the death of Drusus; commonly subjoined to the works of Ovid.—¶ 2. The name of a lawyer in the time of Quinctilian, who, from a desire of appearing rich, involved his affairs, (*Sic Peto conturbat*, sc. *rationes pecuniarum*, i. e. becomes bankrupt), *Juv.* 7, 129.

C. PEDUCAEUS, the lieutenant of Panfa, who perished in the battle of Mutina, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 33.

Sext. PEDUCAEUS, praetor of Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 56. a man of great probity, an instance of which is recorded, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 18.

PEGASUS, the name of the winged horse of Bellerophon, (*G.* 394.) Hence *O hominem fortunatum, qui ejusmodi nuntios seu potius Pegasus habeat*, *Cic. Quint.* 25 f. *Gradus* PEGASEUS, very quick, *Senec. Troad.* 385. So *Volatu Pegaso ferri*, *Catull.* 55, 24. (*Vid. Geogr. Index, PEGAE.*)

PEGÆUS, a Trojan slain by Camilla, *Virg. A.* 11, 670.—¶ 2. A lawyer, and praefect of the city, *Juvenal.* 4, 77.; whence *Senatusconsultum Pegasianum, de fideicommiss.*

PELASCUS, the son of Jupiter and Niobè, king of Arcadia; who, by his numerous wives, had 50 sons, whose names are recounted, *Apollodor.* 3, 8, 1. He is said to have first civilised the rude inhabitants, and from him the country was called PELASGIA, *Causon.* 8, 1. or PELASGIS, *-idis*; *Plin.* 4, 6 f. 10.; whence PELASGI, the Greeks, (*Vid. G. INDEX.*)

PELEUS, (in two syll.) *-eos*, v. *-ei*, the son of Aeacus, the husband of the sea-goddess Thetis, and the father of Achilles; who is hence called PELIDES, (*G.* 444.) — PELIAS (*-iadis*) *hastâ*, the spear of Achilles, *Ovid. Ep.* 3, 126. But this word comes rather from Pelion, *Vid. Geogr. INDEX* — PELÊIA *facta*, the deeds of Achilles, *Sil.* 13, 803. Peleus lived to a great age; whence *Peleos aetas*, is put for a long period of years, *Martial.* 2, 64, 3.

PELIAS, *-ae*, the son of Neptune by the nymph Tyro, who usurped the kingdom Iolcos, and sent his nephew Jason in quest of the golden fleece. He perished miserably by the art of Medea, *Cic. Or.* 3, 5. (*G.* 439, & 443.)

PELOPĒA, v. *Pelopia*, the daughter of Thyestes, and mother of Aegisthus, by Thyestes, *Hygin.* 88. (*G.* 405.) \*

## PELOPS

\* Hence, *Si filia fuerit: sit quod PelopĒa Thyestae*, *Ovid.* in *Ibin*, 361. *Praefectos PelopĒa facit*, the dedicating of a tragedy on the story of PelopĒa to Paris, the favourite of the emperor, makes one a praefect in the army, *Juvenal.* 7, 92. Paris is said to have been

PELOPS, -ōpis, the son of Tantalus; (*Tantalides*) whence Tantalus is called *Pelōpis pater*, Ovid in *Ibin*, 181.; Hor. Epod. 17, 65. *genitor*, Id. Od. 1, 28, 7. Pelops came with his father from Phrygia into Greece, and obtained in marriage Hippodamīa, by conquering her father Oenomaus in a horse race. He thus became master of the kingdom of Pisa and Elis. He had by Hippodamīa, Atreus and Thyestes, Pittheus and Troezen. His descendants became so powerful in the south part of Greece, that the whole country, formerly called *Apia* and *Pelafgia*, got the name of PELOPONNESUS, (i. e. *Pelopis insula*,) Plin. 4, 4. *Pelops insignis humero eburno*, Virg. G. 3, 7. (*Vid. TANTALUS*.) *Equi Pelopis illi Neptunii*, winged horses, which Pelops received in a present from Neptune, and which are said to have carried his chariot on the surface of the waves, Cic. *Tusc.* 2, 27 f.; *Pausan.* 5, 17. *Soror Pelopis*, Niobē, Ovid in *Ibin*, 587. *Sæva domus Pelopis*, the cruel family of Pelops, Atreus, Aegisthus,

been so offended with this verse, that he actually procured the banishment of Juvenal. *Scholias.* *ibid.* The Scholiast says that this happened under Nero; but the old anonymous writer of the life of Juvenal says, that Juvenal, when 80 years of age, was sent into Egypt to command a cohort, (*ad præfecturam in extrema parte tendentis Aegypti*), where he soon after died. But both these accounts are discredited by the best commentators; who maintain, that Juvenal lived after the death of Domitian; from *Juvenal.* 4, 150, &c. and to the time of Trajan, and even of Adrian; from *Juv.* 6, 406, &c. and particularly from *Id.* 13, 17. *Stupet hæc, qui jam post terga reliquit Sexaginta annos, Fontejo consule natus*, Does a man wonder at these things, who has left 60 years behind him, and was born in the consulship of Fontejus? i. e. a. u. 811, the 6th year of Nero. So that Juvenal was 60 years of age in the 3d year of Adrian, when he wrote this satire. Martial, after he retired to Bithilis, which was under Trajan, writes to Juvenal as a man yet in full vigour, 12, 18.—He gives him the title of eloquent, (*facundus*), which proves that he followed the profession of a pleader at the bar, 7, 90, 1. and never speaks of him as a poet: whence it is supposed that he did not begin to write satires till far advanced in life.

&c. Hor. Od. 1, 6, 8.—PELOPĪDÆ, -ārum, the descendants of Pelops; put for bad citizens and enemies of the republic, the supporters of Antony, Cic. *Att.* 15, 11. *Fam.* 7. 28, & 30.—PELOPĒIA *arva*, the country of Phrygia; thus, *Nam me Pelopēia Pittheus Misi in arva, suo quondam regnata parenti*, once governed by his father, i. e. Pelops, Ovid. *Met.* 8, 622. But *Pelopēia regna*, the realms of Pelops, i. e. Peloponnesus, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 117. *Pelopēa phalanx*, a band of Argives, *ib.* 2, 471. *Pelopeius Atreus*, the son of Pelops, Ovid. *Ep.* 8, 27. *Virgo Pelopēia*, Iphigenia, the great-grand-daughter of Pelops, *Id. Tr.* 4, 4, 67. *Ne non Pelopēia credar*, lest I be thought not to be descended from Pelops, i. e. his grand-daughter, Ovid. *Ep.* 8, 81. alluding to what was said, *ibid.* 66.—PELOPĒIDES *Mycēnae*, the capital of Pelops, governed or enlarged by him, *Id. Met.* 14, 414. *Faßt* 3, 83. *Tum lævâ Creten, dextrâ Pelopēidas undas Deserit*, the Pelopeian waters, i. e. that part of the Myrtōan sea which borders on Peloponnesus, *Id. F.* 4, 285.—*Pelopēa domus*, the family of Pelops, *Propert.* 3, 19, 20. *moenia*, the city of Pelops, i. e. Mycēnae, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 193.

PELOPĪDAS, -ae, the deliverer of Thebes, his native city, from the tyranny of the Lacedaemonians, *Nep. et Plutarch. in vita ejus*, (G. p. 469.)

PENELŌPA, the wife of Mercury, and mother of Pan, *N. D.* 3, 22.

PENELŌPE, -es, vel -a, -ae, the daughter of Icāius and wife of Ulysses, to whom she continued faithful, during an absence of twenty years, though solicited by many suitors, always putting them off with a promise, that she would chuse some of them for a husband, when she finished a web, which she said she was weaving, but always undid in the night what she wrought in the day; whence *Penelopæ telam retexere*, to undo what is done, to labour in vain, Cic. *Acad.* 4, 29. put for a chaste woman, *Penelōpe venit, abit Helena*, Martial. 1, 63.—

PENELOPOEA



FENELOPOEA *fides*, great conjugal fidelity, *Ovid. Tr.* 5, 14, 36.

PENĒUS, the god of the river of that name; whence *Senex Penĕus*, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 243. — PENĒIA *Daphne*, *Daphne* the daughter of Penĕus, *Id. ibid.* 1, 452. called *Nympha Penĕa*, *ib.* 504. vel *Penĕis*, -*idis*, *ib.* 472.

M. PENNUS, a tribune a. 628, the opponent of C. Gracchus, *Cic. Brut.* 28. He got a law passed obliging all foreigners to leave the city; for which he is blamed by Cicero, *Off.* 3, 11.

PENTHESILĒA, the daughter of Mars, and queen of the Amazons, who brought assistance to Priam against the Greeks, and was slain by Achilles, *Diodor.* 1, 12.; *Justin.* 2, 4.; *Hygin.* 112.; *Ovid. Ep.* 21, 118.; *Art.* 3, 2. But Propertius says, that after the removal of her helmet displayed her face, her beauty captivated that hero, 3, 11. 15. Servius in one place says that Achilles fell in love with her after she was dead, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 1, 490. and in another place, that she had a son by him, (having no doubt become his captive), *ib.* 11. 661. which serves to explain Propertius.

PENTHEUS, (in two syll.) -*eos*, v. -*ei*, the son of Echion, (*Echiônides*, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 701.) and Agavê, who having contemned the sacred rites of Bacchus, was, by the power of that god, deprived of his reason; (hence called *demens*, *Virg.* 4, 469. et *ibi Serv.*) and having thrown himself in the way of Agavê and her companions, while celebrating the sacred rites of Bacchus, was by them torn in pieces, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 701, &c. — *Ritu PENTHĒO laniant corpora*, in the manner of Pentheus, *Claudian. in prim. conf. Stilic.* 2, 213.

PERDICCAS, -*ae*, vel *Perdicca*, the name of several kings of Macedonia. — ¶ 2. A favourite general of Alexander, to whom that king, when dying, left his ring, *Curt.* 10, 5, 4. et 6, 4.; *Nep.* 18, 2. After the death of Alexander, Perdiccas aiming at too great power, was slain, *Justin.* 13, 8 f.; *Nep.* 18, 5.

PERICLES, -*is*, the son of Xan-

tippus, an illustrious Athenian, who by his sagacity and eloquence maintained the chief authority in that state for many years; till he was cut off by the plague, (*G.* 466.) Pericles was the scholar of Anaxagoras, and the first who joined learning and skill in philosophy to the eloquence of the bar, *Cic. Brut.* 11. whereby, in the opinion of Plato, he got the better of all other orators, *Cic. Or.* 4. He was blamed for expending too much money on public edifices and shews, *Cic. Off.* 2, 17.

PERDIX, -*icis*, an Athenian, the inventor of the saw, slain by Daedalus, his brother or uncle, out of envy, (*G.* 421.)

PERIANDER, -*dri*, a tyrant of Corinth; one of the seven wise men of Greece, *Plutarch.*

PERIBOEA, the second wife of Oeneus, and mother of Tydeus, (*G.* 434.)

PERIBORNIUS, a name given to one of the priests of Cybèle, *Juvenal.* 2, 16.

PĒRĪCLŸMĒNUS, one of the twelve sons of Neleus, (*his sex Nelidae*.) the brother of Nestor; to whom Neptune, the founder of his family, gave the power of transforming himself into any shape. When Hercules made war on his father, he changed himself into an eagle, and annoyed Hercules by wounding him with his wings and talons in the face. Hercules therefore shot him with his arrows, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 556, &c.

PERILLUS, an Athenian artist who made a brazen instrument of torture in the form of a bull, for Phalaris, the tyrant of Agrigentum; who ordered the first experiment of it to be made on Perillus himself, (*G.* 265.). *Aes* PERILLĒUM, the brazen bull made by Perillus, *Ovid. in Ibin.* 439.

PERIMĒDE, -*es*, a noted sorceress, *Theocrit. Etyll.* 2. — Hence PERIMĒDĒ *gramina cocta manu*, herbs boiled by the hand of a sorceress, *Propert.* 2, 4, 8.

PERIMĒLE, -*es*, the daughter of Hippodamas, a nymph, converted by Neptune into an island of the same name, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 391, &c.

PERIPATETICI, a name given to the followers

followers of Aristotle, because they disputed while walking, (*quia disputabant inambulantes*, περιπατοντες,) in the Lycæum or gymnasium, where Aristotle taught, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 4.

PERPENNA, v. PERPERNA, a Roman general, who basely assassinated Sertorius, and was himself soon after defeated and taken prisoner by Metellus. By Metellus he was delivered up to Pompey, who ordered him to be put to death, *Plutarch. in Sertor.; Paterc.* 2, 30.

PERSĒIS, -idis, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and the mother of Circe, Pasiphæe, and Acetes, by Sol, (*G.* 373.) hence PERSĒIDES *herbat*, magic herbs, *Ovid. Rem. Am.* 263.

PERSEPHŌNE, -es, the Greek name of Proserpine, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 591. put for MORS or death, *Ovid. Ep.* 21, 46. *Tibul.* 3, 5, 5.

PERSEUS, (2 syll.) -ei, v. -eos, the son of Jupiter by Danæ, who slew the Gorgon Medūsa, (*G.* 395.) freed Andromeda from a sea-monster, and then married her, *ib.* 396. After his death Perseus was changed into a constellation, still called by his name, *ib.* 397.; *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43. *Plantaria Perseos*, the winged feet of Perseus, *Val. Flac.* 1, 68. whence he is called *pennipes*, -edis, by Catullus, 55, 25.—adj. PERSĒUS, thus, *Sælaque Persæa Phorcidos ora manu*, the head of Medusa cut off by the hand of Perseus, *Prop.* 3, 22, 8.

PERSES, -is, v. PERSEUS, -i, the son of Philip, king of Macedonia, conquered and led in triumph by Paulus Aemilius, *Liv.* 44, & 45.; *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 40.—PERSĒIS, -idis, a poem concerning Perseus, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 16, 25.

C. PERSIUS, a learned orator, who flourished in the time of the Gracchi, *Cic. Or.* 2, 6. *Brut.* 26. *Fin.* 1, 3.

A. PERSIUS Flaccus, a satiric poet, born at Volaterræ, in the twentieth year of the reign of Tiberius. He studied under Cornutus the stoic philosopher, whom he greatly respected, and at his death, which happened under Nero, in the twenty-eighth year of his age, he left Cornutus his library and

a large sum of money. The philosopher accepted the library, but restored the money to the lawful heirs. The style of Perseus is obscure, but his writings abound with excellent moral reflections. He is highly praised by Quintilian, 10, 1, 94. and Martial, 4, 29, 7. His writings now are divided into six satires; but Quintilian and Martial speak only of one book, *ib.* and in ancient manuscripts the whole is found written without any distinction.

PESCENNIUS, one to whom Cicero was obliged in his exile, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4.

Q. PETILIUS, two tribunes who appointed a day for the trial of Scipio Africanus, on a charge of having taken money from king Antiöchus, *Liv.* 38, 50. After the death of Africanus, the same charge was brought by the Petilii, (*rogatione Petillianâ*,) against his brother L. Scipio and some others, who were condemned, *Liv. ibid.* 54, & 55.

L. PETILIUS, a scribe, in whose farm the books of king Numa are said to have been found. These books were publicly burnt, because they were said to contain things inimical to religion, *Liv.* 40, 29.—PETILIANA *regna*, supposed to be the house and farm of this Petilius, below the Janiculum, *Martial.* 12, 57, 19.

PETĪLIUS v. PETILLIUS, one who is said to have had the charge of the capitol, and to have stolen from the head of Jupiter's image a golden crown, whence he was called CAPITOLINUS, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 94. *et ibi Scholiast.* He was tried for this crime, but acquitted by the favour of Augustus, *ib.* 1, 10, 26.

M. PETĪLIUS, a Roman knight, a trader at Syracuse, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 29.

Q. PETILIUS, one of the judges in the cause of Milo, *Cic. Mil.* 16.

PETISSIUS, a native of Urbīnum, (*Urbinas*, -atis,) who having squandered his fortune, attached himself to Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 8. *et* 13, 2.

PĒTŌSĪRIS, -is, an Egyptian astrologer, *Plin.* 7, 49.; *Juvenal.* 6, 580.

M. PETRĒIUS, the lieutenant of the consul Antony, who defeated Catiline, *Cic.*



*Cic. Sext.* 5.; *Sallust. Cat.* 59. the lieutenant of Pompey in Spain, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12. *Att.* 8, 2. defeated by Caesar, *Vell.* 2, 50. and obliged to surrender with Afranius, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 84, &c. They were both dismissed with impunity. But they afterwards joined Pompey, and after his death renewed the war in Africa. After the defeat at Thapsus, Petreius and Juba, giving up themselves for lost, resolved to dispatch each other, as if in single combat. Petreius being the stronger, easily killed Juba, and then attempting to stab himself without effect, he was, at his own request, dispatched by a slave, *Hir. B. Afr. c.* 94.

PETRA, the name of two Roman knights, put to death under Claudius for a dream, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 4. — From some one of this family a squadron of horse was called *ala PETRINA*, *Id. Hist.* 4, 49.

C. PETRONIUS, a favourite of Nero's, and the director of his pleasures, allowed to be the arbiter of taste and elegance, (*elegantiae arbiter*). Having, through the jealousy and art of Tigellinus, lost the favour of Nero, he put an end to his days with the utmost tranquillity, by opening his veins at intervals and then closing them again, thus gradually weakening himself, till he expired without a struggle. He wrote an account of Nero's debaucheries under the fictitious names of profligate men and women, and sent it to him sealed, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 18, & 19. This is thought by many to have been the work, of which considerable fragments are still extant, called *Titi Petronii Arbitri Satyricon*; but others, more justly, ascribe that book to a different author, who lived at a later period than the age of Nero; concerning the particular time, however, they are not agreed. *Vid. Burman. praef. ad Petron. Arb.*

PETRUS, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 15. *Vid. PAETUS.*

PHAEOMES, -ae, a centaur, slain by Nestor, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 431.

PHAEIMUS, one of the seven sons

of Amphion and Niobe, slain by Apollo, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 239, &c.

PHAEDON, -ōnis, a scholar of Socrates, to whom Plato inscribed his book on the immortality of the soul, *Gell.* 2, 18.

PHAEDRA, the daughter of Minos by Pasiphaë, and wife of Theseus, infamous by her criminal passion for her stepson Hippolitus, (*G.* 424.), whence *Amor turpis Phaedrae*, *Ovid. Rem. A.* 64.

PHAEDRUS, a favourite scholar of Plato's, *Laert.* 3, 29. after whom that philosopher called one of his dialogues PHAEDRUS, *Cic. Or.* 1, 7. *Div.* 1, 3, & 7. — ¶ 2. An Epicurean philosopher, respected by Cicero and Atticus, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 1. *Add. Att.* 13, 37. — ¶ 3. A freed man of Tiberius, who expressed the fables of Aesop in Iambic verse with beautiful simplicity, a work which is still extant.

PHAEENEAS, -ae, a chief of the Aetolians, *Liv.* 32, 32. 33, 3. 36, 28. *et* 38, 8.

PHÄËTHON, -ōnis, the son of Sol by Clymène; who having got the management of his father's chariot for one day, and being unable to manage the horses, set the world on fire; on which account Jupiter tumbled him headlong with a thunderbolt into the river Po, (*G.* 374.). — Phaethon (i. e. *lucens*) is sometimes put for the sun, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 105. and for the planet Jupiter, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20. — PHAETHONTIÄDES, -um, the sisters of Phaethon, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 62. — PHAETHONTIS *amnis*, the Po, *Sil.* 7, 149. So *Stagna*, *Id.* 17, 497. — PHAETHONTËI *ignes*, the conflagration caused by Phaethon, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 247.

PHAETHON, the name of a slave, *Cic. Att.* 3, 8. *Q. Fr.* 1, 4.

PHÄËTHŪSA, one of the sisters of Phaethon, who were turned into poplar trees, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 346. — ¶ 2. A daughter of Sol by the nymph Neaera, who, with her sister Lampetia, kept the cattle of their father in Sicily, *Hom. Od.* 12, 132.

PHAGO, -ōnis, a voracious glutton, who

who is said to have devoured a whole boar, a wedder, and pig, in one day, with a proportional quantity of bread and wine, *Vopisc. in Aurel. fin.; Varr. apud Non. 1, 237.*

PHALAEUS, v. *Phaleucus*, a poet, the inventor of that kind of verse called *PHALÆCIUM CARMEN*, Terent. Maurus, c. 71.

PHALANTUS, v. *-thus*, the leader of the *Partheniae*, or those Lacedaemonians who seized on Tarentum, (*G. 166.*). Hence *Regnata petam Laconia rura Phalanto*, I will go to the country once governed by the Lacedaemonian, Phalantus, i. e. Tarentum, *Hor. Od. 2, 6, 11. Phalanitium Tarentum, Sil. 11, 16. Agnâ Galesti mollior Phalantini*, softer than a lamb fed on the banks of Galēsus, a river near Tarentum, *Martial. 5, 38, 2.*

PHALĀRIS, *-idis*, the tyrant of Agrigentum, infamous for his cruelty, (*G. 265.*), *Cic. Off. 3, 6. Verr. 4, 33.* Hence PHALARISMUS, *-i*, tyranny, *Cic. Att. 7, 11 f. 12.*

PHANIAS, v. *-ia, -ae*, a name used by comic writers, *Ter. And. 5, 4, 26, &c.*—¶ 2. A freed man of Appius, *Cic. Fam. 2, 13.*

PHANIUM, the name of a woman, *Ter. Phor. 1, 4, 24, &c.*

PHAON, *-ōnis*, a beautiful youth of Lesbos, the favourite of the poetess Sappho, *Ovid. Ep. 15, 11, &c.; Plin. 22, 8 f. 9.* whom he scorned, *ib.* to which Martial alludes, *10, 35, 17.*

PHARNĀCES, *-is*, the son of Mithridates king of Pontus, who, by plotting against his father, forced him to put an end to his days, *Liv. Epit. 102.* Pharnāces received from Pompey the kingdom of Bosphorus as the reward of his perfidy, *Appian. Mithr. n. 250.* During the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, Pharnāces had invaded the Roman territory, hoping to regain the whole of his father's kingdom, *Dio, 42, p. 134.* on which account Caesar, having settled the affairs of Egypt and Syria, marched against Pharnaces, and crushed him so speedily, that, giving an account of his victory to a friend at

Rome, he made use of only three words, *VENI, VIDI, VICI*, (*Vid. CAESAR, p. 71.*). Florus says, that Caesar used to boast that he conquered the enemy before he saw him, (*antē vidit hostem esse, quān visum*), *4, 2.*

PHĒGEUS, *-eos*, king of Psophis in Arcadia, the father of Arsinōë or Alpheisboea, who is hence called *PHĒGIS, -idis*, *Ovid. Rem. A. 455.* (*Vid. G. 432.*). — PHĒGĒIUS *ensis*, the sword of Phegeus, *Ovid. Met. 9, 412.* with which he slew Alcmaeon, *Hygin. 245.*; or of the two sons of Phegeus, Zemenos and Axion, *Apollodor. 3, 7, 5.*

PHĒGEUS, acc. *Phēgēa*, a Trojan, slain by Turnus, *Virg. Aen. 9, 765.*—¶ 2. The name of a slave, *ib. 5, 263.*

PHĒMIUS, the musician of the suitors of Penelope, celebrated by Homer, *Odys. 1, 325, &c. 17, 263.* He was, at the intercession of Telemachus, saved by Ulysses, when he slew the suitors, *ib. 22, 331, &c.* put for any skilful musician, *Ovid. Am. 3, 7, 61. Phēmio quaeritur* *κίρας*, *Cic. Att. 5, 20 f.* So *κίρας Phēmio mandatum est*, I have given orders to find a musical instrument for Phēmius, some musical slave, as it is thought, of Atticus, *Cic. Att. 6, 1 m.*

PHĒMONŌE, *-es*, the daughter of Apollo, the name of the first priestess of the temple of Apollo at Delphi, who uttered her oracles in hexameter verse, *Pausan. 10, 5, & 6.* put for any prophetess, *Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 38.; Lucan. 5, 126.*

PHĒRES, *-ēis*, the father of Admētus king of Pherae, *Apollodor. 1, 9, 16.* whence Admetus is called *PHĒRĒTĪĀDES, -AE*, *Ovid. Met. 8, 310. Art. A. 3, 19.*

PHĒRECĪDES, *-is*, a Syrian, the preceptor of Pythagōras, who flourished in the time of Serv. Tullius, the 6th king of Rome, and is said to have been the first who maintained the immortality of the soul, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 16.* Having drunk water from a well, he foretold an earthquake, *Cic. Div. 1, 50.* whence *PHĒRECĪDĒUM illud*, that prediction of Pherecides, *ib. 2, 13.*—¶ 2. An historian, said to have been



more ancient than Herodotus, *Cic. Or.* 2, 12.

PHIDIAS, *-ae*, an illustrious Athenian painter and statuary in the time of Pericles, (*G.* 289.), *Cic. Or.* 2, 17. *Tusc.* 1, 15. *Or.* 71, &c.; *Plin.* 35, 8.\*

PHERĒCLUS, an artist, who is said to have built the ship in which Paris failed to Sparta to carry off Helēna; whence that ship is called *Pherēclēa puppis*, *Ovid. Ep.* 16, 21.

PHIĀLE, *-es*, one of the companions of Diana, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 172.

PHIDŶLE, *-es*, (i. e. *parca*, thrifty, from *parca*, parco), the housekeeper of Horace's villa, or the wife of his steward, commended for her piety, *Hor. Od.* 3, 23.

PHILADELPHUS, a name given to Ptolemy second king of Egypt, from his affection to Arsinoë his sister. *Vid. PTOLEMAEUS.*

PHILAENI, two Carthaginian brothers, who allowed themselves to be

\* *Simulacris Phidiae nihil in illo genere perfectius*, *Cic. Or.* 2. PHIDIAECUM vivebat ebur, his statues were so exquisitely finished, that they seemed to be alive, *Juvenal.* 8, 103. *Bellica Phidiacā stat dea facta manu*, the statue of Minerva made by Phidias, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 1, 32. (*G.* 289.).—The most celebrated statue of Phidias was that of Jupiter in his temple at Olympia, which no other artist ever equalled, (*quem* sc. Jovem Olympium nemo aemulatur, *Plin.* 34, 8 f. 19.) This statue is particularly described by Pausanias, 5, 11. Such was its beauty, that it is said to have added something to the received religion of those times; so much did the majesty of the work equal the conception entertained of the god, (*Cujus pulchritudo arcesse aliquid etiam receptae religioni videtur, adeo majestas operis deum aequavit*), *Quintil.* 12, 10, 8. Hence Propertius says, *Phidiacus signo se Jupiter ornat eburno*, (i. e. ornatur eburno signo Phidiae), 3, 9, 13. *Phidiaco si digna Jovi dare templa paravit*, (al. parabit i. e. voluerit), *Hae petat a nostro Pisa tonante manus*, (sc. Rabirii), if Pisa wishes to build a suitable temple for the statue of Jupiter done by Phidias, let it ask the aid of the architect Rabirius from our Thunderer, (i. e. Domitian), *Martial.* 7, 55, 3. But Phidias, though unrivalled in works of ivory, (*in ebre longe citra aemulum*), is said to have been more dexterous in making statues of gods than of men, (*diis, quam hominibus, efficiendis melior artifex traditor*), *Quintil.* 12, 10, 9. Phidias conceived the idea of the statue of Jupiter from Homer, *Il.* 1, 528.; *Macrob. Sat.* 5, 13.

buried alive for their country, *Sallust. Jug.* 19, & 79.; *Val. Max.* 5, 6. extr. 4.; *Sil.* 15, 704.

PHILAMMON, *-ōnis*, the son of Apollo and Chionē, famous for his skill in vocal and instrumental music, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 317.

PHILĒMON, *-ōnis*, a comic poet, often preferred to Menander by the partiality of his contemporaries, (*pravis sui temporis judiciis*), by the consent of all deservedly esteemed second to him, *Quintil.* 10, 1, 72.—¶ 2. A country man, the husband of Baucis, who entertained Jupiter and Mercury, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 631, &c.

PHILETAS, *-ae*, a native of the island Cos, (*Cōus*), a grammarian and poet, the praeceptor of Ptolemy Philadelphus, *Suidas*. Among the Greek elegiac poets he is ranked next to Callimachus, *Quintil.* 10, 1, 58. Hence they are commonly joined together; thus, *Sit tibi Callimachi, sit Coi nota poetae*, (i. e. Philetæ), *Sit quoque vinosi Tēia musa senis*, (i. e. Anacreontis), *Ovid. Art. A.* 3, 330. So *Et cum Callimacho tu quoque, Cōe, nocet*, art hurtful by the wantonness of his love-poems, *Id. Rem.* 760. *Coo Battis amata suo est*, i. e. *Philetæ*, for a *Phileta*, *Id. Tr.* 1, 5, 2.—*Ora Philetæa, nostra rigavit aqua*, the Muse Callioppē bedewed my lips with water, from the fountain of which Philetas formerly drank, i. e. inspired me with a genius for the same kind of poetry with that of Philētas, *Prop.* 3, 3, 52. *Serta Phileteis centent Romana corymbis*, let the Roman garlands contend with the wreaths of Philētas, i. e. let Propertius the Roman poet be compared with Philetas, *ib.* 4, 6, 3.

PHILIPPIDES, v. *Phidippides*, *-is*, a celebrated runner, *Nep.* 1, 4. who in twenty-three hours is said to have gone 1500 stadia, or 187½ miles, from Athens to Lacedaemon, *Solin. c.* 6. *et Suidas*.

PHILIPPUS, the son of Amyntas king of Macedonia, and father of Alexander the Great, (*G.* 469.). He used to say, that any fort or city might be

be taken which had a gate large enough to admit a loaded ass, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16 whence Horace says, *Diffidit urbium portas vir Macædo*, i. e. Philippus, (called *PIR*, to distinguish him from his son Alexander, who was called *PVER*, or *JUVENIS*), *Od.* 3, 16, 16. *Terra regnata Philippo*, the country once governed by Philip, i. e. Macedonia, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 15, 15.—*Nummi aurei PHILIPPÆI centum*, an hundred gold coins, with the image of Philip impressed on them, *Liv.* 37, 59. *Conf. Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 1. *et Poen.* 1, 1, 38. *Philippi* (contr. for *Philippæi*) *aurei*, sc. *nummi*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 2, 52. called simply *Philippæi*, or contracted *Philippæi*, (sc. *nummi aurei*), *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 234. So *Centum denaria Philippæa*, sc. *numismata*, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 27. *Aurum Philippæum*, Philippæan gold, i. e. pure, solid, as fine as that which these coins were made of, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 70. *Bacch.* 2, 2, 42. So *Argentum Philippicum*, *Plaut. Truc.* 5, 1, 60.—*PHILIPPICAE*, -*arum*, sc. *orationes*, the orations of Demosthenes against Philip; whence Cicero called his orations against Antony Philippics, (*Philippicæ*), *Cic. Att.* 2, 21. *Ridenda poemata malo, Quam te conspicuae divina Philippica fama*, *Volueris a prima quæ proxima*, O divine or admirable Philippic, of illustrious reputation, which art turned over next after the first, i. e. the second Philippic of Cicero, *Juvenal.* 10, 125.

**PHILIPPUS**, the son of Demetrius, *Justin.* 28, 3. called the son of Antigonus, *Cic. Off.* 2, 14. i. e. the stepson, because Antigonus Dofon, who acted as regent during the minority of Philip, married Philip's mother, *Justin. ib.*—Philip made a league against the Romans with Hannibal, *Liv.* 23, 33, &c. and afterwards with Antiochus king of Syria, *Liv.* 31, 14. But being vanquished by T. Quinctius Flaminus, *Liv.* 33, 7,—10. he sued for peace, *ib.* 11, & 12. which was granted him, *ib.* 13, & 25. on which account he afterwards joined the Romans against Antiochus, *Liv.* 36, 4.

**PHILIPPUS** was a surname of the MARCI at Rome.

**L. Marcius PHILIPPUS**, consul with Sex. Julius Caesar, a. 663, *Cic. Rabir.* 7. *Or.* 1, 7. *et* 3, 1. the best orator of his time, next to L. Crassus and M. Antonius, *Cic. Br.* 47. *Or.* 2, 61. *Off.* 1, 30. He used to boast that he had obtained the highest preferments without any bribe, (a thing uncommon at that time!) *Cic. Off.* 2, 17.

**L. PHILIPPUS**, L. F. consul with Cn. Lentulus Marcellinus, a. 698, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. *Har. Resp.* 6. the stepfather of Octavius, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 10.—Several others of this name are mentioned in Livy and Cicero.

**PHILISTUS**, a learned and accurate historian, born at Syracuse, an imitator of Thucydides; a cotemporary and intimate of Cicero, *Cic. Div.* 1, 20, & 23. *Or.* 2, 13, & 23. *Br.* 17, & 88.

**PHILO**, -*ōnis*, a distinguished academician, *Cic. Or.* 3, 28. the scholar of Clitomachus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 6. Being obliged to fly from Athens by the Mithridatic war, he came to Rome, *Cic. Br.* 89. where he sometimes taught philosophy, sometimes rhetoric, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 3. and had Cicero for his scholar, *Cic. Br.* 89. who thought highly of his merit, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 1. Philo was the master of Antiöchus, who however wrote against him, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 4. *et* 4, 4.

**PHILO**, an architect, who built an arsenal (*armamentarium*) for the Athenians, *Cic. Or.* 1, 14.—¶ 2. A freed man of Caelius, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8.—¶ 3. A freed man of Pompey, *Cic. Att.* 16, 3.

**PHILOCTÈTES**, vel *ta*, -*ae*, the son of Paean, (*Paeaniades* vel *Paeanius*. *Vid. PAEAN*), king of Meliboea in Theffaly, (*dux Meliboeus*, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 402.), the companion of Hercules, to whom that hero, at his death, left his arrows, which had been tinged with the blood of the Hydra, (*Vid. G.* 402. *et* 452.). Philoctetes was wounded in the foot by the accidental fall of



one of these arrows, or by the bite of a serpent; which wound caused incredible pain to him, *ib.* whence *Philoctetes ille clamor*, the doleful crying of Philoctetes, represented on the stage, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 23.

PHILODĀMUS, a chief man of Lampacus, whose daughter Verres attempted to violate; and being prevented, afterwards caused the father and son to be put to death, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 25, &c.

PHILODĒMUS, an epicurean philosopher, *ic. Fin.* 2, 35. supposed to be the person mentioned, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 121.

PHILODŌRUS, a native of Tralles in Lydia, (*Tralliānus*), *Cæ. Flacc.* 22.

PHILOGĒNES, -is, a slave or freed man of Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 5, 13. & 6, 4.

PHILOGŌNUS, a slave of Q. Cicero's, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 1, 3.

PHILOLĀUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, born at Croton, (*Crotoniāta*), the scholar of Archytas, who first taught publicly the diurnal motion of the earth round its axis, (*G.* 14.), *Cic. Or.* 3, 34.

PHILOMĒLA, the daughter of Pandion king of Athens, and sister of Prognè, turned into a nightingale, (*G.* 419)

PHILOMĒLUS, the name of a man, *Martial.* 4, 5.

PHILOPĀTOR, -ōris, the surname of a king of Egypt, given him by way of irony, because, having slain both father and mother, he usurped the crown, *Justin.* 29, 1. But Plutarch and Polybius say that his father died a natural death.

PHILOTĪMUS, a freed man of Cicero's, *Cic. Att.* 2, 4. et 6, 10.

PHILŌTIS, -idis, a female slave, who, by an artful contrivance, is said to have gained a victory to the Romans over the Latins, soon after Camillus had expelled the Gauls from Rome; in commemoration of which an annual festival was ever afterwards kept on the 7th July (*Non. Jul.*), hence called *Nonæ Capratinas*, from a wild fig-tree, (*caprificus*), whence she gave a signal to the Romans, *Plutarch. in Romulo. f. et*

*in Camillo.* The same story is related by Macrobius, *Sat.* 1, 11.

PHILOXĒNUS, a poet of Syracuse, who was imprisoned in the *Lautumiae* for having censured some of the verses of Dionysius the tyrant. After being liberated, when other verses of the tyrant were read to him, instead of giving his opinion concerning them, he desired to be carried back again to prison, *Cic. Att.* 4, 6.; *Plutarch. de Virtut. Alex. Magni; Diodor.*

PHILOPOEMEN, -ēnis, an excellent general of the Achæans, called, on account of his singular virtue, the last of the Greeks, (*G.* 475.), *Liv.* 35, 25, &c. 39, 49, &c.

PHILOSTRĀTUS, a Greek author in the time of Severus, whose works are still extant.

PHILUS, the surname of L. Fulvius, *Cic. Att.* 4, 16. *Amic.* 4, 7, & 19.

PHILŶRA, v. e, -es, the daughter of Oceanus, and mother of the centaur Chiron, who is hence called *Philŷrides*, -ae, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 1, 11. *Philyræus heros*, *Id. Met.* 2, 678. *Pelion umbrosus*, *Philyræu tecta*, shady Pelion, the abode of Chiron the son of Philyra, *ib.* 7, 352.

PHINEUS, (2 syll.), -ei, v. -eos, a king of Thrace, or, according to others, of Arcadia, infested by the Harpies, (*Vid. G.* 441.); which are hence called *Aves hinææ*, *Senec. Thyest.* 154. *Jejunia Phenei*, the hunger or famine of Pheneus, caused by the Harpies, *Propert.* 3, 5, 41. — PHINĒIA *domus*, the house of Phineus, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 212.

PHINEUS, the brother of Cepheus king of Aethiopia, who was to have married Andromeda the daughter of Cepheus, and heiress of his kingdom, before she was exposed to the sea-monster from which Perseus freed her; and as a reward obtained her in marriage. Phineus, enraged at his disappointment, attacked Perseus in the middle of the nuptial feast, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 8. but had cause to repent of his rashness, all his friends being either slain by the sword or turned into stone, by being shewn the head of the Gorgon Medusa, (*Poe-*

*nitet injussi nunc denique Phinea belli*, ib. 210.). Phineus himself at last was also turned into stone, *ib.* 231, &c. (G. 396.). He however first slew several of his opponents, (*Phineā cecidere manū*, they fell by the hand of Phineus, *ib.* 109.)

PHINEUS, voc. *Phineu*, (2 syll.), an Athenian, remarkable for his justice, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 399.

PHINTIAS, v. PHINTHIAS, -ae, (al. Pythias), a Pythagorean, the friend of Damon, *Cic. Off.* 3, 10. *Vid.* DAMON.

PHLEGON, -ōnis, one of the horses of the sun, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 54.

PHLEGYAS, -ae, the son of Mars, and king of the Lapithae in Thessaly. (*Vid.* G. 438.)

PHOCION, -ōnis, an Athenian general, illustrious for his integrity, who at an advanced age was put to death by the popular party, *Nep.* 19, 4.

PHOCUS, the son of Aeacus and Psamathē, (*Aeacides*, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 477, & 494.), slain by his brothers Telamon and Peleus, (G. 385, & 444.)

PHOEBUS, a name of Apollo, and of SOL, or the sun, (G. 367.); sometimes joined; as, *Phoebus Apollo*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 251\*.

\* *Chorus Phoebi*, the choir of Phoebus, i. e. the Muses; thus, *Uique viro Phoebi chorus adjurxerit omnis*, and how all the Muses rose up to show respect to Gallus the poet, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 66. *Consort Phoebi*, Diana, the sister of Apollo, *Ovid. Pont.* 3, 2, 48. *Cortina Phoebi*, the oracle of Apollo, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 347. *Fax*, i. e. the sun, *Cic. Div.* 1, 11. *interpres*, i. e. the prophet or augur Hieronius, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 474. *Ipsē* (sc. Augustus) *sedens niveo candentis limine Phoebi*, in the snow-white entrance of the shining Apollo, i. e. in the porch of the temple of Apollo, which he built on the Palatine mount, of Parian marble, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 720. *Reperior medicae artis Phoebus*, *Ovid. Rem. Am.* 76. *Phoebi sacerdos*, the priests of Phoebus, i. e. the Sibyl, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 319. *Soror*, i. e. Diana, *ib.* 1, 333. *Augur Phoebus*, the augur, or god of augury, *Hor. Carm. Saez.* 62. *Patidicus*, *Lucan.* 5, 70. *Rediens fugas astra*, the sun returning chafes away the stars, *Hor. Od.* 3, 21, 24. *Littora utroque jacentia Phoebos*, sc. *sub*, under both suns, the rising and setting sun, the east and west, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 338. *Phoebus*

PHOEBAS, -adis, f. a prophetic virgin, the priestess of Apollo at Delphi, *Lucan.* 5, 128, &c.; *Sil.* 15, 282. *Mycenaeo Phoebas amata duci*, the prophetic Cassandra, inspired by Phoebus, beloved by Agamemnon, *Ovid. Tr.* 2, 400. *Amor.* 2, 8, 12.

PHOEBE, -es, a name of Diana or Luna, the sister of Apollo; as, *Innupta Phoebe*, the unmarried Diana, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 476. *jaculatrix*, *Id. Ep.* 20, 229. *nemoralis*, delighting in the woods, *Stat.*

*domesticus*, the domestic of Augustus, so called because Augustus built a temple for him on the Palatine mount, where Augustus had his house, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 865. *Phoebi porticus aurea*, the portico adjoining to the temple of Apollo built by Augustus on the Palatine hill, *Propert.* 2, 31, 1. *Astus Phoebus*, Apollo worshipped at Aesium, by whose assistance Augustus conquered Antony in a sea-fight near that place, *Id.* 4, 6, 67. Hence he is called *Navalis Phoebus*, *Id.* 4, 1, 3. *Furor Phoebi*, sc. *speciem*, I will secretly assume the appearance of, *Id.* 4, 2, 32. *Phoebi portus*, the port of Aesium, *Id.* 4, 6, 15. *Phoebi custodis Aelia littora*, of Phoebus, the guardian of the Roman empire, *Id.* 2, 34, 61. *Phoebi vada*, warm waters or baths, called *Aquae Appolinares*, near Caere, *Martial.* 6, 42, 7.—*Arte Phoebea pellere morbos*, by the medical art, *Ovid. Fust.* 3, 827. *Chelys Phoebæ*, the lyre of Apollo, *Lucan. ad Pis.* 159. *Phoebeae lampadis insula*, like the lamp of Phoebus, i. e. the sun, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 637. *Converti ad Phoebeos ortus*, to the rising of the sun, or the east, *Lucan.* 9, 667. *Phoebii ignes*, (al. ignes), the rays of the sun, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 389. *Phoebea palatio*, the temple of Apollo on the Palatine mount, *ib.* 3, 103. *Add. Propert.* 4, 1, 15. *Phoebus murus*, the wall of Troy, built by Apollo and Neptune, *Lucan.* 9, 965. (G. 372.). *Phoebea fersa*, a garland of laurel, sacred to Apollo, *ib.* 5, 170; *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 62. *Tempora Phoebea virgine nexa tulit*, i. e. had his temples bound with a crown of laurel, into which the Daphne, a virgin beloved by Apollo, was changed, *Ovid. Pont.* 2, 2, 82. *Met.* 1, 550, &c. *Phoebeae sortes*, the oracle of Apollo, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 130.—*Juvenis Phoebeus*, the Phebean youth, i. e. Aesculapius, the son of Apollo, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 642. hence called PHOEBICENA, -ae, m. *Virg. Aen.* 7, 773. *Phoebeus anguis*, i. e. Aesculapius worshipped at Epidaurus in the shape of a serpent, and brought from thence to Rome, *ib.* 15, 742. *Phoebeus ales*, i. e. the raven, (*corvus*), sacred to Apollo, because it gave omens by its croaking, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 545.

*Silv.*



*Silv.* 1, 3, 76. *Aurea Phoebe*, Ovid. *Met.* 2, 724\*.

**PHOEBE**, *Leucippis*, -idis, the daughter of Leucippus. (*Vid.* **LEUCIPPUS**.)

**PHOENIX**, -icis, the son of Agēnor, who gave name to Phoenicia, (*G.* 384.) *Apollodor.* 3, 1, 1. Hyginus says that Phoenix settled in Africa; and that from him the Carthaginians were called **POENI**, *fab.* 178.

**PHOENIX**, -icis, the son of Amyntor, (*cretus Amyntore*.) Ovid. *Met.* 8, 307. the companion and instructor of Achilles, *Cic. Or.* 3, 15.; *Homer. Il.* 1, 443. called *Homericus Phoenix*, *Quinctil.* 2, 3, 12. greatly respected by Achilles, (*reuerendus Achilli*.) *Stat. Silv.* 3, 2, 96. (*G.* 446.)

**PHOLŌE**, -es, the name of a female Cretan slave, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 285. — ¶ 2. A girl noted for her beauty in the time of Horace, *Od.* 3, 15, 7. represented as haughty, (*aspera*.) *Od.* 1, 33, 6, and disdainful, (*fugax*, i. e. fugiens viros,) *ib.* 2, 5, 17. So Tibullus, 1, 8, 69, & 77.

**PHOLUS**, a centaur, (*G.* 439.) who entertained Hercules, (*Hospes et Alcidae magni*.) *Lucan* 6, 391, when he went to attack the centaurs, *Serv. in Virg. Aen.* 8, 294. Pholus was slain in the contest which took place between the Centaurs and Lapithae at the marriage of Pirithōus; which is said to have been caused by Bacchus, i. e. by wine, *Virg. G.* 2, 456.; *Hor. Od.* 1, 18, 8. Ovid says, that Pholus was not killed, but made his escape, *Met.* 12, 306.

**PHŌNŌLĒNĪDES**, -ae, the son of Phōnōlēnus, Ovid. *Met.* 12, 433. But this name is variously written.

\* *Vento semper rubet aurca Phoebe*, the golden Phoebe, i. e. the moon always reddens with wind, i. e. appears red before wind, *Virg. G.* 1, 431. *Almaque curru Noctivago Phoebe medium pulsatat Olympum*, was in the middle of her course, *Id. A.* 10, 216. *Tertia Phoebe*, the third rising of the moon, the third night, Ovid. *Fast.* 6, 235. *Sexta resurgebant orientis cornua Phoebus*, the sixth horns of the rising moon were again appearing, i. e. the sixth month was begun, *Id. Met.* 8, 11. *Nec sit tibi lucida Phoebe*, let not the moon shine on thee, *Id. in Ilin.* 107.

**PHORBAS**, -antis, a Trojan; by assuming whose form, the god Somnus deceived Palinūrus, the pilot of Aeneas, when he tumbled him into the sea, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 842. — ¶ 2. A native of Syēnē, in Egypt, (*Syēnites*, -ae,) the son of Methion; slain by Perseus, Ovid. *Met.* 5, 74, & 78. — ¶ 3. An impious Thessalian (*profanus*.) who, with a band of *Phlegyae* rendered the temple of Apollo inaccessible, *ib.* 11, 414.

**PHORCUS**, a sea-god, the son of Neptune and the nymph Thesea, *Serv. in Virg. Aen.* 5, 824. *Phorci chorus*, i. e. the sea-nymphs and sea-animals, *ib.* 240. *exercitus*, *ib.* 824. — ¶ 2. An excellent sculptor and painter, *Plin.* 36, 5.

**PHORCYS**, -ynis, the father of the Gorgon Medūla; who is hence called *Phorcynis*, -idis, Ovid. *Met.* 5, 230. and **PHORCYS**, -ydis, *Propert.* 3, 22, 8. — *Geminae sorores Phorcjdes*, acc. -ydas, the two sisters of the Gorgon, (*Pephrēdo* and *Ervo*.) who are said to have had but one eye, which they used by turns, Ovid. *Met.* 4, 773.

**PHORMIO**, -ōnis, a Peripatetic philosopher, at Ephesus; whom Hannibal, while an exile there, having one day heard deliver a lecture on the art of war and the duty of a commander, laughed at his folly, *Cic. Or.* 2, 18. Whence those were called **PHORMIONES**, who pretended to teach what they did not understand. — ¶ 2. The name of one of the plays of Terence, from a principal character in it; whence Cicero ridiculing a witness of the same surname, says of him, *Nec minus niger, nec minus confidens, quam ille Terentianus est Phormio*, *Caecin.* 10.

**PHŌRŌNEUS** (3 syll.) -ei, vel -eos, the son of Ināchus king of Argos, (*G.* 391.) or according to others, the father of Inachus; whence Ināchus is called *Phōronēides*, -ae, the son of Phorōneus, *Senec. Thyest.* f. 1. and Io, the daughter of Inachus, *Phōrōnis*, -idis, Ovid. *Met.* 1, 668. — *Matres Phoronēae*, the Argive matrons, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 465. *antra*, *Id. Sil.* 3, 2, 101.

**PHOSPHORUS**, the same with *Lucifer*.

*fer*, the morning star or the planet Venus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20.; *Martial.* 8, 21.

PHOTINUS. *Vid.* POTHINUS.

PHRĀĀTES, -ae, v. -is, a king of Parthia, to whom Orôdes, his father, resigned the crown. Phraates, for his security, put to death all his brothers, to the number of thirty; and when Orôdes expressed his dissatisfaction at this, he ordered him also to be killed, *Dio*, 49, 23. Justin says that Phraates put his father to death before his brothers, 42, 4. He also slew many of the chief nobility. At last his subjects, provoked by his cruelty, expelled him from the kingdom, and made Tiridâtes or Teridâtes king. But Phraates, assisted by the Scythians, regained the kingdom. Upon which Tiridates fled to Augustus carrying with him the youngest son of Phrââtes, whom he delivered to Augustus, *Justin.* 42, 5. Notwithstanding this good fortune of Phraates, Horace says beautifully, that virtue, differing in opinion from the vulgar, excluded from the number of the happy, so detestable a tyrant; though restored to the throne of Cyrus, i. e. of Parthia, which had formed part of the Persian empire, over which Cyrus reigned, (*Redditum Cyri folio Phraatem Dissidens plebi, numero beatorum eximit Virtus*), *Od.* 2, 2, 17. Some suppose that Phraates was twice expelled from his kingdom, a. u. 724, and a. 730; that he first regained the crown by his own influence, *Dio*, 51, 18. and next by the aid of the Scythians, *Justin.* 42, 5. To the first restoration Horace is supposed here to refer. Whatever be in this, Phraates sent ambassadors to Rome, a. u. 731, to request of Augustus that he would send back his son and give up Tiridates. Augustus did not give up Tiridates, but sent back his son, on condition that Phrââtes should restore the standards and captives taken from the Romans, upon the defeat of Crassus and of Antony, *Dio*, 53, 33. This Phraates promised, but did not perform, till Augustus having made an expedition into the east, obliged him to do it by

the terror of his arms, a. u. 734, *Dio*, 54, 8. This event, as being highly honourable to Augustus, is celebrated both by the poets and historians, *Horat. Od.* 4, 15, 6. *Ep.* 1, 12, 27. et 18, 56.; *Ovid. Tr.* 2, 227.; *Strab.* 6, p. 288. et 16, p. 748.; *Suet. Aug.* 21. *Tib.* 9.; *Vell.* 2, 91.; *Justin.* 42, 5.; *Liv. Epit.* 139.; *Eutrop.* 7, 5.; *Flor.* 4, 12, 83. Strabo says that Phraates also sent to Augustus four of his sons with two of their wives and children, as hostages, 16, p. 748. Add. *Tac. Ann.* 2, 1.; *Suet. Aug.* 21.; *Justin.* 42, 5. — PHRAATES was the name of several Parthian kings.

PHRYNE, -es, a famous courtesan at Athens, who being defended by Hyperides in a trial for her life, was acquitted chiefly by the effect which an artful display of her beauty is said to have had on the judges, *Quintil.* 2, 15, 9. Praxitéles made a statue of Phryne; in which he expressed his own passion, and the joy of his mistress on receiving her hire, *Plin.* 34, 8. *Quintil.* 2, 15, 9.; *Athenae.* lib. 14.

PHRYXUS, the son of Athâmas, king of Thebes by Nephêle; who with his sister Hellê fled from the cruelty of their step-mother Ino, on a ram with a fleece of gold, which carried them through the air. Helle becoming giddy through fear, fell into that strait, which was afterwards called from her *Helles-pontus*, the sea of Helle. Phryxus continued his course to Colchis, which was then governed by his relation Aeëtes; and according to the directions which he had received from his mother Nephêle, sacrificed the ram to Mars, and suspended his golden fleece in the temple of that god, (*G.* 440). Hence the ram is called *Aries* PHRYXĒVS, *Senec. Med.* v. 471. *Aurea Phryxēa ovis*, *Ovid. Ep.* 6, 104. and its fleece, *Phryxēa vellera*, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 7. *Mare Phryxēum*, the Hellespont, into which the sister of Phryxus fell, *Senec. Herc. Cæ.* v. 776. called also *Phryxi semita*, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 409. Phryxus married Chalciopè, the daughter of Aeëtes, by whom he had four sons, *Apollodor.*



1, 9, 1. But Aëtes, afterwards afraid lest Phryxus should seize the crown, put him to death, *Hygin.* 3, & 22.; *Val. Flacc.* 1, 43. (G. 440.)

PHYLÆCUS, the son of Dēion, king of Phocis, by Diomēdē, *Apollodor.* 1, 9, 4. who founded the city Phylacē in Thessaly, *Eustath.* ad *Homer.* *Il.* 2, 695. the father of Iphiclus, *ib.* 705.; *Apollodor.* 3, 9, 8.; *Hygin.* f. 103. and grandfather of Protefilaus, *ib.* who is hence called PHYLACIDES, -ac, *Ovid.* *Art. A.* 2, 356. *Amor.* 2, 6, 41.; *Phylacides heros*, *Propert.* 1, 19, 7. and his wife Laodamīa, *Conjux Phylacēia*, *Ovid.* *Trist.* 5, 14, 39.

PHYLLIS, -idis, the daughter of Lycurgus, king of Thrace, and herself a queen of that country; who fell in love with Demophōon, the son of Thefeus, in his return from the Trojan war. Demophoon having left her with a promise to return, and failing to perform his promise, she put an end to her days, (G. 425.) Servius supposes that Virgil alludes to this story, (*Si quos aut Phyllidis ignes*, sc. *habes*, if you will sing the flames or loves of Phyllis), *E.* 5, 10. But others think, that Phyllis here is only a pastoral name; as, *ib.* 3, 76. et 7, 63. et 10, 41. So Ovid seems to take Phyllis for a shepherdess or a country-girl, by joining her with Amaryllis; thus, *Phyllidis hic idem tenerosque Amaryllidis ignes Bucolicis juvenis luserat ante modis*, sc. *Virgilius*, *Trist.* 2, 537.—¶ 2. The nurse of Domitian, who buried him after he was murdered, in a farm of her's near the city, (*in suburbano suo*), on the Latin way, *Domit.* 17.

PHYLLODŌCE, -es, a river nymph, *Virg.* *G.* 4, 336.

PHYLLIUS, a Boeotian, fond of the boy Cynus, whom he tried every method to please, but in vain. At last a refusal caused the ruin of his favourite, (*Vid.* CYCNUS.)

PICTOR, -ōris, a surname given to C. FABIUS, one of the Fabian family, from his skill in painting, *Cic.* *Tusc.* 1, 2. He painted the temple of safety, (SALUS), *Plin.* 35, 7. The

surname of Pictor descended to his posterity, (*Vid.* FABIUS.)

2. Fabius PICTOR, -oris, a very ancient writer of Roman annals, *Cic.* *Or.* 2, 12.; *Liv.* 1, 44. 2, 40. 8, 30. 10, 37. 22, 7, &c.

PICUS, the son of Saturn, and the father of Faunus, *Virg.* *Aen.* 7, 48. king of the Laurentes, (*Laurentis Pici*), *ib.* 170. remarkable for his skill in augury and horsemanship. Virgil describes Pīcus in the garb of a Roman augur, by anticipation, with the *lituus* or augur's staff of Romulus, who was skilled in augury, girt with a small *trabea*, or short narrow tunic, carrying a round shield in his left hand, *Virg.* *Aen.* 7, 187. The goddess Circē having fallen in love with Pīcus, (*capta cupidine conjunx*, i. e. *amans*, desiring to become his wife or mistress, as, *E.* 8, 18, & 66. so *maritus*, for *amator*, *Id.* *Aen.* 4, 536.) and being rejected, is said to have struck him with her wand, and to have transformed him with her drugs into a woodpecker, (*versumque venenis fecit avem*, i. e. *picum*), *Virg.* *Aen.* 7, 190. This transformation of Pīcus Ovid, in his usual manner, decorates with a number of circumstances, as also that of his companions and wife CANNENS, *Met.* 14, 320,—435. There was a magnificent palace and temple built by Pīcus in the citadel of Laurentum, in which the ancient kings of Latium used to be crowned, (*Hic sceptrā accipere, et primos attollere fasces Regibus omni erat*), *ib.* 170. and where (*Tali intus templo, for in hoc templo*) Latinus received the ambassadors of Aeneas, *ib.* 192. Servius and other commentators imagine, that Virgil, in describing this palace, alluded to the palace of Augustus on the Palatine Mount, *adv.* 175, &c. But it seems more proper to understand the words simply, without any such allusion.

PIÉRUS, v. -ius, the father of the Nine Muses by Antiōpa; whence the Muses were called by the poets, PIÉRIDES et PIERIAE, *Cic.* *N. D.* 3, 21. But Ovid says, that Piērus, v. -os, a Macedonian, (*Pellæis in arvis*), was the

the father of nine girls by Evippè, a Paconian or Macedonian woman, (*Pæonius, -idis*), which nine sisters had the presumption to challenge the Nine Muses to a contest in music, and being vanquished, were turned into magpies, (*in picas*), *Met.* 5, 302. ad fin. But the Muses are generally thought to have been named *PIËRIDES, -um*, sing. *Pieris*, voc. *Pieri*, from *PIËRUS*, a mountain in Thessaly, on the confines of Macedonia, (*Vid. G. 323.*)

*PILIA*, the wife of Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 4, 4, &c.

*M. PILIUS*, a connection of Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 13, 31.; *Fam.* 8, 8. So *Q. PILIUS*, *Cic. Att.* 4, 17.

*PILUMNUS*, one of the progenitors of Turnus, sometimes called his parent, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 3. sometimes his grandfather, *ib.* 10, 76. and great-great-grandfather, (*quartus pater vel abavus*), *ib.* 619. He seems to have been a deity of that country, for by him Turnus is said to have derived his origin from the gods, *ib.* 618. He was likewise called *PICUMNUS*, *Serv. ad Virg. A.* 9, 4. et 10, 76.

*PIMPLEIDES, -um*, the Muses, so called from Pimpla, a mountain of Boeotia or Thrace, (*Vid. G. INDEX.*)

*PINARI*, an ancient family of Latium, *Liv.* 1, 7. *Domus PINARIA*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 270. *Pinarii Nattæ nobiles*, *Cic. Div.* 2, 21.

*T. PINARIUS*, a friend of Cicero's, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 24. *Att.* 6, 1. et 8, 15.

*PINDARUS*, a Theban, an illustrious Lyric poet, remarkable for the sublimity of his sentiments and expression, (*lyricorum princeps*), *Quintil.* 10, 1, 61. whom Horace judged to be imitable, *ib.* et *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 1, &c. Cicero joins Pindar with the Greek poets of the first rank, Homer, Archilochus, and Sophocles, *Or.* 1. *Fin.* 2, 3, 4. He flourished about the time of Xerxes's invasion of Greece. His poems were written to celebrate the victors at the Olympic, Isthmian, Pythian, and Nemæan games; and accordingly are divided into four parts, entitled, *Olympia, Isthmia, Pythia*, et

*Nemæa.* — *PINDARICI MODI*, the strains of Pindar, *Martial.* 8, 18, 6. — *Lyrae Pindaricae fidicen*, a lyric poet, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 17, 40. *Pletris Pindaricis contendere*, *Stat. Silv.* 1, 3, 101. *Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus*, who did not fear to drink of the Pindaric fountain, i. e. to attempt lyric poems like those of Pindar, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 10. *Qualis Pindarico spiritus ore tonat*, with the sublimity of Pindar, *Prop.* 3, 17, 40. So *Id.* 2, 1, 40. In like manner Horace, *Immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore*, Pindar flows or moves with vast sublimity and copiousness of expression, *Od.* 4, 2, 7.

*T. PINNIUS*, one who made Cicero his second heir, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 61.

*PIRITHOÛS*, the son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ; who, having conceived a passion for Proserpine, went down to the infernal regions with his friend Theseus, in order to carry her off, (*Hi dominam Ditis (i. e. Proserpinam) thalamo deducere adorti*), *Virg. Aen.* 6, 397. But being seized, they were thrown into chains by Pluto. Theseus was afterwards liberated by Hercules, but Pirithous is said to have been bound faster: hence, *Amatorem* (sc. Proserpinæ) *trecentæ Pirithoum cohibent catenæ*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 79. *Nec Lethæa valet Theseus abruptere caro Vincula Pirithoo*, *ib.* 4, 7, 27. This fable is variously related by mythologists, (*G. 423.*); *Hygin.* 79. — At the marriage of Pirithous with Hippodame, v. *mia*, happened the bloody conflict between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 210, &c. — The friendship between Theseus and Pirithous is celebrated, and their fidelity to each other, (*Ægædæ i. e. Thesei Pirithoique fides*), *Ovid. Pont.* 2, 6, 26. *Mét.* 8, 302. *Triſt.* 1, 4, 18. *Pont.* 2, 3, 43.; *Martial.* 7, 23. 4. (*Vid. G. 423, 438, & 439.*)

*PISANDER, -dri*, an Athenian prætor, *Nep.* 7, 5. — ¶ 2. A general of the Lacedæmonians, *Id.* 9, 2. — ¶ 3. One of the suitors of Penelopè, *Ovid. Ep.* 1, 91.; *Homer. Ulys.* 22, 243.



**PISISTRATUS**, an Athenian of noble birth, of great eloquence, bravery, and address; who artfully usurped the government of his country, in spite of the opposition of his kinsman Solon, and retained it for thirty-three years, till his death, (*G. 465.*) *Justin.* 2, 8.; *Cic. Sen.* 20. *Brut.* 7.—put for any usurper or tyrant; as for Caesar, *Cic. Att.* 8, 16.—Pisistratus first arranged the books of Homer, as we now have them, *Cic. Or.* 3, 33. He was contemporary with Servius Tullius, the 6th king of Rome, *Gell.* 17, 21.—**PISISTRATIDÆ**, -arum, the sons of Pisistratus, Hippias and Hipparchus, who succeeded him, (*G. 465.*)

**PISO**, a surname of the gens *Calpurnia*; said to have been derived from some one of the family who cultivated pease; or invented the pestle of a mortar, *Plin.* 18, 3.; *Lucan. ad Pis.* 15.; said to have been descended from Numa Pompilius, *Festus*.

**C. Calpurnius PISO**, consul with M. Glabrio, a. 686. and proconsul of Gaul, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1. when he seems to have quelled some insurrection of the Allobroges, whence Cicero humorously calls him their subduer, (*pacificator Allobrogum*), *ib.* 13. He is mentioned as a sedate or calm and copious speaker, (*statarius et sermonis plenus orator*, *Cic. Brut.* 68.)

**C. PISO**, a young nobleman of great abilities and worth; the son-in-law of Cicero, to whom, during his banishment, he did all the good offices in his power, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 1. *post red. in Sen.* 15. *ad Quir.* 3.; *Pis.* 1. *Brut.* 78. He died before Cicero's return, *Cic. Sext.* 31. Cicero speaks of him as one of the most virtuous and accomplished young men of that age, *Br.* 78.

**L. PISO Caesoninus**, consul with A. Gabinius, a. 695, or 6. who concurred with Clodius in banishing Cicero, *Cic. Sext.* *Pis.* &c. the father-in-law of Caesar, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4. after whose death he opposed Antony with great spirit, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 4. But being sent as one of three ambassadors to Antony while besieging Mutina, he acted dishonour-

ably, (*flagitiosè fecit*), *Cic. Phil.* 8, 9. et 10, 5. *Fam.* 12, 4.

**PISONES**, -um, two young noblemen to whom Horace addressed his Art of Poetry, *Horat. Art. P.* 6, & 235. called *Pompilius sanguis*, the offspring of Pompilius, because the *Calpurnii* were supposed to have been descended from Calpus, the son of Numa Pompilius, *ib.* 292, et *ibi Scholiast.*

**Cn. PISO**, made governor of Syria by Tiberius, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 43. and supposed to have been employed by him to cut off Germanicus by poison, *ib.* 6.; *Suet. Tib.* 52. Upon his return to Rome, he was accused, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 10. Perceiving the people to be greatly enraged against him, *ib.* 14. and not being supported by Tiberius, he killed himself, *ib.* 15.

**Piso Frugi Licinianus**, adopted by Galba as his successor to the empire, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 14, & 15. and on that account slain by the orders of Otho, *ib.* 43. in the 33d year of his age. His virtues deserved a better fate, *ib.* 48.; *Suet. Galb.* 17.—Many other considerable men of the name of Piso are mentioned in the classics.

**PISTOR**, -ōris, the baker, a name given to Jupiter, for a reason mentioned, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 359, &c.

**PITARATUS**, archon of Athens when Epicurus died, *Cic. Fat.* 9.

**PITHODĒMUS**, a noted wrestler, *Plin.* 34, 8.

**PITHOLEON**, -ntis, a poet of Rhodes, who injudiciously mixed Greek and Latin in his poems, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 22.

**PITTACUS** of Mitylænæ, one of the seven wise men of Greece; *Hinc illi Lycurgi, hinc Pittaci, hinc Solones*; as we say, our Bacon, Miltons, Newtons, Addisons, &c. *Cic. Or.* 3, 15, *Leg.* 2, 26. (*G. 464.*)

**PITTHEUS**, king of Troezenè, the grandfather of Theseus by the mother's side; who is hence called *Pitthēidos Aethrae filius*, the son of Aethra, the daughter of Pittheus, (nom. *Pitthēis*), *Ovid. Ep.* 10, 131.—**PITTHĒIA regna**, the kingdom of Pittheas,

theus, i. e. Troezènè, where Pittheus reigned, *ib.* 4, 107. (G. 421.)

PITUANIUS, a very learned man, intimate with Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 4, 15.

PLACIDIANUS, a noted gladiator, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 97. (*Vid.* PACIDIANUS.)

M. PLAETORIUS, the accuser of M. Fonteius, *Cic. Font.* 5. curule aedile with C. Flaminius, *Cic. Cluent.* 45. praetor with Cicero, *ib.* 53.—*Incidio Plaetoriano Seius ambustus est*, is singled by the conflagration raised against Plaetorius, i. e. affected by his condemnation, as being involved in his guilt, *Cic. Att.* 5, 20.

PLAGIOSIPPUS, a name supposed to be put for L. Philippus, the orator, *A. ad Herenn.* 4, 31.

C. Atejus PLAGULEIUS, one of the partisans of Clodius, *Cic. Att.* 10, 8, *Dom.* 33.

PLANCUS, v. PLANCIUS, a surname of the *Munatii*, from one of that family having the soles of his feet uncommonly plain, (*Planci appellantur, qui supra modum pedibus plani sunt*;) Festus; et *Plin.* 11, 45 f. 105.

Cn. PLANCIUS, of an equestrian family in the district of Atinum, quaestor in Macedonia under L. Appuleius the praetor. When Cicero was banished from Rome, Plancius met him at Dyrrachium, and conveyed him privately to his head-quarters at Thessalonica, (*Thessalonicam in Quaestorium perduxit*;) *Cic. post. red. in Sen.* 14. *Planc.* 41. Plancius in his tribuneship did not discover the same attachment to Cicero, *Cic. Planc.* 32. Afterwards, however, when Plancius, being chosen aedile, was accused by a disappointed competitor, M. Laterensis, of bribery and corruption, Cicero undertook his defence, and procured his acquittal. In the civil war he joined Pompey; and after the defeat of his party in the battle of Pharsalia, seems to have retired to Corcyra, where he lived in exile. Cicero gave him hopes of a return; but whether or not that event took place we are not told, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 14, & 15.

L. Munatius PLANCUS, governor of Transalpine Gaul, after the death of Caesar; appointed to bear the consulship with D. Brutus, the year after Hirtius and Pansa, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 15. *Fam.* 10, 1. ordered by the senate, in conjunction with Lepidus, to found the city Lyons, at the conflux of the Rhosne with the Arar, *Dio.* 46, 50. After the battle of Mutina and the death of the consuls, Plancus joined himself with Lepidus and Antony; and thus contributed to the destruction of the republican party, *Dio.* 46, 53. though he had given Cicero repeated assurances of his attachment to the liberty of his country, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 4, 8, &c. He was consul with Lepidus, a. u. 712, *Dio.* 47, 16.—Plancus adhered to Antony, according to Paternulus, with great fervility, till the beginning of the civil war between Antony and Augustus, when he deserted to Augustus, 2, 83. He never gained the confidence of that emperor; and therefore he is supposed to have thought of going into voluntary exile to Rhodes or Mytilènè, esteemed agreeable places of abode by the Romans, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 7. et 7, 3 f. when Horace advised him to banish his anxiety, and remain in his own delightful villa near Tibur, *Od.* 1, 7. *Consule Planco*, i. e. a. u. 711 or 712, when Horace was in the heat of youth, (*calidus juvenâ*;) aged 24, *ib.* 3, 14 f.

T. PLANCUS *Bursa*, the brother of the former; who burnt the senate-house after the death of Clodius, being then tribune, a. u. 701, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 11. On which account being accused by Cicero, he was banished; and therefore he was ever after very inimical to Cicero, *Cic. Phil.* 6, 4. *Fam.* 7, 2. He was restored to his country by Caesar, *ib. et Phil.* 12, 18. After the death of Caesar, he sided with Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 6. He is mentioned as extremely illiterate, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10.

M. PLANCUS *Heres*, a Roman equeſ, a partisan of Pompey; for whose



pardon Cicero intreats Dolobella to intercede with Caesar, *Fam.* 9, 13.

PLATO, -*ōnis*, an illustrious Athenian philosopher; so named from the broadness of his shoulders; the scholar of Socrates; esteemed the most learned and eloquent of the ancient philosophers, (*Philosophorum præcipuus, sive acumine disserendi, sive eloquendi facultate divinâ quadam et Homericâ*, Quintil. 10, 1, 81. *Vir unus totius Græciæ facile doctissimus*, Cic. Rabir. Post. 9. *Quasi deus quidam philosophorum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 12. *Princeps omnium longè, quicunque scripserunt, aut locuti sunt*, Cic. Or. 19. *Jovem siquidem, aiunt philosophi, si Græcè loquatur, sic loqui*, Cic. Brut. 31. *Doctus Plato*, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 3.) It is said that a cluster of bees settled on his lips when a child, Cic. Div. 1, 36. He travelled over Egypt and Magna Græcia in quest of knowledge, Cic. Fin. 5, 29. *Tusc.* 4, 19, & 25. After his return to Athens he taught in a *gymnasium* near that city, called the ACADEMIA; whence his followers were named ACADEMICI, (G. 294.) We have a compendium of his philosophy, Cic. Acad. 1, 5. He thought that the earth moved round its axis, (*nihil moveri nisi terram*;) which opinion he expressed, though somewhat obscurely, in a book called Timæus, (*terram verti circa axem*,) ib. 4, 39. Cicero had such a veneration for Plato, that he says he would rather err with him, than think justly with others, *Tusc.* 1, 17. *Numero Platonis obscurius*, a proverbial expression concerning any thing difficult to be understood; from Plato's adopting the numbers of Pythagoras, Cic. Att. 7, 13.—*Philosophi PLATONICI*, Gell. 15, 2. *Sublimitas PLATONICA*, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. PLATOR, one of the generals of Philip, king of Macedonia, Liv. 28, 6.—¶ 2. A native of Dyrrachium, put to death by Piso, Cic. Pis. 34. *Har. Resp.* 16.

A. PLAUTIUS, prætor of Bithynia and Pontus, Cic. Fam. 13, 29.

M. Accius PLAUTUS, a native of

Sarsina (*Sarsinas, -ātis*), in Umbria, said to have been named *Plotus* or *Plautus* from his splay or broad feet, (*a pedum planitie*,) *Festus*. a celebrated Roman comic poet; of whose plays twenty are extant, though not all entire. He died in the consulship of P. Claudius Pulcher and L. Portius Licinius, a. u. 569 or 570, while Cato the elder was censor, Cic. Br. 15.—*PLAUTINUS pater in Trinummo*, the father described by Plautus in his play called TRINUMMUS, Cic. ad. Brut. 2.—*PLAUTINI numeri et sales*, the verses and wit of Plautus, Hor. Art. P. 270, Add. Ep. 2, 1, 58, & 170. praised by Cicero, Off. 1, 29.

PLAUTUS, one of the judges who were bribed to acquit Clodius, supposed to be a fictitious name, Cic. Att. 1, 16.

PLEIÄDES, -um, vel *Plēiādes*, the seven stars, so called from their number (*πλειάδες, plures*;) sing. *Pleias*, v. *Plias*, v. *Plēias*, one of the seven stars;—supposed to have been the daughters of Atlas; hence called *Atlantēæ*, Ovid. Fast. 3, 105. and *Atlantides*, Virg. G. 1, 221. (G. 379.)—*Lucida Plēias*, the bright or beautiful Pleias, i. e. Maia, Ovid. Met. 1, 670. *Plias* for *Pliades*, Id. Ep. 18, 188. *Navita tum stellis numeros et nomina fecit, Plēiādas*, &c. Virg. G. 1, 138. *Tāygēte simul os terris ostendit honestum Plias*, v. *Pleias*, as soon as the Pleiad Taygēte has shewn her beautiful face to the earth, ib. 4, 232.

PLEIÖNE, -es, the daughter of Oceānus and wife of Atlas, (G. 378.)

PLEURATES, -is, a Macedonian, Cic. Pis. 34.

PLEURATUS, a king of the Illyrians, Liv. 26, 24, &c.

C. PLINIUS Secundus, born at Verona a. u. 776, post. Chr. Nat. 23. who perished by the first eruption of Vesuvius, in the 56th year of his age, Plin. Ep. 6, 16. Of his numerous writings, ib. 3, 5. there is only extant his Natural History, in thirty-seven books; a work which has always been justly held in the highest estimation, Gell. 3,

10. *et* 9, 4, & 16. *Hieronym. in Isai.* 15, 54. in *Ezechiel.* 9, 28. — *Cerasus* PLINIANA, a kind of cherries so called, *Plin.* 15, 25 f. 30.

C. PLINIUS *Caecilius Secundus*, the nephew of the former; called the *Younger Pliny*, and his uncle the *Elder Pliny*; born at Comum, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 13. near the lake *Larius*, which therefore he calls his own, (*suus*,) *ib.* 2, 8. *et* 6, 24. His father was called *Caecilius Comensis*, and his mother *Plinia*, the sister of the natural historian; who, having lost her husband, lived with her brother, *ib.* 6, 16, & 20.; by whom her son was adopted, *ib.* 5, 8. and therefore assumed his name. Pliny, having early lost his father, was educated under the care of his mother and uncle, and of Verginius Rufus, *ib.* 2, 1, 8. He was very studious from a boy, so that in the 14th year of his age he wrote a Greek tragedy, *ib.* 7, 4. He studied eloquence under Quintilian, *ib.* 2, 14, 9. He lived in great friendship with Tacitus, who was a little older than Pliny, *ib.* 7, 10, & 20. *et* 9, 23. He was highly esteemed by the emperor Trajan; and employed his interest with him more for the advantage of others than his own, *ib.* 10, 4, 6, & 105, &c. The works of Pliny now extant are, his *Epistles* in ten books, and a *Panegyric* on Trajan.

PLISTHĒNES, *-is*, the son of Pelops, and father of Agamemnon and Menelaüs; whence *Plishtenius torus*, the couch of Agamemnon, *Ovid. Rem. Am.* 778. (*Vid. G.* 405.) — ¶ 2. A son of Thyestes, served up to his father by Atreus at an entertainment, *Senec. Thyest.* 724. (*G. ibid.*)

PLOTIUS, the name of a Roman *gens*. — PLOTIANA *bona*, the effects of one Plotius, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 8.

A. PLOTIUS *Silvanus*, a candidate for the aedileship with Cn. Plancius, *Cic. Planc.* 7.; praetor in the consulship of Marcellus and Sulpicius, *Cic. Att.* 5, 15.—supposed to have been the same with A. Plautius, praetor of Bithynia, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 29.

L. PLOTIUS, a poet, a favourite of C. Marius, *Cic. Arch.* 9.

PLUTO, *v. -on, -ōnis*, the son of Saturn and Ops, the brother of Jupiter, and king of the infernal regions, (*G.* 388.) — *Pluton pater*, Virg. *Aen.* 7, 327. *Domus exilis* PLUTONIA, the poor, empty house or abode of Pluto, i. e. the infernal regions, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 25. So, *Perque Ditis domos vacuas*, Virg. *Aen.* 6, 269. called *empty*, because possessed by the shades, airy unbodied phantoms, fluttering about under an hollow imaginary form, (*tenuis sine corpore vitas—volitare cavā sub imagine formae*,) *ib.* 292. — PLUTONIA, *-orum*, certain places in Asia emitting a noxious vapour, *Cic. Div.* 1, 36.

PLUTUS, the god of riches, according to the Greeks.

PODALIRIUS, the son of Aesculapius, a skilful physician, *Ovid. Art.* 2, 735. *Triest.* 5, 6, 11. — ¶ 2. An Italian, who took part with Aeneas against Turnus, Virg. *Aen.* 12, 304.

PODARCES, *-is*, the first name of Priam, (*G.* 400.)

POLEMŌ, *v. -on, -ōnis*, the son of Philostratus, an Athenian philosopher; the scholar of Xenocrates, *Cic. Or.* 3, 18. and his successor in the academy; who placed the chief happiness of man in living agreeably to nature, *Cic. Fin.* 4, 6. *et* 5, 31. Polemo in his youth had been addicted to dissipation and pleasure. Returning one morning after sun-rise from a nocturnal entertainment, and seeing the gate of Xenocrates open, he went in, overpowered with wine, as he was, besmeared with perfumes, and having his head crowned with a garland, the usual garb of such as had been feasting. He sat down with an air of derision, which raised the indignation of all present. But Xenocrates, without being moved, dropt the subject he was then treating, and began to discourse on modesty and temperance. The attention of Polemo was engaged: He softly pulled the crown from his head; and, in short, from being a dissolute debauchee, became a great philosopher, *Val. Max.* 6, 9. *ext.* 1.; *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 254.

POLĪTES,



POLITES, one of the sons of Priam, slain by Pyrrhus, after the taking of Troy, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 526.

C. AFINIUS POLLIO, a distinguished orator, historian, and poet; appointed by Caesar governor of Spain, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 30. After the death of Caesar he wrote several letters to Cicero, which are still extant, expressive of his zeal for liberty, *ib.* 31, 32, & 33. He however afterwards joined Antony, and did him important service. In the war of Perugia, he commanded seven legions, *Paterc.* 2, 76. By the mediation of Pollio and Maecenas, a war was prevented between Augustus and Antony, and a peace concluded at Brundisium, a. u. 714, *Dio*, 47, 28.; *Appian. B. C. p.* 1126. Pollio was this year consul with Domitius Calvinus, *Dio*, 48, 15. Next year Pollio subdued the *Parthini*, a nation of Illyricum or Dalmatia, *Dio*, 48, 41 f.; *Flor.* 4, 7.; *Appian, de B. C. p.* 1135. and triumphed over them, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 15. After this Pollio lived in repose, and devoted himself to study. Though by his union with Antony he had contributed greatly to crush the liberty of his country, yet he seems to have retained the high spirit (*ferociam*) of freedom, which he is said to have transmitted to his son, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 12. After Antony became enslaved by his passion for Cleopatra, Pollio did not concern himself in his affairs; but being requested by Augustus to accompany him to the war of Actium, he declined it, *Paterc.* 2, 86. He notwithstanding continued to enjoy the friendship of Augustus. He wrote the history of the civil wars, in seventeen books, *Suidas*, beginning from the consulship of Metellus and Afranius, a. u. 694, when the first triumvirate was formed between Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 2.; *Vell.* 2, 44.; *Flor.* 4, 2. Nothing of this work remains but a few fragments. It is quoted by ancient authors, with such expressions of approbation as must make us regret the loss of it, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 34.; *Suet. Caes.* 30, 55, & 56.;

*Val. Max.* 8, 13.; *Sext.* 4.; *Senec. Suasor.* 6. While Pollio was engaged in this undertaking, Horace wrote to him the first ode of the second book, in which he describes the difficulty and merit of the work. As an orator Pollio is frequently praised by Quintilian; who, however, says that in point of elegance Pollio was so inferior to Cicero, that he might seem to have lived an age before him, 10, 1, 113. As a tragic poet Pollio is extolled by Horace: *Pollio regum Facta* (i. e. caedes et scelera) *canit pede ter percusso*,) i. e. writes tragedies in trimeter Iambic verse, consisting of six feet, *Sat.* 1, 10, 42. Hence, *Mox, ubi publicas Res ordinâris, grande munus Cecropio repetes cothurno*, when you have finished your history of public affairs, i. e. of the civil wars, you will resume your grand employment of writing tragedies in an Athenian buskin, i. e. with the majesty or elevated style of Sophocles, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 10. So, *Sola Sophocleō tua carmina digna cothurno*, *Virg. E.* 8, 10. *Pollio et ipse facit nova carmina*, composes new poems, or poems of uncommon merit, *ib.* 3, 86. Virgil is said to have retained his lands by the favour of Pollio, when the territory of Mantua was divided among the veteran soldiers, *Donat. in vita Virgil.* 36. *Serv. ad Ecl.* 2, 1. But that is also ascribed to Varus, *Serv. ad Ecl.* 6, 6. et 9, 29. Whatever be in this, Pollio certainly was a great patron of Virgil. By the advice of Pollio he is said to have composed his eclogues, *Donat. in Vit.* 10. To him he inscribed his fourth eclogue. Pollio was the first who erected a public library at Rome, and the only image of a living person placed in it was that of Varro; which mark of respect, Pliny observes, as being conferred by so distinguished an orator and citizen, (*principe oratore et cive*,) was no less honourable than the naval crown, which he received from Pompey the Great, for his valour in the war against the pirates, 7, 30. Add. *Id.* 35, 2.—Pollio is always ranked among the most illustrious men of his

his time, *Vell.* 2, 36.; *Plin. Ep.* 5, 3, 5.; *Dial. de Orat.* 17, 21, & 25. He is said to have lived to a great age, *Val. Max.* 8. 13. ext. 4.

POLLUX, *-ūcis*, the son of Jupiter and Leda, the brother of Castor, both supposed to have been changed into a constellation called GEMINI, the Twins, worshipped by mariners, (*G.* 411.)

*Julius* POLLUX, a Greek grammarian, who wrote a dictionary called ONOMASTICON, still extant.

POLYAENUS, a great geometrician, intimate with Epicurus, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 5. with whom he agreed in thinking, that the whole of geometry was false, or not founded in demonstration, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 33.—¶ 2. A native of Macedonia, who wrote a book in Greek on warlike stratagems, which he dedicated to the emperors Antoninus and Verus. This work is still extant.

POLYBIUS, an illustrious historian, statesman, and warrior, the son of Lycortas, general of the Achæan league, born at Megalopolis, a city of Arcadia, about 200 years before Christ, the friend of Philopoemen, under whom he learned the art of war. Polybius was employed by his country in several important negotiations. After the reduction of Macedonia by Paulus Aemilius, the Roman commissioners in Greece, under pretext that the Achæans had favoured Perseus, caused above a thousand of the most considerable citizens to be seized and conveyed to Rome. Among these was Polybius. When the Achæans arrived at Rome, the senate, without hearing their cause, banished them to different towns in Italy, where they were kept in prison. Polybius, by the favour of Q. Fabius and of Scipio Africanus the younger, both sons of Paulus Aemilius, whose friendship he had gained by his merit, was excepted from this number. Polybius lived in the greatest intimacy with Scipio till the death of that great man. He was with him both at the sieges of Carthage and Numantia; and Scipio is said to have succeeded in eve-

ry thing in which he followed the advice of Polybius, and to have failed when he neglected it, *Pausan.* 8, 30. The Achæans, after many fruitless applications to the senate, at last, at the end of seventeen years, obtained the return of their exiles, when their number was reduced to 300. Polybius, who, by his influence with Cato the Censor, contributed greatly to the release of his countrymen, seems not to have used this permission of revisiting his native city; or if he did, his stay must have been short; for he was with Scipio three years after at the siege of Carthage, (*G.* 679.). After the death of Scipio, Polybius returned to Megalopolis, where he lived for six years, and died at the age of eighty-two of a wound he received by a fall from his horse. His countrymen erected statues in different places to his memory, which were standing in the time of Pausanias, *l.* 8. *c.* 9, 44, & 48. On one of these was an inscription, intimating, "That Greece would not have gone wrong from the beginning if it had followed the advice of Polybius, and that he alone had brought her relief in distress," *Id.* 8, 37.—Polybius wrote several books; the Life of Philopoemen, an Account of the Numantine war, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. and his *Universal History*, containing an account of the transactions of all the nations then known for fifty-three years; that is, from the beginning of the second Punic war to the reduction of Macedonia into a Roman province. It consisted of forty books, of which the five first only remain entire. There are however large fragments of the other books.—Polybius has always been held in the highest estimation as an historian. Livy, who frequently quotes and copies from Polybius, perhaps from jealousy, bestows on him only the negative praise of being no despicable author, (*haudquaquam spernendus auctor*), 30, 45. Cicero speaks of him in higher terms, (*bonus auctor imprimis*), *Cic. Off.* 3, 32. Add. *Id.* Att. 13, 30.

POLYBUS, *v. -ius*, a king of Corinth, who



who is said to have brought up Oedipus as his own son, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 64.; *Senec. Oedip.* v. 12. (*Vid. G.* 429.) — ¶ 2. One of the suitors of Penelôpè, *Ovid. Ep.* 1, 91.

POLYCHARMUS, a praetor of the Athenians, *Cic. Att.* 5, 11.

POLYCLĒTUS, an excellent statuary, *Cic. Or.* 2, 16 f. *Brut.* 86. *Verr.* 4, 3. *Tusc.* 1, 2. Hence—*Quod ab arte Myronis, Aut Polycletœo iustum est quod vivere caelo*, by the graving instrument of Polycletus, *Stat. Silv.* 2, 2, 67. So *Quod Polycletœis visum est spirare caminis*, *ib.* 4, 6, 78.

POLYCRĀTES, *-is*, a tyrant of Samos, uncommonly fortunate in life; so that he is said never to have met with any cross accident. To occasion to himself some vexation, he threw a ring of great value into the sea, but he soon after found it in the entrails of a fish which was sent him. This supposed happy man at last met with a miserable exit, being decoyed to visit Orontes, the Persian governor of Magnesia on the Maeander, who put him to death, *Herodot.* 3, 39, &c.; *Cic. Fin.* 5, 30.

POLYDĀMAS, *-antis*, a Thracian athlete of extraordinary strength, of which several wonderful instances are recorded, *Pausan.* 6, 5. — ¶ 2. The son of Panthöus, (*Panthöides*), the companion of Hector, *Homer. Il.* 18, 249.; *Ovid. Met.* 12, 547. put for any nobleman, *Perf.* 1, 4. — POLYDAMANTĒA *arma*, the arms of Polydāmas, *Sil.* 12, 212.

POLYDECTES, *v. -as, -ae*, king of Seriphus, at whose court Perseus was educated, (*G.* 395.), *Ovid. Met.* 5, 242.

POLYDÖRUS, the youngest son of Priam and Hecüba, *Cic. Or.* 3, 58. whom his father, at the beginning of the war, sent to Polymnestor king of Thrace with a large sum of gold to be educated there till the fate of Troy should be determined. Polymnestor having heard of the death of Priam, seized on the money, and assassinated Polydorus. According to Ovid, the dead body of Polydorus was thrown into the sea, and was found by Hecüba on the shore, *Met.* 13, 536. According to Virgil, he was buried, and

a grove of myrtles grew on his tomb, from one of which, while Aeneas attempted to pull it, drops of blood are said to have distilled, *Aen.* 3, 27, &c. — POLYDÖRĒUS *sanguis*, the blood of Polydorus, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 629. — Several others of this name are mentioned in the classics.

POLYGNÖTUS, an ancient painter at Athens, born in the island Thafus, (*Thafius*), *Cic. Br.* 18.; *Plin.* 7, 56. 35, 6 f. 25. *et* 9 f. 35.; *Quintil.* 12, 10, 3, & 10.

POLYHISTOR, *-öris*, a name given to Corn. Alexander, a grammarian, on account of his great knowledge in antiquity, *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 20.

POLYHYMNIA, vel *Polymnia*, one of the Muses, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 33.; *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 9, & 53.

POLYIDUS, a Corinthian augur, *Cic. Div.* 1, 40. — ¶ 2. An excellent engineer, *Vitruv. praef.* 7.

POLYMNESTOR, *-öris*, a king of Thrace, whose eyes Hecüba tore out with her nails, in revenge for the death of her son Polydorus, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 561, &c.

POLYNĪCES, *-is*, the son of Oedipus king of Thebes, who having agreed with his brother Eteocles to reign one year each alternately, and being excluded by his brother from that right, fled to Adrastus, king of Argos, and married his daughter Argia. By the assistance of Adrastus he attempted to recover his right by force, which gave occasion to the Theban war, (*G.* 430.)

POLYPHĒMUS, the son of Neptune, a Sicilian Cyclops of monstrous size, who fed on human flesh, (*G.* 454.), *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 39.; *Virg. Aen.* 3, 618, &c. He took delight in feeding his sheep; hence called *pastor Polyphemus*, *ib.* 657. — ¶ 2. One of the Lapithae, *Homer. Il.* 1, 264.

POLYXĒNA, one of the daughters of king Priam, sacrificed by Pyrrhus on the tomb of Achilles, (*G.* 448.); hence *Caedes POLYXENIA*, the blood of Polyxēna, *Catull.* 63, — 368.

POLYXO, *-ûs*, an Amazon, who prompted the women of Lemnos to slay

slay their husbands, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 90. represented as a prophetess beloved by Apollo, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 316.

**POMPEIA gens**, a plebeian clan at Rome, of which Velleius Paterculus says there were two or three branches, (*familiae*), but does not inform us what they were, 2, 21.

**Cn. POMPEIUS**, (surnamed **STRABO**, from his squint eyes, and his resemblance to his cook, who was called *Monogēnes STRABO*, *Plin.* 7, 12.; *Val. Max.* 9, 14, 2.), consul with L. Porcius Cato, a. u. 664, s. 5. one of the Roman generals in the Social war, *Cic. Font.* 15. *Bull.* 22. who gained a triumph over the people of Asculum in Picenum, (*Asculani Picentes*), *Ascon.* in *Cic. Pis.* 24. in which triumph P. Ventidius, who afterwards triumphed over the Parthians, being then a boy, was led among the captives, *Plin.* 7, 43 s. 44.; *Vell.* 2, 65.; *Gell.* 2, 4. In the army of Pompey Cicero served as a soldier, (*tiro fuit*), *Cic. Phil.* 12, 11. Strabo, though possessed of great military talents, was hated on account of his covetousness. After his death, which was occasioned by a thunderbolt, the people treated his corpse with great indignity, *Plutarch. in Pomp. princ.*; *Vell.* 2, 21.

**Cn. POMPEIUS Magnus**, the son of Cn. Pompeius Strabo, born a. u. 647. When he was a very young man, and served in the camp of his father, who had been appointed general against Cinna, he, with great address and fortitude, saved his father's life, when one L. Terentius, the tent-companion of young Pompey, being bribed by Cinna, had conspired with some others to assassinate him. Upon Sylla's return to Italy from the Mithridatic war, Pompey, then only about twenty-three years old, joined him with three legions, which he had raised by his own private influence among his father's veterans and others. Pompey, by his successful conduct, contributed greatly to the victory of the patrician or aristocratic party. Sylla having reduced all Italy under his dominion, sent Pompey with

an army into Sicily against Perpenna and Carbo the consul. Pompey forced Perpenna to fly from the island; and having taken Carbo prisoner, put him to death, and sent his head to Sylla, though he had formerly owed him obligations, *Val. Max.* 5, 3.; *Cic. Fam.* 9, 21. From thence Pompey was sent against Domitius, the commander of the Marian or popular party in Africa, who in the first engagement was defeated and slain. Pompey so much extended the limits of the Roman empire in Africa, that upon his return to Rome Sulla went out to meet him at the head of the nobility, and saluted him by the title of *POMPEIUS MAGNUS*, or *Pompey the Great*, by which name he has since been distinguished. Lucan usually calls him by the simple name of *MAGNUS*. Sulla, with some reluctance, permitted Pompey, though only an *eques*, and not yet a senator, to enter the city in triumph; an honour which had never before been granted to any but to consuls or praetors, *Cic. Manil.* 21.; *Plin.* 7, 26. After the death of Sulla, Pompey joined Catulus the consul in crushing Lepidus the colleague of Catulus, though formerly the friend of Pompey, and promoted to the consulate by his interest, because Lepidus wished to reverse the acts of Sulla, and recal the exiled Marians. Brutus, the lieutenant of Lepidus, having voluntarily surrendered to Pompey at Mutina, on condition of having his life spared, was, notwithstanding, by the orders of Pompey, put to death. After this Pompey was sent into Spain against Sertorius, which war he finished with his usual success. Sertorius being basely murdered by Perpenna at a feast, most of the Spaniards submitted to Pompey. Soon after Perpenna being taken, in order to save his life, produced a number of letters, several of which, he said, were from the greatest men in Rome, inviting Sertorius into Italy. These Pompey, with great prudence and magnanimity, publicly burnt, without reading one of them; and ordered Perpenna to be put to death, lest he should



discover the names of those by whom the letters were written, *Plutarch*.

Pompey, in his return to Italy with his victorious army, fell in with a body of those fugitive slaves, who, after the destruction of Spartacus, had escaped from Crassus, and entirely cut them off, *Plutarch. in vit. Pomp. ; Cic. Manil. 11. Sext. 31.* For his victory in Spain Pompey obtained a second triumph, while he was still only a private citizen, and of the equestrian rank ; but the next day he entered on the consulship, to which he had been elected in his absence, though not yet full thirty-six years old. But the senate, by a decree, dispensed both with his age and absence, *Cic. Manil. 21. (Vid. A. 117.)*. His colleague was M. Crassus, a. u. 684. Pompey, while consul, restored the power of the tribunes, which Sulla had abridged. In return for this favour, Gabinius, one of the tribunes, got a law passed, investing Pompey with extraordinary powers to carry on war against the pirates, who then infested the Mediterranean sea, and even insulted the ports of Italy. This war Pompey finished with wonderful dispatch, *Cic. Manil. 12.* While Pompey was extinguishing the remains of the piratic war in Cilicia, he was appointed, by a law proposed by Mauius a tribune, with still more ample powers to carry on the war against Mithridates, *Vell. 2, 33.* Pompey finished this war with great glory, having added to the empire three powerful kingdoms, Pontus, Syria, Bithynia, leaving all the other kings and nations of the east tributary to the republic, as far as the Tigris, *Plutarch. ; et Cic. Prov. Conf. 12.* He returned to Italy a. u. 692. Apprehensions were entertained at Rome that he would lead his victorious army to the city, and seize the government, which it was thought he might have done. But he disbanded his troops at Brundisium, and with a private retinue pursued his journey to Rome, where he was received with the greatest joy. His triumph lasted for two days, and was the most splen-

did that had ever been seen in Rome, *Vell. 2, 40. ; Plin. 7, 26.* Plutarch observes, that it would have been happy for Pompey to have died at this time, in the height of his fame and fortunes, and might have added, for his country too. Next year the senate having refused to ratify the acts of Pompey in Asia, many of which had been very absolute, he formed a combination with Caesar and Crassus, to permit nothing of importance to be done in the state without their approbation, which is commonly called the *First Triumvirate*, and in the end proved fatal to the republic, and to Pompey himself, as also to his two associates, (*Tu causu malorum Facta tribus dominis communis Roma*, Lucan. 1, 84. *Nulla fides regni sociis, omnisque potestas Impatiens consortis erit*, ib. 93.) (*Vid. G. 241.*). To confirm this alliance, Pompey married Julia the daughter of Caesar, who, from her amiable qualities, acquired great influence over her husband. Cicero and others strongly dissuaded Pompey from this connection, but their remonstrances were disregarded. Pompey henceforth promoted the ambitious views of Caesar, in violation of all law and justice. He and Crassus however were not inattentive to their own interest. A. U. 698, they seized on the consulship, though they had not declared themselves candidates within the legal time. They caused a law to be passed by Trebonius, one of the tribunes, granting to Pompey as a province Spain and part of Africa, for the space of five years ; to Crassus, Syria ; and to Caesar, the continuation of his command in Gaul for five years more, *Plutarch*. Pompey managed his province by his lieutenants, remaining himself at Rome ; which was also contrary to law. Besides, he enjoyed an extensive commission, which had been conferred on him, a. u. 696, by a decree of the senate, at the motion of Cicero, after his return from exile, *Cic. Dom. 4, 5, 7, &c.* and confirmed by a law, whereby the whole administration of the corn and provisions of the republic was granted to Pompey for five years, with

with a power of chusing fifteen lieutenants to assist him, *Cic. Att. 4, 1.*; *Dio, 39, 9.*; *Liv. Epit. 104.*; *Plutarch. Pomp. 645.* This law was made on account of disturbances in the city occasioned by a famine, *Dio, ibid.* and it was alleged by Pompey's enemies that the famine had been artificially created for the sake of getting the law passed, *Lucan. 1, 318.*

Pompey, in his second consulate, dedicated a splendid temple to *Venus Victrix* or the *Conqueress*, and adjoining to it a theatre, both which he had built at his private expence. On this occasion he exhibited the most magnificent shews that had ever been seen in Rome, *Cic. Off. 2, 16.* *Fam. 7, 1.*; *Plin. 8, 7.*; *Dio, 39, p. 107.*

Next year Julia, the great bond of union between Caesar and Pompey, died in childbed, and her infant son soon after her, to the great grief of her father and husband, and also of the whole Roman people, *Pat. 2, 47.* (*Julia—tu sola furentem Inde virum poteris, atque hinc retinere parentem, Lucan. 1, 115.* *Morte tua discussa fides, bellumque movere permissum est ducibus, ib. 119.*)\*.

A. U. 700, accusations were received at Rome of the death of Crassus and his son Publius, with the total defeat of his army by the Parthians. By this event the only curb left to the power of Pompey, and the ambition of Caesar was removed; (*Crassus erat belli mediocris mora, Lucan. 1, 100.* *saeva arma ducum dirimens, 104.*)

Violent tumults having arisen in the city on account of the murder of Clodius by Milo, Pompey was elected

\* Val. Maximus says that Julia's death was occasioned by a fright, upon seeing her husband's robe brought home all bloody from the Campus Martius, 4, 6, 4. where a tumult had happened, in which some were killed so near Pompey that he was covered with blood, and forced to change his clothes. But according to Plutarch, this fright only caused a miscarriage. Julia afterwards became pregnant, brought forth a daughter, and unfortunately died after her delivery; nor did the child long survive her, in *Pomp. p. 647.* Paterculus says it was a son, *ib.* But Dio agrees with Plutarch, 39, 64. So Seneca, *ad Helv. c. 34.* and Suetonius, *Caes. 26.*; *Lucan. 5, 474.*

sole consul to quell them. He had expected to be created dictator, and thus to be spontaneously invested with the chief power of the state; but the expedient of making him sole consul was preferred, *Cic. Att. 4, 15.* 2, *Fr. 3, 8, & 9.* Milo was banished. Pompey assumed Scipio as his colleague in the consulate for the last five months, and married his daughter Cornelia, who had formerly been the wife of young Crassus. After the death of Crassus and Julia the jealousies between Pompey and Caesar came to an open rupture, which terminated in a civil war. Various causes were assigned for this war; but the chief reason was, that Pompey could not bear an equal, nor Caesar a superior, (*Nec quenquam jam ferre potest, Caesarque priorem, Pompeiusve parem, Lucan. 1, 125.*) Pompey trusted to the fame of his former exploits, (*priori credere fortunae, ib. 135.*) and therefore was remiss in making preparations. Being seized with a dangerous illness, all the towns of Italy offered public prayers for his safety, an honour which had never before been paid to any one, *Vell. 2, 48.*; *Juvenal. 10, 283.*; *Cic. Tusc. 1, 35.* These proofs of popularity, joined to other circumstances, served to lull Pompey into security. Cicero and his most prudent friends advised him to peace, but he would listen to no accommodation; while Caesar, who proposed terms, only meant to impose on his adversaries; and the Roman people, by tamely submitting to the usurped authority and violent acts of the Triumvirate, had lost the power of asserting their liberty, and of reducing, as they ought, both Pompey and Caesar to a private station. All that was left to them, as Cicero often observes, was to submit to the conqueror. As Pompey was negligent in making preparations for war, so in conducting it he did nothing worthy of his former reputation. Pompey declared, "That he would consider all as enemies who did not join him;" but Caesar, "that he should reckon all those as his friends who re-



mained neuter," *Caes. B. C.* 1, 33; *Cic. Att.* 11, 6. Pompey's confidence in his superior resources proved his ruin. His former prudence, as well as his good fortune, seemed to have forsaken him. When the friends of Pompey reminded him of the power of Caesar, and that if he should think of leading his army against the city, there was not a sufficient force to oppose him, Pompey smiled, and with great indifference bade them not be concerned about that, "For, said he, if I stamp on the ground in any part of Italy, there will rise up forces enow in an instant, both horse and foot." *Plutarch.* Upon hearing, however, that Caesar had passed the Rubicon, Pompey fled from Rome, the consuls, the inferior magistrates, and most of the senate following him. Cicero and those who were truly attached to the ancient constitution of their country, though they saw the danger of the contest, and that which soever side got the better, the war must end in tyranny, (*Pace opus est, ex victoria cum multa mala, tum certe tyrannus existet, Cic. Att.* 7, 5. *Dominatio ab utroque, i. e. Pompeio et Caesare, quaesita est; non id actum, beata et honesta civitas ut esset; uterque regnare vult, Ib.* 8, 11.) ; yet they thought it safer to join Pompey than Caesar, *Cic. Att.* 7, 7, 8, &c. Thus Cato, *Publica signa, ducemque Pompeium sequimur; ideo me milite vincat, Ne sibi se vicisse putet, Lucan.* 2, 319, &c. *Add.* *Id.* 9, 19, &c.

Pompey, unable to make head against Caesar in Italy, retired to Brundisium, where, being besieged by Caesar, he escaped from thence to Greece, (*G.* 164.) If Pompey had sailed to Spain, his own province, he would have acted more wisely. But he left it to be defended by his lieutenants Afranius and Petreius, whom Caesar next year conquered, and added their forces to his own. Pompey in the mean time had collected a great army from the east, (*adversis instructus Eois, furnished with eastern forces to oppose Caesar, Virg. Aen.* 6, 832.) and fixed his head-quarters at Dyrrachium, (*G.*

330.) Here Caesar, unable to bring Pompey to an engagement, attempted, though with a smaller number of men, to block him up, by raising works of immense extent, but was prevented with great loss. If Pompey on this occasion had improved his advantage, he might have totally defeated Caesar, as Caesar himself declared; (*Assum de nobis fuerat, si hostis scivisset victoriâ uti, Plutarch. Non instante Pompeio, negavit, sc. Caesar, eum vincere scire, Suet. Caes.* 36.) or if he had continued to act on the defensive, and kept near his fleet, he must have finally proved victorious. But being prevailed on by the importunity of his officers, contrary to his own opinion, to risk a general engagement, he was completely defeated by Caesar on the plains of Pharsalia, and his camp taken. Pompey, by a strange fatality, had made no provision for this disaster. He might still have retrieved his affairs, by collecting the remains of his forces, and transferring the war to Italy or some other place, which he might have easily done, being master at sea. But he was struck with such consternation, as disabled him to concert proper measures for extricating himself from his difficulties. He first sailed to Lesbos, to take in his wife Cornelia, whom he had left at Mitylenæ with his son Sextus. From thence he directed his course to Egypt, to solicit the assistance of Ptolemy, whose father Aulêtes, Pompey, by means of Gabinius, had restored to his throne, (*depulso sceptrâ parenti Reddiderat, Lucan.* 9, 1028.) Ptolemy was a minor, (*pupillus, Senec. ep.* 4. *puer. Lucan.* 8, 448.) and happened then to be engaged in war with his sister Cleopatra, having his army encamped on mount Casius near Pelusium, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 103; *Lucan.* 8, 464. about the autumnal equinox, *ib.* 467. The chief ministers of Ptolemy were Photinus, (al. Pothinus) an eunuch; Theodôtus of Chios, his praeceptor; and Achilles, an Egyptain, commander of the troops. They having called a council of the chief men about court, by the advice

advice of Theodôtus, *Plutarch*, or of Photinus, *Lucan.* 8, 483,—536. determined to invite Pompey on shore and put him to death. The execution of this plan was committed to Achilles. He taking along with him Septimius, a Roman, who had formerly been a centurion in the army of Pompey, *Caes. ib.* 104. with some other officers, went out in a small boat to the galley of Pompey, and requested that he would trust himself with them, because the shallow water would not permit his own ship to come nearer to the land. Pompey went into the boat with two centurions and his freed man Philip, contrary to the advice of several of his friends. When they drew near to the shore, while Pompey was taking Philip by the hand in order to raise himself with more ease, Septimius came behind him, and run him through with his sword. Upon which Achilles and the rest also drew their swords. Pompey perceiving his death inevitable, covered his face with his robe, (*ut vidit comminus enses, involvit vultus*, *Lucan.* 8, 613.) and without uttering a word submitted to his fate, in the 59th year of his age, the day after his birth-day, *Plutarch.*; on the day on which he had triumphed over Mithridates and the pirates, *Dio*, 42, 5. Cornelia with her company in the galley, seeing what passed, shrieked aloud. The mariners quickly weighing anchor, set sail, and the wind favouring them, escaped the pursuit of the Egyptian galleys, *ibid.*

In the mean time the murderers of Pompey having cut off his head, embalmed it, the better to preserve its features, designing it for a present to Caesar\*.

\* Septimius is said to have cut off the head, *Lucan.* 8, 668. hence *Pellaeusque puer gladio tibi colla recidit*, *Magne*, two, Ptolemy cut off thy head, O Pompey, by thy own sword, i. e. by the sword of Septimius, who had been thy centurion, *ib.* 607. On this account he is called the client of Pompey; thus, *Pompeius et Cicero clientibus suis praebere cervicem*, sc. coguntur, Pompeius Septimio, qui olim ordines sub eo duxerat; Cicero Popilio, quem defenderat, *Senec. de Tranq. animi*, c. 15.

The body of Pompey was thrown over board, and left naked on the shore, exposed to the view of all who desired to see it. His freed man Philip, however, still kept near it, and when the crowd was dispersed, bathed it in the sea, and, having nothing else, wrapt it up in one of his own garments. Looking round for materials to burn it, he at last found the wrecks of a fishing-boat, of which he composed a pile. In this he was assisted by an old Roman foldier who had served under Pompey in his youth. The body being consumed they gathered the remains and buried them under a small pile of earth, which they scraped together with their hands, over which some person wrote this inscription, HE WHO MERITED A TEMPLE, CAN SCARCELY FIND A GRAVE, *Appian. B. C.* 2, 281. The ashes of Pompey were afterwards conveyed to Rome and deposited by Cornelia, in a vault of his Alban villa, *Plutarch. in Pomp. fin.* *Lucan* says, that the funeral rites of Pompey were performed by one Cordus, formerly quaestor to Pompey, 8, 715. who placed a stone over the tomb, with this inscription, HIC SITUS EST MAGNUS, *ib.* 793. Be this as it may, the Egyptians raised a monument to him on the place, and adorned it with figures of brass; which being defaced by time, and almost buried in sand and rubbish, was restored by the emperor Hadrian, *Appian. B. Civ.* 2, 481 f.; *Spartian. in Hadrian.* c. 14.

The principal authors of the death of Pompey soon after met with the just punishment of their perfidious cruelty. Achilles and Photinus were put to death by Caesar. Ptolemy, being overthrown in battle on the banks of the Nile, disappeared, and was never afterwards heard of. Theodôtus, having escaped from Egypt, lived a vagabond in poverty and contempt, till Brutus finding him in his province of Asia, put him to death with exquisite torture, *Plutarch. in Pomp. f.* Appian says, that Theodôtus was crucified by Cassius, *B. Civ.* 2. p. 284.

Pompey



Pompey in his youth was remarkable for his engaging appearance. There was a dignity in his aspect mingled with gentleness, which commanded respect, *Plutarch. in vit. P. pr.; Vell. 2, 29.; Plin. 7, 12.; Cic. Brut. 68.* This gracefulness his countenance is said to have retained after death, (*Permanisse decus sacrae venerabile formae,*) *Lucan. 8, 664.*

The death of Pompey is often mentioned by ancient authors, as a striking instance of the instability of human greatness, *Juvenal. 10, 283.; Cic. Tusc. 1, 35. Fam. 6, 15. Div. 2, 9.; Flor. 4, 2, 52.; Val. Max. 5, 1, 10.; Paterc. 2, 54.; Dio, 42, 5.; Appian. B. C. 2, 281. Tres ubi* (sc. in Aegypto,) *Pompeio detraxit arena triumphos,* Pompey being slain, and his headless body left naked on the shore of Egypt, tarnished the glory of his three triumphs; which the sand or shore itself is poetically said to have taken from him, *Propert. 3, 11, 35.*

There is reason to believe that if Pompey had gained the victory, he and his partisans would have exercised it with more cruelty than Caesar did. We learn this from several passages of Cicero, who says that Pompey openly declared his intention of imitating Sulla, (*Syllani regni similitudinem concupivit,* *Cic. Att. 9, 7. Quam crebro illud, "Sulla potuit, ego non potero?" ib. 10.*) *Cic. Marcell. 6.* and even denounced a proscription, (*Luceriae multis sermonibus denunciata est,* *Cic. Att. 8, 11. Nescio quas ejus Lucerias i. e. proscriptiones Luceriae denuntiatas horrent,* *ib. 16.*) *Marcell. 6.;* whence Cicero frames new words to express this desire, (*Sulaturire et proscripturnum animum Pompeii,* *Cic. Att. 9, 12. et 10, 5.*) But Pompey never attempted to make himself master of his country, as Caesar did; when perhaps he might have done it. He always returned contented after his victories to a private rank, (*Semper ab armis Civilem repetisse togam,*) *Lucan. 8, 813.* Tacitus however observes, that Pompey was not better than Ma-

rius and Sulla, but only more artful in disguising his lust of power, (*occultior non melior*), *Hist. 2, 38.*

Pompey is called by Cicero in his letters to Atticus by various names; EPICRATES, from his domineering spirit, 2, 3. *Megabocchus*, from his conquests in Africa, *ib. 7. Hierosolymarius*, from his having taken Jerusalem, *ib. 9. Sampficeramus*, from his having conquered a petty prince in Syria of that name, *ib. 14, 16, &c.*—*Domus POMPEIA*, the house of Pompey, *Ovid. Pont. 4, 5, 11. POMPEIA PORTICUS*, the portico of Pompey, built near his theatre, supported on an hundred pillars; hence called *Hecatonstylon*; surrounded with a double row of plane-trees, &c. *Propert. 2, 32, 11.* called *Umbra POMPEIA*, *Id. 4, 9, 49.; Ovid. Art. 1, 67. et 3, 387. Pompeii dona*, *Martial. 2, 14, 10.;* and simply *Pompeius*, *Id. 11, 1, 11.;* *Add. Vitruv. 5, 9.; Plin. 35, 9, 10, & 11.*—*POMPEIANI triumphi*, the triumphs of Pompey, *Lucan. 3, 166. signa*, *Id. 1, 323.*—*POMPEIANAE partes*, the party of Pompey, *Hirt. B. Hisp. 35, & 37.*—*POMPEIANI, orum*, the favourers of Pompey, those of his party, *Vell. 2, 15.*—*POMPEIOPOLIS*, i. e. Soli v. Soloe, a city of Cilicia, given by Pompey to the pirates to dwell in, *Mel. 1, 13.*

*Cn. POMPEIUS*, the eldest son of Pompey the Great, called simply *MAGNUS*, *Lucan. 9, 121, & 145.* who after the defeat of Scipio in Africa, renewed the war in Spain. He was slain in his flight from the battle of Munda, *Hirt. B. Hisp. 39.; Paterc. 2, 55.*

*Sext. POMPEIUS*, the younger son of Pompey the Great; who after the defeat and death of his brother at the battle of Munda, supported himself for some time in Spain, by wandering about with a few robbers, *Appian. 4, p. 637.* Being joined by a number of associates, he had collected a considerable force even in the lifetime of Caesar, *Flor. 4, 8.* After the death of Caesar, Sextus was recalled by the senate, and invested with the same

same authority by sea, which his father had possessed. Being ranked by the *triumviri*, Antony, Lepidus, and Augustus, among the assassins of Cæsar, he seized on Sicily; whither a great number of those who had been proscribed and of others flocked to him. In short, he became so powerful as to be able to wage war with Augustus and Antony so successfully, that they were obliged to conclude a peace on terms very advantageous to Sextus. By one of the articles, leave of returning to Rome was granted to all the proscribed and to others who from different causes had fled to Pompey. On this occasion Augustus and Antony supped with Sextus on board his ship. During the entertainment, Mena or Menædorus, one of his captains, proposed to Sextus, that he should cut his cable and make himself master of the Roman empire, by dispatching his guests. Pompey spurned at the thoughts of such perfidy; but hinted, that he should not have been much offended if Mena had done the deed without his knowledge, *Plutarch. in Anton.* Sextus had it in his power at several times to have vanquished his adversaries, but neglected his opportunities. He was so elated with his successes, and so confident of his naval strength, that he called himself the son of Neptune, *Appian. 5, p. 729.*; *Plin. 9, 16.*; *Dio, 48, 19, & 31.* NEPTUNUS Dux, *Hor. Epod. 9, 7.* Horace also calls him *Servis amicus perfidis*, because many of his adherents were fugitive slaves, *ib. 10.* And Lucan says, that he was unworthy of being descended from Pompey the Great, because having exercised piracy in the Sicilian seas, he had tarnished the glory of his father's triumph over the pirates, 6, 420. At last Sextus being entirely defeated by Augustus in a sea-fight near Sicily, chiefly by the abilities of Marcus Agrippa, fled to Antony; and attempting to raise disturbances, was slain by Titius, one of Antony's generals, (who had formerly deserted from Pompey to Antony,) at Miletus

in Caria, *Vell. 2, 79.*; *Strab. 3, p. 141.*; *Flor. 4, 8.* (Dio says at Medaion in Phrygia, by mistake, as it is supposed, 49, 18.) in the 40th year of his age, *Appian. 5, p. 753.*

Thus Pompey and his two sons had their graves in the three different divisions of the globe, over which the father had triumphed; (*Pompeius juvenes Asia, atque Europa, sed ipsum Terra tegit Libyes, si tamen ulla tegit. Quid mirum toto si spargitur orbe? jacere Uno non poterat tanta ruina loco*; What wonder is there, if the ruin of this family is dispersed over the whole world? i. e. through the three parts of the then known world; it was so great that it could not be confined to one part, *Martial. 5, 75. Europam miseri, Libyamque, Asiamque timete: Distribuit tumulos vestris fortuna triumphis. O miseranda domus, toto nihil orbe videbis Tutius Ematiâ*, i. e. than Theffaly, where the battle of Pharsalia was fought. Pompey and his two sons escaped from thence, to perish in the three different parts of the earth, *Lucan. 6, 817. Et quasi non posset tot tellus ferre sepulchra, Divisit cineres*, *Petron. Sat. c. 120.*)

POMPILIUS, the name of a Patrician gens at Rome, originally descended from the Sabines, whence was Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome, (*G. 195.*)—*Quietum regnum Pompili* for *Pompili*, *Hor. Od. 1, 12, 34.*

POMPILIUS sanguis, i. e. the Pisos sprung from Numa, *Hor. Art. p. 292.*

POMPILII, -orum, friends of Catiline, *Cic. Pet. Conf. 3.*

POMPONIUS, the name of an ancient Roman gens, of which there were several branches (*familiae*.)

M. POMPONIUS, a tribune, who having summoned L. Manlius to his trial before the people, *Liv. 7, 4.* was obliged by the son of Manlius to swear that he would drop his accusation, *ib. 5.*

T. POMPONIUS Atticus, the friend of Cicero; adopted by the testament of his uncle on the mother's side Q. Cæcilius; and on that account called



called *Q. Caecilius, Q. F.* (i. e. *Quinti Filius*) *Pomponianus Atticus*, *Cic. Att.* 3, 20. *Nep. in vita Attici*, c. 5. Cicero in writing to Atticus, immediately after the death of his uncle, addresses him by this name; and joins the beginning of his letter with the inscription, *Quod quidem ita esse*, &c. i. e. that you have been adopted by your uncle, and have changed your name, &c. *ib.*

POMPONA, the sister of Atticus, married to *Q. Cicero*, the orator's brother, *Cic. Att.* 1, 5. — 2. The mother of *Scipio Africanus*, as was supposed, by *Jupiter* transformed into a snake, *Sil.* 13, 615.

POMPONIUS *Secundus*, a tragic poet, of consular rank; the friend of the elder *Pliny*, whose life he wrote, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5.; *Quintil.* 10, 1, 98. — POMPONIANA *pira*, pears so called, because probably first engrafted by one *Pomponius*, *Plin.* 15, 15.

G. POMTINUS, (*Pontinus*, v. *-ius*), praetor when *Cicero* was consul, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 2.; *Flacc.* 40. After his praetorship he obtained the province of *Cisalpine Gaul*, in which he conquered the *Allobroges*, and triumphed over them, *Cic. Prov. Conf.* 13. *Att.* 4, 16.; *Q. Fr.* 3, 4.; *Dio*, 37, p. 50, 51. et 49, p. 120. He was the lieutenant of *Cicero* in *Cilicia*, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 15, 3, 3. et 15, 4. *Att.* 6, 3.

PONTIDIUS, a native of *Arpinum*, an orator, *Cic. Or.* 2, 67.; *Br.* 70.

G. PONTIUS, general of the *Samnites*, who made the Romans pass under the yoke at the *Furcae Caudinae* in *Samnium*, *Cic. Off.* 2, 21. (*G.* 227.) But being afterwards conquered, he was led in triumph by *Q. Fabius Maximus Gurgus*, and put to death, *Vid. FABIVS.*

L. PONTIUS *Aquila*, the lieutenant of *Brutus*, slain at *Mutina*, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 33.

T. PONTIUS, a centurion of uncommon strength, *Cic. Sen.* 10. *Fin.* 1, 3.

PONTIUS *Pilatus*, governor of *Judaea*, in the time of *Tiberius*, by whose orders our Saviour was crucified, (*sup-*

*plicio affectus erat*, as *Tacitus* expresses it, *Ann.* 15, 44.)

POPILIA *gens*, a plebeian family at Rome, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 22.

POPILIA, the mother of *Q. Catulus*, the first woman at whose funeral a public oration was delivered in her praise by her son, *Cic. Or.* 2, 2.

M. POPILIUS, consul a. 394, priest of *Carmenta*, (*Flamen Carmentalis*), who being informed, while sacrificing to that goddess, that a sedition of the people had taken place, went out into the assembly, clothed with his sacerdotal robe, (*laenâ*), as he was, and by a speech calmed the commotion; whence he was called *LAENAS*, *-âtir*, which name he transmitted to his posterity, *Cic. Br.* 14.; *Liv.* 7, 12.

G. POPILIUS *Laenas*, twice consul a. 583, 595. — Being sent as an ambassador to *Antiochus* king of *Syria*, to desire in the name of the senate, that he would desist from hostilities against *Ptolemy*, king of *Egypt*; when *Antiochus* hesitated about what answer he should return, *Popilius* drew a circle with his rod round him, and demanded that he would return a decided answer before he left that circle; whereupon the king said, that he would do what the senate required, *Cic. Phil.* 8, 8.; *Liv.* 45, 12.; *Val. Max.* 6, 4, 3.

C. POPILIUS *Laenas*, a military tribune, who slew *Cicero*, though he had formerly been defended and preserved by *Cicero*, when accused of a capital crime, *Val. Max.* 5, 3, 4. *Plutarch* calls him *HERENNIVS*.

POPICOLA, v. *Publicola*, m. a name given to *M. Valerius*, who assisted *Brutus* in expelling the kings, on account of the popular laws which he proposed, (*a populum colendo*), *Liv.* 2, 8.

POPPAEA, the second wife of *Nero*, *Suet. Ner.* 35. — POPPAEANA, sc. *unguenta*, *Poppæan* ointments, composed of ass-milk, invented by *Poppaea*, to improve her beauty, *Juvenal.* 6, 461. She is said to have carried along with her, wherever she went, 500 she-asses, to yield milk for making a bath for her to bathe in, *Plin.* 11, 41.

PORCIA.

**PORCIA** *gens*, a plebeian *gens* at Rome, originally from Tusculum, *Plutarch. in Caton. Censor. pr.*; *Tac. Ann.* 11, 24.; *Vid. CATO.*

**PORCIA**, the sister of M. Cato *Uticensis*, the wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus, *Cic. Att.* 15, 11.; in praise of whom Cicero composed a funeral oration, (*laudatio*), *Cic. Att.* 13, 37, & 48.

**PORCIA**, the daughter of Cato, and wife of Bibulus; whom, after the death of Bibulus, Brutus married, having, for that purpose, divorced his former wife Claudia, though of an untainted character: on which account he was much blamed, *Cic. Att.* 13, 9, & 10. Porcia having heard of the death of Brutus, determined not to survive him; and being refused the use of a sword, or any other weapon, is said to have suffocated herself by swallowing burning coals, *Val. Max.* 4, 6, 5.; *Dio*, 47, 46.; *Appian. B. C.* 4, p. 669. or hot embers, (*Ardentes avido bibit ore favillas*), *Martial.* 1, 43, 5. Plutarch mentions this fact, but seems not to believe the truth of it, *in vita Bruti*, f. It is thought that Porcia died before the battle of Philippi of a lingering illness, *Cic. ad Brut.* 9, & 17.; *Plutarch. ibid.*

**PORCIA basilica**, a court for the administration of justice, built by Cato when censor, *Liv.* 39, 44.

**M. PORCIUS Laeca**, a tribune, a. 556, *Liv.* 32, 7.—¶ 2. An accomplice in Catiline's conspiracy, *Sallust. Cat.* 27. called M. Lecca by Cicero, *Cat.* 1, 4.

**L. PORCIUS Licinus**, v. *-ius*, consul with P. Claudius, *Liv.* 39, 32.; *Cic. Br.* 15.

**L. PORCIUS Nasica**, an orator, *Cic. Or.* 2, 64.

**PORPHYRION**, *-ōnis*, a giant of a tremendous size, or menacing stature, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 54.—¶ 2. A charioteer of the *Fatlio Prasina*, or Green faction, *i. e.* who wore green livery, *Martial.* 13, 78.—¶ 3. The name of a little bird, *ib. & Plin.* 10, 46 f. 63.

**PORRIMA**, a sister or companion of

Carmenta, the mother of Evander, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 633.; *Gell.* 16, 16.

**PORSĒNA**, v. *Porfenna*, the king of Clusium in Tuscany, who received the Tarquins when expelled from Rome, and led an army against Rome in order to restore them, (*G.* 208.) *Martial.* 1, 22, 6. et 14, 98.; *Virg. Aen.* 8, 646.; *Hor. Epod.* 16, 4.; *Cic. Sext.* 21.; *Liv.* 2, 9.

**PORTUMNUS**, v. *Portanus*, a sea-god, who presided over harbours, (*portubus praeest*), *Virg. Aen.* 5, 241.; et *ibi Serv.*; *Cic. N. D.* 2, 26.—**PORTUMNALIA**, *-ium*, v. *-iorum*, a festival in honour of Portumnus, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

**PORUS**, an Indian king, conquered by Alexander, *Art.* 8 f. (*G.* 634.)

**POSIDONIUS**, a Stoic philosopher, a native of Apamēa, (*Apamēnus*), who lived at Rhodes, *Cic. Att.* 2, 1. the scholar of Panaetius, *Cic. Off.* 3, 2. the instructor and friend of Cicero, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 3. *Att.* 2, 1. visited by Pompey in his return from Syria, and though very ill of the gout, yet entertained that general with a lecture on philosophy, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 25.

**POSTHUMIUS**, the name of a Roman *gens*.

**A. POSTHUMIUS**, dictator against the Latins, *Liv.* 2, 19, & 20.

**A. POSTHUMIUS Tubertus**, a dictator, who conquered the *Aequi* and *Volsci* in a great battle, *Liv.* 4, 26,—29. said by some to have put to death his own son, for fighting contrary to orders; but falsely in the opinion of Livy; because if that had been true, we should use *imperia Posthumiana* proverbially, rather than *Manliana imperia*, for cruel commands, *ib.* 29.

**M. POSTHUMIUS Regillensis**, a military tribune with consular authority, a. u. 341. the general of the Romans against the *Aequi*, who, by unjust severity, provoked his soldiers to such a degree, that they stoned him to death, *Liv.* 4, 49, & 50.—*Quaestio Posthumianae caedis*, an enquiry concerning the murder of Posthumus, *ib.* 5.

**SPUR. POSTHUMIUS Albinus**, consul a. u. 644, sent against Jugurtha, *Sallust.*



*Iust. Jug.* 36. with very bad success, *ib.*  
—Many others of the name of Posthumus are mentioned by Cicero and Livy.

POSTHUMUS *v.* *Postūmus*, an opulent, superstitious, and parsimonious friend of Horace, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14.

*Rabirius* POSTHUMUS, a Roman *eques*, concerned with Gabinius in restoring Ptolemy king of Egypt; in defence of whom, Cicero delivered an oration, which is still extant.

POSTVERTA, a sister or companion of Carmenta, *Ovid. F.* 1, 633. said to be one of the names of Carmenta *v.* -tis, thought to have power over pregnant women, *Gell.* 16, 16.

POTHINUS, an Egyptian eunuch, minister to Ptolemy, king of Egypt, one of the chief authors of the death of Pompey, *Vid.* POMPEIUS.

POTITI, *v.* *-icii, -orum*, an ancient family of Latium, to whom Hercules entrusted the charge of his sacred rites, *Liv.* 1, 7. The *Potiti* having entrusted the management of that charge to public slaves, became extinct in the course of a year, though they consisted of 12 *familiae*, *Liv.* 9, 29. sing. *Potitius*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 269.; *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 15.

P. POTITIUS, a senator, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 51.

PRAXITĒLES, -is, a famous sculptor and statuary, *Plin.* 7, 38. 34, 8. *et* 36, 5. — PRAXITELIA *capita*, heads finely expressed, as those of Praxiteles, *Cic. Div.* 2, 21.

PRECIANUS, a lawyer, a favourite of Caesar, and a friend of Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 8.

L. PRETIUS, a Roman *eques*, who traded at Panormus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 62.

PRĪĀMUS, the son of Laomedon, (*Laomedontiādes*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 158.) king of Troy, (*G.* 400.) said to have had 50 sons, 17 of whom were born of his lawful wife, (*ex iusta uxore nati.*) After the destruction of Troy, and the loss of his children, Priam was slain by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, before the altar of Jupiter, or of his *Penātes*,

*Cic. Tusc.* 1, 35.; *Virg. Aen.* 2, 554, &c. *Juvenal.* 10, 268.; (*G.* 187.) — *onjux* PRĪĀMĒIA, the wife of Priam, *i. e.* Hecūba, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 404. — *Sceptra* *Priamēia*, the sceptre of Priam, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 252. PRĪĀMĪDES, -ae, *Deiphobus*, the son of Priam, *ib.* 6, 494. — PRĪĀMĒIS, *īdis*, the daughter of Priam, *i. e.* Cassandra, *Ovid. Amor.* 1, 9, 37.

PRIĀPUS, the god of gardens, (*Ovid. Fast.* 1, 415.; (*G.* 363.)

PROCA, *f. -as*, a king of Alba, the father of Amulius and Numitor, the grandfather of Romulus and Remus, *Liv.* 1, 3.; *Virg. Aen.* 6, 767.; *Ovid. Met.* 14, 622. *Fast.* 4, 52. *et* 6, 143.

PROCILIUS, an historian, esteemed by Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 2, 2.; *Plin.* 8, 2.

PROCLIS, -is, the twin-brother of Eurysithēnes, king of Lacedaemon, *Cic. Div.* 2, 43.

PROCNE, *v. -GNE, -es*, the daughter of Pandion king of Athens, married to Tereus king of Thrace, and by him the mother of Itys, (*Vid.* ITYS; *et G.* 418.) whom she killed and served up to his father, on account of the injury done by him to her sister Philomēla: — converted into a swallow, (*Altera sc. Procne tēda subit, &c.*) *Ovid. Met.* 6, 669. Hence Procne is put for a swallow, *Virg. G.* 4, 15. called also *Pandionis ales*, *Lucan. ad Pison.* 255, and *Cecropiae domus Aeternum opprobrium*, *Horat. Od.* 4, 12, 6.

PROCOPIUS, a Greek historian, born at Caesarēa in Palestine, secretary to Justinian; who wrote an account of Belisarius, &c. His work is still extant,

PROCRIS, -is, *v. -īdis*, acc. *Procrim*, *v. -in*, the daughter of Iphis, or of Erechtheus, king of Athens, (*Erechthis, -īdis*), and wife of Cephālus, (*G.* 420.) *Virg. Aen.* 6, 445.; *et ibi Serv.*; *Ovid. Met.* 7, 694.

PROCRUSTES, -ae, a noted robber of Attica, who used to adjust the bodies of travellers to an iron bed, in which he placed them; cutting off part of the members of those who were longer, and distending those who were shorter;

shorter ;—lain by Theseus, *Plutarch. in Theseo*; *Diodor.* 4, 5.; *Ovid. Met.* 7, 438. *Ep.* 2, 69.

PROCŪLA, an immodest woman; used as a common name, *Juvenal.* 2, 68.—¶ 2. The wife of Codrus, of small stature, thus, *Leāus erat Codro Proculā minor*, shorter than his short-legged wife Procula, *Id.* 3, 203.

PROCULĒIUS, a Roman *eques* in great favour with Augustus, *Juvenal.* 7, 94.; *Plin.* 7, 45.; *Dio.* 51, 11. brother to Terentia, the wife of Maecenas; remarkable for his affection to his two brothers Scipio or Caepio and Muraena, with whom he divided his patrimony; and afterwards, when they were deprived of their effects in the civil war, he again shared his fortune with them, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 5.; *et ibi Scholiast.* — The son of Procleius seems to have failed in filial affection to his father, *Quintilian.* 9, 3, 68.

PROCŪLUS, anciently used as a *praenomen*, *Liv.* 1, 16. 2, 41. *et* 4, 12. in after times as a *cognomen*, *Tacit. Hist.* 1, 24, & 25. *Ann.* 3, 18. 11, 35. 15, 50. & 51, 13, 30.

PROCŪLUS *Julius*, a patrician, descended from Ascanius or Iulus, *Dionys.* 2, p. 93. *et Plutarch. in Romulo*; who, when Romulus had disappeared, and was supposed to have been torn in pieces by the senators, allayed the commotion of the people, by declaring, that Romulus having come down from heaven, had appeared to him; and having charged him to tell the Romans to cultivate the art of war, and to worship him under the name of Quirinus, had again ascended into heaven, *ibid. et Liv.* 1, 16.; *Cic. Leg.* 1, 1.

PROCYON, -ōnis, the lesser dog-star, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 18. which rises before Sirius, the dog-star, *Columell.* 11, 12. hence called by the Latins ANTECĀNIS, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 44.

PRODICUS, a philosopher, born in the island Cea, (*Ceus*, al. *Cous*, i. e. in Cos; al. *Chius*, i. e. in Chios,) *Cic. N. D.* 1, 42.; *Laert.* 9, 50. who wrote concerning the nature of things, *Cic.*

*Or.* 2, 32. and is said to have been the author of the fable of Hercules being accosted in a solitary place by Virtue and Pleasure, and giving the preference to Virtue, (*G.* 398.) whence Cicero calls this fable *Hercules Prodicus*, the Hercules of Prodicus, *Off.* 1, 32.

PROETUS, a king of Argos, whose daughters (*Proetides*) having presumed to prefer themselves to Juno in point of beauty, were by her infected with such insanity, that they imagined themselves to be cows, (*G.* 393.)

PROMETHEUS, (3 syll.) -ei, *Virg. E.* 6, 42. vel -eos, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 468. the son of Japetus and Clymène, who is said to have made a man of clay, and to have animated him with fire which he stole from the chariot of the sun, by applying to it the end of a rod, (*ferula*), hence called *callidus*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 35. and humorously put for a skilful potter, *Juvenal.* 4, 133. On account of his impiety he was chained by Mercury to a rock on the top of mount Caucasus, where an eagle or vulture continually preyed on his liver, (*G.* 435.) *Martial. Spect.* 7, 1. *Virg. E.* 6, 42. *et ibi Serv.*—Hence PROMETHĒA *juga*, the ridges of Caucasus, to which Prometheus was fixed, *Propert.* 1, 12, 10. So *Promethēae rupes*, *Martial.* 9, 46, 3. *Promethēi scopuli*, *Senec. Herc. fur.* 13. *et* 1267. *Fiēa Promethēo diceris esse luto*, i. e. you are so old and ugly, *Id.* 10, 39, 4. Speaking of the *ferula*, *Martial* says, *Clara Promethēo munere ligna fumus*, 14, 80.—PROMETHĪDES, -ae, the son of Prometheus, i. e. Deucalion, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 390.

PROPAETĪDES, -um, women of Amāthus in Cyprus, who having dared to deny the divinity of Venus, were by her turned into stones, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 221, & 242.

*Sex. Aurelius* PROPERTIUS, a celebrated elegiac poet of the Augustan age, whose works are still extant in four books.

PROSERPINA, the daughter of Ceres by Jupiter, and wife of Pluto, (*G.* 360, & 388.)—*Regna Proserpinae*, the



the infernal regions, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 20. *Ep.* 17, 2. *Nullum Sæva caput Proserpina fugit*, i. e. spares no one, *Hor. Od.* 1, 28, 20.—Proserpina, in order to free the soul from the body, was supposed to cut a hair from the head of every person about to die, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 694.; *Stat. Silv.* 2, 1, 147.; *Tibull.* 3, 5, 5. This notion was probably derived from an ancient custom of cutting some hairs from the heads of dying persons, and consecrating them to Proserpine and the infernal gods; as hairs used to be pulled from between the horns of a victim about to be sacrificed, (*Vid. A.* 323.)

PROTĀCŌRAS, -ae, a philosopher, born at Abdēra, banished from Athens, and his books publicly burnt, because he had, in the beginning of a book, expressed a doubt concerning the existence of the gods, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 1, & 23. He also wrote books on other subjects, *Cic. Or.* 3, 32. *Brut.* 12.

PROTESILĀUS, the son of Iphiclus, from *Phylacæ*, a city of Thessaly, the first of the Greeks that landed on the coast of Troy;—slain by Hector, (*G.* 459.)

PROTEUS, (2. syll.) -ei, v. -cos, acc. -ea, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, a sea-god, who could change himself into any shape, (*G.* 386.) to which Horace alludes, *Sat.* 2, 3, 71. *Ep.* 1, 1, 90.

PROTŌCĒNES, -is, a painter, a native of Caunus, *Cic. Br.* 18. *Att.* 2, 21.; *Plin.* 35. 10.—put for any learned, ingenious, or artful Greek, *Juvenal.* 3, 120.—¶ 2. A reader to M. Marius, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1.

PRUSIAS, -ae, king of Bithynia, to whom Annibal fled, after the defeat of Antiochus, and by whom he was betrayed to the Romans, *Liv.* 39, 46, & 51.; *Nep.* 23, 12. Prusias after the defeat of Perseus, whose sister he had married, came to Rome with his son Nicomedes; and to recommend himself to the favour of the senate and people, behaved with the meanest servility, *Liv.* 45, 44. Afterwards, having attempted to take away the life

of Nicomedes, that he might be able to provide for his younger children by the stepmother of Nicomedes, he was first dethroned by his son, and then put to death, *Liv. Epit.* 50.; *Justin.* 34, 4.

PSAMMITĪCHUS, a king of Egypt, (*G.* 665.)

PSEUDO, a name given to one who pretends to be what he is not, (from *ψευδς*, *falso*;) thus, — PSEUDO-PHILIPPUS, i. e. Andriscus, a person of low rank, who assumed the name of Philip, and pretending to be the son of Perseus, had the influence to excite a war in Macedonia, which he supported with considerable ability, till he was vanquished by Metellus, hence called MACEDONICUS, *Liv. Epit.* 48, 49, & 50.; *Flor.* 2, 14.; *Cic. Rull.* 2, 33.; *Val. Max.* 7, 5, 4.; *Tac. Ann.* 12, 62.

PSEUDO-PERSEUS, (called also *alter Pseudo-Philippus*, *Liv. Epit.* 53.) another pretender to the kingdom of Macedonia, who was cut off by L. Tremellius, *Eutrop.* 4, 15.

PSEUDO-MARIUS, i. e. the impostor Marius, one C. Amatius, a plebeian of low extraction, who pretending to be the son of C. Marius, and giving out that he wished to revenge the murder of Caesar his kinsman, raised great disturbances at the funeral of Caesar and after it; till Antony ordered him to be seized and strangled, and his body to be dragged through the streets, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 2.; *Liv. Epit.* 116.; *Val. Max.* 9, 15, 2.; *Appian. B. Civ.* 3, p. 527, 529, 549. (*Vid. ANTONIUS*, 25.) —So in later times, PSEUDO-AGRIPPA, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 39.; PSEUDO-DRUSUS, *ib.* 5, 10.; PSEUDO-NERO, *Id. Hist.* 2, 8.—Thus Cicero calls Cornutus, PSEUDO-CATO, i. e. an imitator of Cato, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14. *Aliquem PSEUDO-DAMASIPPUM reperimus*, some one fond of buying statues like Damasippus, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 23, 15. *Vid. Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 64.

PTOLEMAEUS I. the son of Lagus, a Macedonian of mean rank, according to some writers, the natural son of Philip, *Pausan.* 1, 6. one of the chief

chief generals of Alexander. After the death of that conqueror, he obtained the government of Egypt and the adjoining countries; which, by his abilities, he made a great kingdom, and transmitted it to his descendants, who continued to enjoy it for many generations, till it was reduced into a Roman province by Augustus. His successors were all called from him by the name of PTOLEMY, and were distinguished by different epithets. He himself was distinguished by the name of LACUS or NOTER, i. e. *Servātor*, the Saviour, an appellation given him by the Rhodians for the assistance which he afforded them against Demetrius. He died in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and thirty-ninth of his reign, computing from the death of Alexander, B. C. 283. leaving to his son Ptolemy Philadelphus, whom for two years before his death he had associated with himself in the government, besides Egypt, Phoenicia, Coele Syria, part of Arabia, Libya, Aethiopia, the island of Cyprus, Pamphylia, Cilicia, Lycia, Caria, and the isles called the Cyclādes. Hence Tacitus thus justly describes him: PTOLEMAEUS, *qui Macedonum primus Aegypti opes firmavit*, Hist. 4, 83. but adds an account of a strange instance of his superstition, *ibid.*

II. PTOLEMAEUS PHILADELPHUS, so named by the figure called *Antiphrāsīs*, because he caused two of his brothers to be put to death upon a charge of their having formed designs against his life, *Pausan.* 1, 7. He finished the plans of improvement which his father had begun; the founding of the celebrated library at Alexandria, and the building of the famous watch-tower in the isle of Pharos, whence it is called *Ptolemaea Pharos*, *Propert.* 2, 1, 30. In order to open a communication with the countries of the east, he built on the Red Sea, first *Berenice* and then *Myos-Hormos*; whither the commodities of the east were conveyed in ships, and transported from thence on camels to Coptos on the Nile, (*Vid. G.* 665.)

The excellent regulations of the two first Ptolemies rendered Alexandria the chief commercial city in the world, which it continued to be till it was taken by the Saracens, a. 642. (*Vid. G.* 23, 127, & 627.)—Ptolemy Philadelphus was a great favourer of learning and learned men. Among those who shared of his bounty, the most distinguished were *Euclid*, *Theocritus*, *Callimachus*, and *Lycophron*. Ptolemy was the most opulent prince of his time. He is said to have made an alliance with the Romans, *Liv. Epit.* 14. He died in the sixty-third year of his age, and thirty-eighth of his reign, B. C. 247, and was succeeded by his son,

III. PTOLEMAEUS EVERGETES, so called on account of his beneficence; who to revenge the injurious treatment and murder of his sister Berenice, queen of Syria, led an army into that country, and extended his conquests to the Tigris. Being suddenly recalled to quell a sedition at home, he brought back with him immense spoils, *Juslin.* 27, 1. On occasion of his absence, his Queen Berenice had vowed to consecrate her hair if he returned in safety, which she performed. *Vid. BERENICE*—Ptolemy Evergetes interested himself in the affairs of Greece. He assisted Aratus in establishing the Achæan league. But when Aratus, from a jealousy of Cleomènes king of Sparta, called in the Macedonians to his assistance, Ptolemy aided Cleomènes. But not having afforded him sufficient support, Cleomènes was defeated and fled into Egypt. Ptolemy died in the twenty-fifth year of his reign. He was the last of that race who was distinguished for his virtues. Almost all his successors were infamous for their profligacy and crimes. Tacitus, instead of distinguishing him by his usual surname, calls him, *Ptolemaeus*, *quem tertia aetas tulit*, Hist. 4, 84. *qui ex Macedonibus tertius regnavit*, Ann. 6, 28. Evergetes was succeeded by his son,

IV. PTOLEMAEUS PHILOPATOR, so called by an *antiphrāsīs*, according



cording to Justin, 29, 1. because he murdered his father and mother; but Polybius and Plutarch say that his father died a natural death.—Ptolemy Philopator, having engaged in war with Antiochus king of Syria, defeated him in a great battle at Raphia, not far from Gaza, by the conduct of Nicolaus, an Aetolian, much about the same time that Hannibal defeated the Romans at the Thrasymene lake, *Polyb.* 5, 82. After this success Ptolemy gave himself up to debauchery; and having murdered his queen Arsinoë, called Eurydicë by Justin, 30, 1. and Cleopatra by Livy, 27, 4. he was entirely governed by a courtesan called Agathoclea and her brother Agathocles, *Justin.* 30, 2. He died worn out with intemperance in the thirty-seventh year of his age, and seventeenth of his reign, and was succeeded by his son, then five years old,

V. PTOLEMAEUS EPIPHANES.—Antiochus, king of Syria, and Philip of Macedon combined to deprive this prince of his dominions, but were prevented by the Romans, who, at the request of the Egyptians, undertook the guardianship of the young king, and for that purpose sent M. Lepidus into Egypt, (*qui tutorio nomine regnum pupilli administraret*, *Justin.* 30, 3. *ad pueri tutelam gerendam*, *Val. Max.* 6, 6, 1. *Marcum Lepidum Ptolemaei liberis tutorem in Aegyptum miserunt*), *Tac. Ann.* 2, 67. Ptolemy at first governed well, being directed by the wise counsels of Aristomenes, an Acarnanian, whom Lepidus had appointed his guardian; but afterwards seduced by flatterers, he put Aristomenes to death, gave himself up to the indulgence of criminal pleasure, and by his cruelty excited his subjects to rebel. They were crushed by the abilities of Polycrates. At last Ptolemy was poisoned by his courtiers after having reigned twenty-four years.

VI. PTOLEMAEUS PHILOMETOR, his son, who was but six years of age, succeeded, and Cleopatra his mother was declared regent. After her death he engaged in war with Antio-

chus Epiphanes, king of Syria, his mother's brother, in order to recover Palestine and Coele Syria, but was defeated and taken prisoner; upon which the Alexandrians made his brother Ptolemy Physcon king. Antiochus led an army into Egypt, under the pretence of restoring Philometor to the throne, but in reality to make himself master of the country. The two brothers upon this united together, and agreed to reign jointly; which forced Antiochus to discover his real intentions. He had over-run most of Egypt, and was just about to besiege Alexandria, when an embassy from Rome (*Vid. POPILIUS*) prevented it, *Justin.* 34, 2, & 3; *Liv.* 44, 19, et 45, 11, & 12.—Some years after, a difference having arisen between the two brothers, Physcon expelled his brother, who went to Rome to implore the protection of the senate. Two ambassadors were sent to restore him. They divided the Egyptian dominions between the two brothers, *Liv. Epit.* 46.; *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 1.; *Polyb. Legat.* 113. But they did not live in concord. At last the death of Philometor left Physcon in possession of the whole, *Justin.* 38, 8.

VII. PTOLEMAEUS PHYSCON, (i. e. tun-bellied,) so called from the prominence of his belly, assumed to himself the name of EVERGETES II. i. e. *Benefactor*, which the Alexandrians changed into that of CACOERGÈTES, i. e. *one who delights in doing evil*; a surname which he justly deserved by his intemperance, perfidy, and horrid cruelty. He died universally detested, *Plin. C.* 117.

VIII. PTOLEMAEUS, his son, succeeded, called LATHYRUS from the mark of a kind of pea on his nose or face. He being expelled by his mother Cleopatra, retired to Cyprus. Cleopatra associated with herself in the government her younger son Ptolemy Alexander; whom, when she attempted some time after to cut off by snares, she was prevented by him and put to death. On account of this parricide Alexander was expelled and Lathyrus restored.

restored. Alexander, endeavouring to regain the crown, perished in the attempt, *Juslin.* 39, 4. A rebellion was raised against Lathyrus in Upper Egypt. The rebels being defeated, shut themselves up in Thebes, where they sustained a siege for three years. That city, when taken, was treated with such rigour, that from being one of the richest in Egypt, it was reduced almost to nothing, *Pausan.* Lathyrus died soon after, *B. C.* 81. His daughter Berenice, and only legitimate child, succeeded, called also Cleopatra, which was the common name of the daughters of that house, as Ptolemy was of the sons. But Sulla, at that time dictator of Rome, sent Alexander, the son of that Alexander who murdered his mother, to take possession of the kingdom, as being the nearest heir-male, *Appian. B. Civ. p.* 414. To accommodate the difference, he married Cleopatra; but a few days after the marriage, caused her to be put to death.

IX. PTOLEMAEUS ALEXANDER reigned fifteen years. At last the Egyptians, dissatisfied with his government, expelled him, and appointed Ptolemaeus Aulètes, the bastard son of Lathyrus, to succeed. Alexander retired to Tyre, where some time after he died, having instituted, as was said, the Roman people his heir, *Cic. Rull. l.* Julius Caesar, when aedile, wished to be appointed by the people of Rome to restore Alexander, but was prevented by the faction of the nobility, *Suet. Caes. 11.* The Romans did not assert their right to the dominions of Alexander in consequence of this testament, though they sent ambassadors to Tyre, who carried off the money which the king had deposited there, *Cic. Rull. 2, 16.* But Clodius afterwards made use of that pretext to seize on the island Cyprus, though for a different cause, *Plutarch in Cat.; Cic. Dom. 7.; Sext. 25. (Vid. CLODIUS.)*

X. PTOLEMAEUS assumed to himself the name of DIONYSUS, (i. e. Bacchus or Liber); but he is commonly called AULÈTES, i. e. the player on

the flute, from his fondness for that kind of music. *Strab. 17, p.* 796. Strabo calls him the last of the Ptolemies; of whom he observes, that the three first were the best, and that all the rest were corrupted by luxury; but that the fourth, the seventh, and the last were the worst, *ibid.* Cicero says that Aulètes had neither the birth nor spirit of a king, (*neque genere neque animo regio esse*), *Rull. 2, 16.* Auletes, that he might establish his right to the crown, which was reckoned doubtful, wished to procure from the Roman senate the title of Friend and Ally, which he obtained through the interest of Pompey and Caesar, whose friendship he purchased in the consulship of Caesar, by a bribe of 6000 talents, *Suet. Caes. 54.; Dio, 39, 12.* Unable to raise this sum without violent exactions, and having by his improper conduct in other respects raised public discontents, which he could not allay, he secretly left his kingdom and repaired to Rome, where he gave out that he had been expelled by his subjects, and requested to be restored by force, *Dio, ib.* In his way to Rome he met with M. Cato at Rhodes, who advised him to return and be reconciled to his subjects; telling him how difficult it would be for him to gain the leading men at Rome, whose avarice Egypt turned into silver could scarcely satisfy, *Plutarch. in Cat.* Ptolemy, however, by the interest of Pompey, obtained a decree of the senate, that he should be restored by Lentulus Spinther, the consul, to whom the province of Cilicia was assigned, *Dio, ib.; et Cic. Fam. 1, 7.*

In the mean time, the people of Alexandria, not knowing that their king had gone to Italy, or supposing that he was dead, had made his eldest daughter BERENICE queen. She married Seleucus, descended from the kings of Syria; but becoming dissatisfied with him, she put him to death, and married Archelaus, *Dio, 39, 59.*

The Alexandrians being informed how the matter stood, sent an hundred ambassadors,



ambassadors to Rome, (Strabo says, more than an hundred, 17, p. 796.) to justify their conduct. But Ptolemy having hired assassins, caused most of the ambassadors to be dispatched on their journey; others he killed in the city by the sword or by poison; and the rest he prevailed on, either by terror or bribery, not to bring the subject of their mission before the magistrates, nor to make any mention of their companions who had been murdered. The affair, however, being much talked of in the city, the senate, upon the motion of Favonius, ordered Dio or *Dion*, an Academician philosopher, the chief of the embassy, who had hitherto escaped, to be brought before them, that they might learn from him a true state of the matter. But such was the influence of the king's money, which he borrowed from all hands, that neither did Dio come into the senate, nor was any mention made of the murder of the ambassadors while Ptolemy remained in the city. Nay, though he also caused Dio to be poisoned, yet no cognisance was taken of it. Pompey still continued to entertain the king at his house, and supported him with all his power. Soon after the king left Rome and went to Ephesus, and there remained in the temple of Diana, till he should hear the issue of his affairs at Rome. In the beginning of next year, A. U. 697, in the consulship of Cn. Lentulus Marcellinus and Marcius Philippus, the statue of Jupiter on the Alban mountain having been struck with lightning, the Sybiline books were, according to custom, ordered by the senate to be inspected. On which occasion certain verses were found, or said to have been found, forewarning the Roman people not to restore an exiled king of Egypt with an army, *Dio*, 39, 15.; *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7.; *Lucan.* 8, 824. This oracle was supposed to have been fabricated by the enemies of Lentulus and Pompey, and is therefore called by Cicero, *calumnia religionis*, *Fam.* 1, 1. and *ficta religio*, *ib.* 4. It had, however, such influence on

the superstitious multitude, that the people, by the advice of C. Cato, a tribune, repealed all that had been enacted concerning this business, *Dio*, 39, 15. The matter being debated in the senate, it was resolved, "That it seemed dangerous to the republic, that the king should be restored by a multitude," *Cic. Q. Fr.* 2, 2. After this various opinions were delivered; some proposed that the king should be restored by Lentulus without an army; others moved that that charge should be granted to Pompey, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 1. who, though he openly favoured Lentulus, yet was suspected of desiring the commission to himself, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 2, 2. *Fam.* 1, 2. The king himself by letters, and his creditors, were very earnest that Pompey should be appointed, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 1, & 6. But the chief men in the senate, fearing to encrease the overgrown power of Pompey, prevented it, *Dio*, 39, 16. At last more interesting matters having occurred, the senate dropt the subject of Egypt altogether, and the king was left to shift for himself. Cicero hinted to Lentulus, that if he had sufficient force to restore Ptolemy, the oracle might be evaded, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. But Lentulus, frightened by the difficulty of the attempt, laid aside all thoughts of it. Whereupon Ptolemy, by the advice of Pompey then consul for the second time, applied to Gabinius, the governor of Syria; who, being influenced by the letter of his patron Pompey, and tempted by the greatness of the sum which the king promised him, no less than ten thousand talents, in contempt of the oracle, and in violation of the laws of his country, *Cic. Pis.* 21. undertook the business; and by the assistance of M. Antonius, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 19. afterwards *triumvir*, then commander of a body of horse, successfully effected it, *Plutarch in Anton.* Gabinius having made himself master of all Egypt, delivered it to Ptolemy, and left with him a considerable number of Roman troops, both horse and foot, for the guard of his person, who, in a few

few years contracted the manners and customs of the country, *Caes. B. C. 3, 103, & 110.* Among these was Septimius, who afterwards murdered Pompey, *Dio, 42, 3, & 38.* Ptolemy put to death his daughter Berenice, and all the richest men who had opposed him; that by the confiscation of their effects he might make up the sum which he had engaged to pay Gabinius and his army. Archelaus, the husband of Berenice, fell in battle, *Liv. Ep. 105; Dio, 39, 55, &c.* Ptolemy Aulêtes died about four years after his re-establishment, *B. C. 51.* leaving two sons and two daughters. He appointed by his will, that his eldest son PTOLEMY and his eldest daughter CLEOPATRA should marry, according to the custom of that house, and reign jointly. Thus Cleopatra says to Caesar, *Qui (sc. pater) jura mihi communia, Et thalami cum fratre dedit,* *Lucan. 10, 93.* As they were both very young, Cleopatra, who was the oldest, being only seventeen years of age, they were placed under the tuition of the Roman people, *Caes. B. C. 3, 108.* and Pompey is said to have been appointed by the senate to be the young king's guardian, *Eutrop. 6, 21.* — PTOLEMÆIS, -idis, the daughter of Ptolemy Aulêtes, *i. e.* Cleopatra, *Lucan. 10, 69.*

XI. PTOLEMAEUS, the son of Aulêtes, called *Novus Dionysus*, during his minority, was under the direction of Pothinus an eunuch, and Achilles the commander of his forces, who, no doubt to engross the whole power to themselves, deprived Cleopatra, in the king's name, of her share in the sovereignty. She having raised troops in Syria and Palaestine, came to assert her rights; and Ptolemy was encamped with his army between mount Casius and Pelusium, not far from the camp of Cleopatra, when Pompey, after his defeat at Pharsalia, approached the coast of Egypt, *Caes. B. C. 3, 103; Dio, 42, 3. (Vid. POMPEIUS).* Ptolemy being defeated by Caesar, was drowned in crossing the Nile, *Dio, 42, 43.* Caesar gave the kingdom to Cleo-

patra, and ordered her to marry her younger brother, then only eleven years of age, (according to a custom observed not only by the Ptolemies, but also by other royal families, *liberis sociatis in matrimonium regnumque*, *Tac. Ann. 2, 3.*), and that they should enjoy the sovereignty in common, *Dio, 42, 44; Hirt. Bell. Alex. 33.* But when he grew up she cut him off by poison, and thus remained sole queen of Egypt, *Joseph. Ant. 15, 4.* After the death of Cleopatra Egypt was reduced into a Roman province. (*Vid. OCTAVIUS.*)

PTOLEMAEUS APION, the natural son of Ptolemy Physcon, who was made king of Cyrenaica by his father, and at his death left the Roman people his heir, *Justin. 39, 5.* The Romans granted liberty to the different states of that country, *ib.*; but on account of the convulsions raised by the leading men contending for power, they afterwards reduced it into the form of a province, *ib.; Liv. Epit. 70; Plutarch. in Lucull. p. 492; Eutrop. 6, 11.*

PTOLEMAEUS CERAUNUS, (*i. e.* thunder), the son of Ptolemy Soter, who obtained possession of the kingdom of Macedonia; and, to enlarge his dominions, slew, by the most shocking perfidy and cruelty, in the bosom of their mother, the sons of his sister Arsinoë, by Lysimachus king of Thrace, *Justin. 24, 1, 2, & 3.* But his crimes did not long remain unpunished; for the Gauls having defeated him in battle, and taken him prisoner, cut off his head, and fixed it on a lance, *ib. 5. (G. 473.)*

PTOLEMAEUS ALEXANDER, the younger son of Ptolemy Lathyrus, and brother of Auletes king of Cyprus, was deprived of his kingdom most unjustly by the Romans, *Cic. Dom. 8, & 20; Sext. 26, &c.* according to a law passed by P. Clodius the tribune, which Cicero calls *Rogatio propria scelestissima*, *Sext. 28.* The cause of this law is said to have been, that when Clodius happened once to be taken by the pirates, and applied to Ptolemy for money to pay his ransom, Ptolemy, who was a



great miser, sent him only two talents, *Plutarch. in Cat. Min.*; *Strab.* 4. p. 684. Cato *Uticensis* was appointed to put this law in execution, which removed him out of the way, and so prevented him from opposing the destructive measures of Clodius and Caesar, *Cic. Dom.* 25.; *Plutarch. in Caes.* p. 718.; *Patere.* 2, 45. Ptolemy poisoned himself before the arrival of Cato, and thus left his immense wealth to be carried away to Rome, *Plutarch. in Catone*; *Lucan.* 3, 164. Some say that Ptolemy intended to have put all his money on board a ship with holes, and when he got out to sea to sink himself with it; but that he had not courage to execute this purpose, *Val. Max.* 9, 4. ext. 1.; *Appian. Civ. B.* 2. p. 441.

PTOLEMAEUS, a celebrated astronomer and geographer, who flourished at Alexandria under Adrian and the Antonines, (*G.* 22.). His works are still extant.

PUBLICIUS, the name of a Roman gens, several of which are mentioned by Cicero, *Div.* 1, 50. *Cat.* 2, 2. *Or.* 2, 67. *Balb.* 11. *Quint.* 6. *Cluent.* 15.

PUBLILIA, the wife of Cicero, after he divorced Terentia, *Cic. Att.* 12, 32. —PUBLILIUS, the father or brother of Publilia, *ib.* 7.

PUBLILIA, the name of a tribe, *Liv.* 7, 15.

Q. PUBLILIUS *Philo*, consul a. u. 416. who conquered the Latins, *Liv.* 8, 12.

PUBLIUS, a frequent *praenomen* among the Romans: thus, *Quincti*, *aut Publi*, (*gaudent praenomine molles auriculæ*), &c. *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 32. used by way of familiarity or blandishment for the whole name\*.

\* So, *Quoniam illi haberent suum Publium*, (sc. Clodium, cum quo in gratiam odio Caesaris redierant, quod Ciceronem pungebat), *darent mihi ipsi alium Publium*, (sc. Vatinius, ipsi exosum, cum quo ego in gratiam redirem), &c. *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. n. 53. So *Subcon- tumeliore tractatur noster PUBLIUS*, i. e. Clodius, *Cic. Att.* 2, 7. TERTIA *aderit, modo ne PUBLIUS rogatus sit*, Tertia will be our guest, provided Publius be not invited, (who this Publius is we know not), *Cic. Fam.* 16, 22.

PUBLIUS *mimorum poeta*, sc. Syrus, Publius Syrus, a native of Syria, a mimic poet, highly esteemed in the time of Julius Caesar and Augustus, *Plin.* 8, 51 f. 77. He was contemporary with Laberius, both of whom acted their compositions at the games exhibited by Caesar on occasion of his triumph. Cicero says that he heard them both with great indifference, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 18.—*Ex priore* (sc. epistola) *theatrum Publiumque cognovi*, I learned what applause Dolabella received when he entered the theatre, and the apt words spoken *extempore* by Publius Syrus, or introduced into the part he was then acting, suitably to the occasion, *Cic. Att.* 14, 2. Add. *Macrob.* 2, 7.; *Gell.* 17, 14. There are some fragments of the compositions of PUBLIUS SYRUS still extant.

PULCELLUS, a name given to Clodius, *Cic. Att.* 2, 1.

PULCHER, a surname of C. Appius, *Liv.* 33, 44, &c.

P. PURIUS, one of the first plebeian quaestors, *Liv.* 4, 54.

L. PURIUS, an aedile, *Liv.* 39, 39. and praetor, *ib.* 45.

PUPPIUS, v. *Pupius*, a tragic poet, whose plays are said to have been so pathetic as to draw tears from the audience; hence *lacrimosa poemata Puppi* for *Puppii*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 66. et *ib.* Scholiast.

PYGMALION, *-ōnis*, the son of Belus and king of Tyre, the brother of Dido, whose husband Sichaeus he slew in order to seize his riches. But Dido, having secretly fled from Tyre with a great sum of money, disappointed him, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 343, &c.—¶ 2. A native of Cyprus, who made a beautiful ivory image of a woman, which being animated by the power of Venus, became his wife, and bore to him a son called PAPHOS, who gave name to one of the chief cities of the island, *Ovid. Met.* 10. 243,—298.

PYLÆDES, *-is*, the son of Strophius by Aethyochēa the sister of Agamemnon, the faithful friend of Orestes, (*G.* 407.). Hence PYLADĒA *amicitia*, for true

true friendship, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 26. Add. *Ovid. Pont.* 2, 6, 25. et 3, 2.; *Martial.* 6, 11.; *Stat. Silv.* 2, 6, 54.; *Juvenal.* 16, 26.

PYRACMON, -ōnis, one of the Cyclops or workmen of Vulcan, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 424.

PYRĀMUS, a young man of Babylon, whose passionate love for Thibē, and her affection for him, proved fatal to both, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 55, &c.

PYRĒNE, -es, the daughter of Bebrÿx, or of the king of the Bebrÿces, sing. *Bebrÿx*, who dwelt among the mountains which separate France from Spain; whence she is called BEBRICIA VIRGO, *Sil.* 3, 420. Being violated by Hercules, she fled from her father's house, and was torn to pieces by the wild beasts in those mountains, which from her were afterwards called MONTES PYRENAEI, *ib.* 441.

PYRGO, -ūs, the nurse of Priam's children, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 645.

PYRGŌTĒLES, -is, an excellent graver of precious stones in the time of Alexander the Great, *Plin.* 37, 1.

PYRŌIS, -entis, m. one of the horses of Phoebus, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 153. —¶ 2. The planet Mars, *Col.* 10, 290.

PYRRHA, the wife of Deucalion, (*G.* 435.), *Ovid. Ep.* 15, 167, &c.

PYRRHO, -ōnis, a philosopher, who doubted concerning every thing, whose followers were called PYRRHONÆI, sceptics, *Cic. Or.* 3, 17. He maintained, that virtue is the only thing to be desired, *Cic. Fin.* 4, 16.

PYRRHUS, the son of Achilles, (*Achillides*); called also Neoptolēmus, (*G.* 446.). —¶ 2. A king of Epire, who carried on war with the Romans, (*G.* 230. &c.)

PYTHAGŌRAS, -ae, an illustrious ancient philosopher, (*Vid. G.* 12, &c.) — *Renati Pythagorae arcana*, born again, or animating a new body, *Hor. Epod.* 15, 21. because he taught, that the souls of men, after death, passed into other bodies; and said that his own soul had animated the body of Euphorbus the son of Panthōus, (*Panthōides*, q. v.), in the time of the Trojan war, *Hor. Od.*

1, 28, 10. *Faba Pythagorae cognata*, the bean related to Pythagoras, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 63. because he forbade the eating of beans, *Scholias. ib.*; *Cic. Div.* 1, 30. — *Somnia Pythagorēa*, the dreams of Pythagoras, *Her. Ep.* 2, 1, 52. *Pythagorica philosophia*, *Plin.* 13, 13. — PYTHAGORĒI, -orum, the followers of Pythagoras, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 16. et 4, 2. et 5, 39. — *D.* 1, 5. *Sen.* 11. So PYTHAGORĒICI, *Cic. Div.* 1, 30.

PYTHIAS, -ae, the friend of Damon, *Cic. Off.* 3, 10.; *Val. Max.* 4, 7, 1. *Vid. DAMON.* — ¶ 2. A famous ancient navigator, (*G.* 17.)

PYTHIS, -is, an excellent sculptor and painter, *Plin.* 35, 9. et 36, 5.

PYTHIUS, a name of Apollo, (*G.* 366.), whence PYTHIA, -ae, the priestess of the temple of Apollo at Delphi, (*G.* 306. & 367.), *Cic. Div.* 19, 36. — PYTHIA, -orum, games in honour of Apollo, (*G.* 309. & 367.)

PYTHON, -ōnis, the name of a serpent slain by Apollo, (*G.* 366.), *Ovid. Met.* 1, 438.; *Lucan.* 5, 134.

PYTHODŌRUS, a native of Tralles, (*Tralliānus*), *Cic. Flacc.* 22. — ¶ 2. An excellent carver, *Plin.* 36, 5.

Q.

T. Ummidius QUADRĀTUS, a governor of Syria, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 45, & 54.

M. Fabius QUINCTILIĀNUS, an excellent teacher of rhetoric and pleader of causes at Rome in the time of Vespasian and his sons; supposed to have been born at Calagurris in Spain, and brought to Rome when very young, where he certainly was educated, as we learn from himself, 6, 3, 57. et 10, 1, 24, & 102. et 12, 11, 3. et 5, 7, 7.; *Plin. Ep.* 2, 14, 10. When advanced in life, he was appointed præceptor to the grandsons of the sister of Domitian, *Quintil.* 4. *proem.* 2. He wrote twelve books concerning the institution of an orator, dedicated to Marcellus Victorius, *ib.* 1. *pr.* et 4. *pr.* Among the scholars of Quintilian was Pliny the Younger, *Ep.* 2, 14, 10. et 6, 6, 3.



Quinctilian is extolled by Martial as a teacher and advocate, 2, 90, 1. and by Juvenal, 7, 186, &c.

*Sex.* QUINCTILIUS, a consul a. u. who died of the plague, *Liv.* 3, 32.

*Cn.* QUINCTILIUS, created dictator a. 423, to drive a nail in the temple of Jupiter, *Liv.* 8, 18.

*P.* QUINCTILIUS *Varus*, a praetor in the second Punic war, *Liv.* 29, 38. who defeated Mago in the country of the Insübres, *Liv.* 40, 18.

*L.* QUINCTIUS, a turbulent tribune, who endeavoured to get the acts of Sulla reversed, *Cic. luent.* 29.; *Plutarch. in Lucullo.*

QUINTIUS, vel *Quinctius*, the name of a Roman clan. (*Quintia gens*), *Liv.* 3, 12. The *Quintii* were originally from Alba, *Liv.* 1, 30.

*L.* QUINTIUS *Cincinnatus*, called to be dictator from the plough, *Liv.* 3, 26. (*G.* 214.); *Cic. Sen.* 16.—*QUINTIA prata*, the Quintian meadows, a name given to the four acres of land on which Cincinnatus lived when he was called to be dictator, *Liv.* 3, 26.

*Caeso* QUINTIUS, the son of Cincinnatus, banished for resisting the tribunes, *Liv.* 3, 11, 12, & 13. He was the first who was obliged to give sureties to the public for his appearance on the day of trial. As he did not appear, the money was exacted from his father with such rigour, that he was obliged to sell his effects, and live retired in the country, *ib.* 13.

*T.* QUINTIUS *Barbatus Capitolinus*, six times consul, *Liv.* 2, 56.—4, 13.

*P.* QUINTIUS, a plebeian, defended by Cicero in an action of bankruptcy. The oration for Quintius is the first of Cicero's orations extant.

*T.* QUINTIUS *Flaminius*, made consul after being quaestor without going through the intermediate offices, *Liv.* 32, 7. He overcame Philip king of Macedonia at Cyncephalae, *Liv.* 33, 7, &c. He proclaimed liberty to the states of Greece at the Isthmian games, *ib.* 32,—34. His triumph lasted for three days, *Id.* 34, 52. Many noble captives and hostages, among the

rest Demetrius the son of king Philip, and Armènes the son of Nabis, were led before his chariot, *ib.* The embassy of Flaminius to Prusias proved fatal to Hannibal, 39, 51.

QUIRINUS, a name of Romulus, *Liv.* 1, 20. et 5, 52. et 8, 9. et 28, 11.; *Cic. Off.* 3, 10.; *Virg. Aen.* 1, 296. et *ibi Serv.*; *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 475. *Victoris arma Quirini*, the arms of the victorious Romulus, put for Augustus, i. e. Augustus in arms, or armed, *Virg. G.* 3, 27. *Tertiaque arma patri suspendet arma Quirino*, and shall hang up or dedicate the third *spolia opima* to father Romulus, *Id. Aen.* 6, 860. et *ibi Serv.* — *QUIRINI aedes*, the temple of Romulus, *Liv.* 4, 21. et 10, 46. et 28, 11. *QUIRINALIS flamen*, the priest of Romulus, instituted by Numa, *Liv.* 1, 20. *Collis Quirini*, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 375. otherwise called *Collis Quirinalis*, the Quirinal hill, one of the seven hills of Rome, *Liv.* 1, 44. *Fugum Quirinale*, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 218.—*Litus Quirinalis*, the augur's staff of Romulus, or like to that which Romulus used, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 187. So *Trabea Quirinalis*, *ib.* 10, 612.—*QUIRINALIA, -ium*, festivals in honour of Romulus, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 2, 3, & 13.; *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 513.—The Romans are said to have been called QUIRITES from Quirinus, or from *Cures*, a city of the Sabines, *Serv. ad Virg.* 7, 710.; *Liv.* 1, 13.

R

RABIRIUS, a Roman who wrote concerning philosophy, but inaccurately, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 1.—¶ 2. A poet; *Magnique Rabirius oris*, i. e. *magniloquus*, sublime, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 10, 5. *Add. Senec. Benef.* 6, 3.; *Quintil.* 10, 1, 90.

*C.* RABIRIUS, an old senator, accused of treason by T. Labienus, a tribune, at the instigation of Julius Caesar, for having killed L. Saturninus, a tribune, about thirty years before, *Dio*, 37, 26. Cicero says, forty years, in *Pis.* 2. by mistake, as Asconius on this passage observes. Suetonius says, some

some years before, (*aliquot ante annos*,) Cæf. 11. Rabirius was defended by Hortensius and Cicero, then consul, whose oration is still extant, but imperfect. The affair had first been brought before the prætor, who appointed two men, (*duumviri*,) to judge in the cause, C. Cæsar and J. Cæsar. By them Rabirius was condemned to death; but he appealed from their sentence to the people in the *comitia Centuriata*. There he would have been condemned also, had not Metellus, the augur and prætor for that year, dissolved the assembly by pulling down the banner (*vexillum*,) which, when an assembly of the Roman people by centuries met, was always displayed from the Janiculum, *Dio*, 37, 27, & 18. Suetonius observes, that nothing so much contributed to his acquittal as the cruelty of Cæsar's sentence, *Suet. Cæf.* 12. In this cause not merely the life of Rabirius, but also the power of the senate, was attacked, *Cic. Rabir.* 2.; *Dio*, 37, 26.

C. RABIRIUS *Posthūmus*, a Roman *eques*, the son of C. Curius, the chief of the equestrian order, one of the principal farmers of the public revenues, (*publicanus*,) *Cic. Rabir.* 2. called C. Rabirius *Posthūmus*, from adoption, *ib.* 17. He had lent great sums to Ptolemy Aulētēs, while that king was at Rome; to recover which, after the restoration of Ptolemy, he went to Egypt, and became the receiver of the king's taxes, (*diocætēs regius*,) *ib.* 8, & 10. But differing with the king, he was ill treated by him, imprisoned, and threatened with death; so that he was glad at last to make his escape with the loss of all, *ib. et* 14.; and it was wholly owing to the generosity of Cæsar, that he was enabled to maintain his equestrian rank, *ib.* 15. After the condemnation of Gabinus, however, for extortion, (*de repetundis*,) when his estate was not sufficient to make up the damages in which he was condemned, (*quanta summa litium fuisset*,) *ib.* 13.), Rabirius, who was charged with having received part of the mo-

ney given by Ptolemy to Gabinus, was prosecuted to make up the deficiency, (*accusatus de residuis sc. pecuniis*,) *ib.* 4. So that this cause was an appendicle to that of Gabinus, *ib.* Rabirius was defended by Cicero, and acquitted.

L. RABIVS, a partisan of Marius, who fled to Mithridates; and being sent by him with L. Magius to Sertorius, betrayed Mithridates and returned to the Romans, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 34, *et ibi Ascon.*

RABOCENTUS, a chief of the *Besti*, beheaded by Piso, *Cic. Pis.* 34.

L. RABONIUS, one who undertook to keep the temple of Castor at Rome in proper reparation. *Cic. Verr.* 1, 50, &c.

L. RACILIUS, a tribune (*de tribunis*) in the consulship of Marcellinus and Philippus, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 2, 1. (*ex magistratibus*,) *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7, 4. the same probably who is mentioned, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 12.

RANIUS s. RARIUS, some contemptible person, a freed man or slave of Brutus, *Cic. Att.* 12, 21.

T. (aninius) REBILUS, a lieutenant of Cæsar's in Gaul, *Cic. Att.* 12, 37. made consul at the seventh hour of the last day of the year before Cæsar's death; so that he continued in office only for part of a day, *Vid. Cic. Fam.* 7, 30.

REGILLUS, (a surname of the *Aemilii*;) the son of Lepidus, consul with Q. Catulus, a. 675, *Cic. Att.* 12, 24.

REGINUS, a Roman, entrusted with the command of the Tuscan sea (*mare inferum*) by Pompey, by whose assistance Cicero thought he could escape from Italy; but was prevented by the vigilance of Antony, *Cic. Att.* 10, 12.

M. Atilius REGULUS, a celebrated Roman general in the first Punic war; who having gained great advantages over the Carthaginians in Africa, was at last defeated and taken prisoner by Xantippus, a Lacedæmonian, who commanded the Carthaginian army. Regulus, being sent to Rome



Rome to propose an exchange of prisoners, spoke against it in the senate; and having returned to Carthage, according to his promise, was put to death with the greatest tortures, (*G. 237.*) *Liv. Epit.* 18.; *ic. off.* 1, 13. *et* 3, 26. *Fin.* 2 20.; *Pis.* 19.; *Phil.* 11, 4.; *Horat. Od.* 3, 5, 41.; *Sil.* 6, 539.; *Gell.* 6, 4.; *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 14. This great man possessed no more than seven acres of ground, *ib.* 4, 4, 6.

*L. Livineius REGULUS*, an intimate friend of Cicero's, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 60.

*REMULUS*, a Tiburtian, or native of Tibur, (*Tiburis*.) *Virg. Aen.* 9, 360, & 633. — ¶ 2. One of the kings of Alba, the son of Tiberinus; killed by a thunderbolt for his impiety, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 616, &c. said to be the grandson of Tiberinus, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 49.

*REMUS*, the son of Ilia and Mars, slain by his brother Romulus, *Liv.* 1, 6. or by one Celer, who had the charge of building the walls, *Dionys.* 1. 87. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 837. *et* 5, 469. (*G. 192.*) The brothers are said to have had a dispute whether they should call the city which they had founded *ROMA*, from Romulus; or *REMORA*, from Remus, *Cic. Div. ex Ennio*, 1, 48. — The anniversary of the murder of Remus was kept as a holiday, called *REMURIA*, *-orum*; and in process of time the first letter being softened, (*Aspera mutata est in lenem tempore longo Litæra*.) *LEMURIA*; when solemn rites were performed to the shades of their ancestors, [*qua* (sc. luce v. die,) *positis* (i. e. sepultis) *justo feruntur avis*.] *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 479, &c. — *REMURINUS oger*, a field possessed by Remus, *Festus in voce*.

*REX*, *Regis*, a surname of the Marcii, *Suet. Caes.* 6. *Vid.* *MARCIVS*.

*RHADAMANTHUS*, the son of Jupiter and Eurōpa, king of Lycia; on account of his justice supposed to have been made after death one of the judges of the infernal regions, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 566. *et ibi Serv.* (*G. 384.*) *Conf. Ovid. Met.* 9, 436. said to have been the first lawgiver, *Plin.* 7, 56.

*RHAMNES*, *-ēlis*, an Italian prince and augur, a friend of Turnus, slain by Nisus, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 325, &c.

*RHAMNES*, *v. RAMNES*, *et RAMNESSES*, *-ium*, a name given to the first century of *Equites* from Romulus, *Liv.* 1, 13.; *Varr. L. L.* 4. 9. *Celsi Rhamnes*, the exalted, haughty or fastidious knights, *Hor. Art. p.* 342. *Ramnes viri*, *Propert.* 4, 1, 31.

*RHEA*, the daughter of Caelus and Terra, the wife of Saturn, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 201. called also *Ops* and *Cybēlē*, (*G. 355.*)

*RHEA Silvia*, called also *ILIA*, the mother of Romulus and Remus, (*G. 192.*) *Flor.* 1, 1.

*RHĒA*, a priestess, the mother of Aventinus, by Hercules, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 659.

*RHĒEUS*, a king of Thrace, who having come to the assistance of Troy, when the gates were shut in the evening, encamped on the shore; and being betrayed by Dolon, a Trojan spy, was slain by Ulysses and Diomēdes, and his horses carried off, on which depended the fate of Troy, (*G. 452.*) *Sithonit tentoria Rhēsi*, *Ovid. Art. A.* 2, 137. *Rhēsi niveae citaeque bigae*, *Catull.* 56, 26.

*RHETĒNOR*, *-ōris*, one of the companions of Diomēdes, changed into a bird by Venus, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 504.

*RHINTON*, *-onis*, a comic poet of Tarentum, *Cic. Att.* 1, 20.; *Var. R. R.* 3, 3, 9.

*RHODO*, *-ōnis*, a friend of Q. Thermus, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 18.

*RHODŌPIS*, *-idis*, vel *Rhodōpe*, *-es*, a Thracian courtesan, of uncommon beauty; originally the fellow-slave of Aesop; with whom Choraxes, vel *-us*, the brother of the poetess Sappho, fell desperately in love, and wasted on her all his substance; which forced him to turn pirate in order to repair his fortune, *Ovid. Ep.* 15, 63. Being carried to Egypt, she is said to have made so great a fortune, that she built with it the last and most beautiful of the pyramids, *Plin.* 36, 12 f. 17 f. But Herodotus, who relates several parti-

culara

culars concerning Rhodōpis, denies the truth of this story, 2, 134, & 135. Rhodōpis is said to have become queen of Egypt in a very surprising manner, *Strab.* 17, p. 808. *Ael. in. Var. Hist.* 13, 33.; Add. *Plutarch. de Pythia, et Athenae.* 13, 7. To reconcile these different accounts, two women of the same name are supposed to have existed. *Vid. Perizon. ad Alian.*

RHOEBUS, the name of the horse of Mezentius, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 861.

RHOECUS, f. RHOETUS, the name of a giant, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 55. et 2, 19, 23.—¶ 2. A native of Samos, said to have been the inventor of the plastic art, *Plin.* 35, 12 f. 43.

RHOETUS, king of the Marrubians in Italy, and father of Anchemölus, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 389.

RHOETUS, v. RHOECUS, a centaur, *Virg. G.* 2, 456.; *Lucan.* 6, 390.

RHORUS, one of the architects of the labyrinth of Lemnos, *Plin.* 36, 13 f. 19.

RIPHEUS, f. RHIPHEUS, -i, v. -ëos, a Trojan remarkable for justice, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 416.—¶ 2. A centaur, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 352.

ROBĪGUS, v. RUFĪCUS, a god worshipped to keep blasting and mildew from corn, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

ROMULUS, the first king of Rome, (*G.* 192.)—*Ense ROMULEO cadit Amulius*, by the sword of Romulus, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 67. *Urbs Romulea*, i. e. Rome, *Id. Met.* 15, 625. *Muri Romulei*, the walls of Rome, *Sil.* 7, 485. So, *Colles Romulei*, the hills of Rome, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 845. *Romuleoque recens horrebat regia culmo*, the palace or cottage in which Romulus had lived was rough, being newly covered with Roman straw; (it used to be repaired from time to time,) *Virg. Aen.* 8, 654.—*Gens ROMULA* for *Romulea*, the Roman nation, *Hor. Carm. Saec.* 60. *Romula tellus*, the land of Romulus, the country round Rome, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 876.—ROMŪLĪDAE, -arum, the Romans, *Perf.* 1, 31.; *Lucr.* 4, 687.

ROSCIUS, the name of a Roman gens.

L. Roscius, an ambassador of the

Romans, slain by Lar Tolumnius at Fidēnae, *Cic. Phil.* 9, 2.

Q. ROSCIUS, a celebrated Roman comedian, so remarkable for his skill in acting, that whoever excelled in any art, was called a Roscius in his way, *Cic. Or.* 1, 28. He was no less respected for his worth as a man, than admired for his singular merit as an actor; so that Cicero says of him, that he was such an artist, as to seem the only one fit to come upon the stage; yet such a man as to seem the only one unfit to come upon it at all, *Cic. Quin.* 25. that for his virtue he deserved a place in the senate, *Cic. Q. Rosc.* 6. His daily pay for acting is said to have been 1000 denarii, i. e. L. 32 : 5 : 10 of our money, *Macrobi. Sat.* 2, 10. Some make his yearly income much greater. Pliny computes it at *H. S. D.* (L. 40,362 : 1 : 8,) 7, 39.; and Cicero, at *H. S. sexagies*, (L. 48,434, 10 s.) *Q. Rosc.* 8. After Roscius had made an ample fortune, he gave his services to the public for many years without any pay, *Cic. ib.* Hence we need not wonder that he was so much beloved, and his death so much regretted, *Cic. Arch.* 8. Cicero always speaks of him with the greatest affection, *Div.* 1, 36. When he was a child in his cradle, his nurse, having awakened in the night-time, is said to have found him sleeping, and a serpent folded round him, which the soothsayers declared was an omen of his future renown, *ib. et* 2, 31. He had naturally a great squint, (*perverfissimis oculis fuit*;) which however in him was reckoned no deformity, but the contrary, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 28.—He had a law-suit with one Fannius about a slave, in which Roscius was defended by Cicero. The oration is still extant, and entitled, *Pro Q. Roscio omoedo*. He is called *doctus Roscius*, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 88.—ROSCIANA *imitatio senis*, *Cic. Or.* 2, 59.

Sext. ROSCIUS, a native of Ameria, (*Amerinus*), whose father, Sext. Roscius, having been murdered, as was supposed, by his private enemy T. Roscius,



Roscus, and his estate, worth about L. 60,000, having been sold to Chryfogonus, the freed man and favourite of Sulla, for a trifling sum; he, to secure his possession of it, employed one C. Erucius to accuse young Roscius of the murder of his father. Roscius was defended by Cicero, then only twenty-seven years of age, and acquitted. The old advocates had refused to defend him, fearing the power of the prosecutor, and the resentment of Sulla, *Cic. Rosc. Am.* 6, 10, 11, &c. *Brut.* 90 f. *Off.* 2, 14.

Tit. Roscius, -orum, two citizens of Ameria, (*municipes Amerini*), surnamed *Capito* and *Magnus*, by whose means the father, S. Roscius, was killed and the son accused, *Cic. Rosc. A.* 6.

L. Roscius Otho, a tribune, a. 686, in the consulship of C. Calpurnius Piso and Manius Acilius Glabrio; who got a law passed, appointing that fourteen rows (*gradus*) next to the orchestra in the theatre, where the senators sat, should be set apart for the *Equites*, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 15. *Ep.* 1, 1, 62.; *Juvenal.* 3, 159. and that no one should sit in any of these rows who was not an *eques*, and who had not the fortune of an *eques*, (*nisi qui eques et equestri censu esset*), *Cic. Phil.* 2, 18. This law was called *Lex Roscia theatralis*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 62.; and is said to have restored dignity to the equestrian order, *Cic. Mur.* 19. *Vell.* 2, 32. So that some similar regulation seems to have been made formerly, which had fallen into disuse. *Vid. Otho.*

Roxāna, v. -e, -es, the daughter of Oxyartes, v. Oxartes, satrap or king of Bactriana, with whom Alexander the Great fell in love at a feast, and married her, *Arrian.* 4, p. 284. et 7, 447.; *Diodor.* 18, 3.; *Strab.* 11, p. 356.; *Curt.* 8, 4, 23, &c. 10, 3, 11. After the death of Alexander, she bore a son, who was acknowledged as king, in conjunction with Aridaeus, the brother of Alexander, *Justin.* 13, 4.; *Curt.* 10, 6, & 7. But Roxāne and her son were afterwards put to death by Cassander, *Justin.* 15, 2.

RUBRĒNUS *Lappa*, a tragic poet in the time of Juvenal, who, had he not been depressed by poverty, would not have been inferior to the ancient tragedians, (*non minor antiquo cothurno*, i. e. *antiquis tragicis poetis, Aeschÿlo, Sophocle, &c.*) but while employed in writing the tragedy of *Atreus*, he was obliged to pawn his platters and cloak, i. e. his furniture and cloaths, for food; (*Cujus et alveolos et laenam pignorat Atreus.*) Some suppose *Atreus* to be the name of an usurer, who took the furniture and cloaths of Rubrenus as a pledge for the money lent him, *Juvenal.* 7, 73.

RUBRIUS, a wicked agent employed by Verres, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 25, & 26.

RUFUS, a Roman surname, sometimes turned into RUFIO, -ōnis, *Cic. Att.* 5, 2.

RUFFINUS, a consul in the war against Pyrrhus; one of the progenitors of Sulla, (*G.* 235.)

P. Servilius RULLUS, a tribune in the consulate of Cicero, who proposed an agrarian law, offering many advantages to the people; which Cicero by his eloquence prevented from being passed. Cicero's three orations on this subject are still extant, but the first and last imperfect.

P. RUPILIUS, the colleague of P. Poppilius Laenas in the consulate, a. 621; who exercised a severe inquisition against the partizans of the Gracchi, *Paterc.* 2, 17.; *Cic. Verr.* 4, 50. *Anic.* 11. He put an end to the first Servile war in Sicily, *Flor.* 3, 19.; *Liv. Epit.* 59.; *Oros.* 5, 9. and by the advice of ten ambassadors established a number of regulations for the government of the island, called *LEX RUPILIA* or *LEGES RUPILIAE*, *Cic. Caecil.* 5. et *ibi Aeson. Verr.* 2, 13, & 50. et 3, 40.

M. Pinaris RUSCA, a tribune, a. 622; who proposed a law to regulate the age of suing for offices, (*lex annalis*), *Cic. Or.* 2, 65.

P. RUTILIUS RUFUS, consul a. 649. He was hated by the *equites*, because when quaestor in Asia, a. 632, with Mucius Scaevola, the augur, who

who then governed that province as praetor, *Ascon. in. Cic. Caecil.* 17. and afterwards, a. u. 654, when lieutenant of Q. Mucius Scaevola, (called by way of distinction *Pontifex*, *Cic. Amic.* 1.) he had successfully checked the injuries exercised by the farmers of the revenues on the inhabitants of the province, *Liv. Epit.*; *Cic. Balb.* 13. On this account, after his return he was brought to a trial, and most unjustly condemned, *Cic. Font.* 13. *Or.* 1, 53. *Brut.* 29.; *Paterc.* 2, 13. the *judices* at that time being chosen from the equestrian order, *Appian. B. G.* 1, p. 372. He afterwards lived in exile at Mitylēnae in Lesbos, where he avoided the cruelty of Mithridates to the Romans, (*in togatos*,) by changing his dress, *Cic. Rabir. Post.* 10. Rutilius is highly praised by Cicero for his virtue, *ib. et Pis.* 39. *et alibi passim*. He was a learned man for the time in which he lived. He had studied under Panaetius, and imbibed the principles of the Stoics, *Cic. Brut.* 30. *Off.* 3, 2. He acquired the knowledge of civil law from Scaevola, *Cic. Off.* 2, 13. He is called by Ovid *magnanimus*, *Pont.* 1, 3, 63.—Several others of the name of Rutilius are mentioned by Cicero and Livy.

## S.

SABAZIUS, a name given to Jupiter, *Val. Max.* 1, 3, 2. and to Bacchus, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 15.—SABAZIA, -*orum*, sacred rites in honour of Bacchus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23.

SABELLIUS, a consul, *Cic. Brut.* 34.

SABIDIUS, the name of a Roman family, *Cic. petit. Consul* 2.; *Martial.* 1, 33. *et* 3, 17.

SABINA *Poppaea*. Vid. *POPPAEA*.

SABINIUS, a native of Reate, an agent of Clodius, *Cic. Sex.* 37.

SABINUS *Flavius*, the brother of Vespasian, praefect of the city under Nero and Otho, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 46. also under Vitellius, *ib.* 2, 63. slain in the struggle between the parties of Vitellius and Vespasian, *ib.* 3, 74.

SABINUS *Poppaeus*, governor of Moe-

sia, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 80. where he obtained triumphal ornaments, (*triumphi insignia*), *ib.* 4, 46. He afterwards commanded in Macedonia and Achaia, *ib.* 5, 10. where died, *ib.* 6, 39.

*Julius SABINUS*, a chief of the *Lingones* in Gaul, who pretended to be the grandson of Julius Caesar, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 55. Attempting to free his countrymen from the dominion of the Romans, he was defeated in battle. After which he concealed himself in a cave for upwards of nine years, by the assistance of his wife Epponina, *ib.* 67. (Plutarch calls her Empōna), and two freed men. At last being discovered, he was put to death, together with his wife, by the orders of Vespasian. Nothing more cruel than this execution, as Plutarch observes, happened under that Emperor; and as a punishment from Heaven, his whole family was soon after extinguished. *Plutarch. in Erotico seu Amatorio fin.*

*C. Licinius SACERDOS*, praetor of Sicily before Verres, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 10. and lieutenant of Q. Metellus in Crete, *Cic. Planc.* 11.

SADALA, a king of Thrace, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 24.

SAFINIUS, a native of Atella, *Cic. Cluent.* 25.

SALĀCIA, a name of Amphitritē, the wife of Neptune, *Cic. de Univ.* 35.; *Cell.* 13, 22.; *Festus*.

SALĀCO, v. -*on*, -*onis*, a name given to any arrogant or proud person, tho' poor; hence *Istius Salaconis iniquitas*, the injustice or unreasonableness of that arrogant songster, sc. Tigellius, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 24.

Q. SALASSUS, the brother of P. Curtius, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 18.

SALEIUS *Bassus*, a poet of great genius and worth in the time of Vespasian, *Quintil.* 10, 1, 10.; *Dial. de Orat.* 5, & 10. but in poor circumstances, *Juvenal.* 7, 80.

SALII, -*orum*, the priests of Mars, (*a saltu nomina ducunt*, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 387. Vid. *A.* 311.) Hence *SALIARE Numae carmen*, a poem composed by Numa, for the use of the Salii, *Tac.*



*Ann.* 2, 83.; *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 86.; *et Fest.* *Cursus Saliaris*, the motion of the *Salii*, in their solemn procession through the city, *Senec. Ep.* 15. So *Neu morem in Saliūm* (for *Saliorum*), *sit requies pedum*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 12. *Salisres coenae, dapes vel epulae*, sumptuous, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 2. *Epulari Saliarem in modum*, to feast sumptuously, *Cic. Att.* 5, 9.

**SALINĀTOR**, -ōris, (i. e. a dealer in salt), a name given to M. Livius, because, when censor, he imposed a tax on salt, *Liv.* 29, 37.; *Cic. Sen.* 3, & 4. *Or.* 2, 67. *Br.* 18.

**SALONIUS**, a client of Cato the censor, whose daughter Cato married, and had a son by her, when above 80, *Plin.* 7, 14. *Vid. CATO*, p. 85.

**C. SALLUSTIUS Crispus**, the Roman historian, born at Amiternum, a town of the Sabines, a. u. 668, called by Tacitus, *Rerum Romanarum florentissimus auctor*, *Ann.* 3, 30. Of his works there only remains entire the history of the Jugurthine war, and of the conspiracy of Catiline, (*de bello Jugurthino et Catilinario*, *Quintil.* 3, 8, 9.) It appears, however, that he wrote a complete history of Rome, which was generally preferred by the ancients to that of Livy, (*Hic, sc. Sallustius, historiae major est auctor, sc. quam Livius, Id.* 2, 5, 19.) whence Martial says, that Sallust, in the opinion of the learned of his time, was esteemed the first or most excellent Roman historian, (*Primus Romanā Crispus in historia*), 14, 191. Livy, however, in the judgment of Quintilian, has equalled the incomparable brevity of Sallust by other good qualities, (*immortalem illam Sallustii velocitatem diversis virtutibus consecutus est, Id.* 10, 1, 102.) So that their merit, though of a different kind, was equal, (*Nam mihi egregiè dixisse videtur Servilius Nonianus, pares eas magis, quam similes, ib.*) Quintilian contrasts Sallust with Thucydides, and Livy with Herodotus, (*Nec opponere Thucydidi Sallustium verear; nec indignetur sibi Herodotus aequari T. Livium*), *ib.* 101. The same author thinks Livy more ea-

sy to be understood by boys than Sallust, (*ad quem intelligendum jam profectus opus sit*), 2, 5, 19. Sallust is said to have revised with care what he wrote with facility; and indeed the labour he bestowed is manifest from his works, *Id.* 10, 3, 8. Quintilian mentions an oration of Sallust's against Cicero, 4, 1, 68. *et* 9, 3, 89. But the declamation or invective of Sallust against Cicero, which is commonly subjoined to the fragments of Sallust's works, with Cicero's answer, are thought to have been composed by some rhetorician in later times.—No author ever described more admirably the beauty of virtue, and the turpitude of vice, than Sallust. It is, however, to be regretted, that he did not act as he wrote. He was expelled from the senate by the censor Appius, *Dio*, 40, 63. a. u. 704, for having been engaged in an intrigue with Fausla, the daughter of Sulla, and wife of Milo, (*a quo deprehensus, virgis caesus est*), *Gell.* 17, 18.; *Serv. in Virg. Aen.* 6, 612.; *Acron in Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 41.; *Pseud. Cic. in Sallust.* 5, & 6. He was afterwards made praetor by Caesar, a. u. 707, that he might recover his senatorian dignity, *Dio*, 42, 52. and in that capacity was near being slain in a mutiny of Caesar's veteran soldiers, before he went to Africa, *ib. et Appian. B. Civ.* 2, p. 485. In this expedition Sallust had an important command, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 8. which he executed with fidelity and success, *ib.* 34. Caesar, after having vanquished Scipio and Juba, gave the government of Africa to Sallust, (*ibi Crispo Sallustio proconsule cum imperio relicto*, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 97.) who, by pillaging the province, accumulated an immense fortune, *Dio*, 43, 9. which he left to his grand-nephew by his sister, whom he adopted as his son, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 30.

**C. SALLUSTIUS Crispus**, the grand-nephew of the historian, the next to Maecenas in the favour of Augustus; and after the death of Maecenas, whom he strove to imitate, the chief confidant of Augustus and Tiberius, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 30.; *Add. ib.* 1, 6. *et* 2,

40. To him Horace inscribed the 2d ode of the 2d book, in which the poet describes him as an enemy to the hoarding up of money, and valuing it only from its use, (*Nullus argento color est, avaris Abdito terris inimice laminae*, (for *laminae*), *Crispe Sallusti, nisi temperato Splendeat usu*, Silver has no colour, *i. e.* no beauty or value, when it is concealed in the covetous earth, *i. e.* while it is hoarded up by misers; O Crispus Sallustius, an enemy to plates of silver or gold, *i. e.* who despisest mere money, unless it shine by moderate use, *i. e.* unless it acquire value from being used, *ib. 1*, &c.)—*SALLUSTIANI horti*, the gardens of Sallust, which afterwards became the property of the Emperors, *Tac. Ann. 13, 47; Hist. 3, 82*.—*SALLUSTIANUM metallum*, a copper mine in Savoy, named, as Pliny says, from Sallust, the friend of Augustus, (probably because it belonged to him), *34, 2*.

*Cn. SALLUSTIUS*, a friend of Cicero's, *Cic. Fam. 14, 4, & 11. Att. 11, 11, & 20. Div. 1, 28; Add. Att. 1, 3, & 11*.

*P. SALLUSTIUS*, the brother or relation of *Cn. Sallustius*, *Cic. Att. 11, 11*.

*SALMĀCIS, -idis*, a nymph, who fell in love with *Hermaphroditus*, (*G. 363*.)

*SALMŌNEUS*, (3 syll.) *-ei, v. -eos*, the son of *Aeölus*, a king of *Elis*, who used to imitate the thunder of *Jupiter* by riding in a chariot over a brazen-bridge, and darting torches or fire-brands among the people like lightning, (*G. 416*.)—*SALMŌNIS, -idis*, the daughter of *Salmoneus*, *Val. Flacc. 5, 479; Ovid. Amor. 3, 6, 43*.

*Sext. SALTIVS*, a duumvir, or one of the two chief magistrates of *Capua*, *Cic. Rull. 2, 34*.

*SALVIUS*, a freedman of *Atticus*, *Cic. Fam. 9, 7, & 11*.—Also of *Hortensius*, the orator's son, *ib. 10, 18*.

*SALUS, -utis*, *Safety*, a goddess, whose temple was near the house of *Atticus* on the *Quirinal hill*, *Cic. Att. 4, 1; Plin. 35, 4*.

*SEMIARIUS*, an exile, who killed *C. Trebonius* by the command of *Dolobella*, *Cic. Phil. 11, 2*.

*SAMSICERAMUS*, a name given to *Pompey*, *Cic. Att. 2, 14, 16, 17, & 23*.—Properly the chief of the *Emesēni*, *Strab. 16, p. 1092*.

*SANCUS*, a god worshipped by the *Sabines*, as the author of their race, *Sil. 8, 421; Dionys. 2, p. 113*. called also *Fidius* and *Semo*, *Ovid. Fast. 6, 213*.

*SANDO, -ōnis*, the father of *Athenodorus*, the *Stoic*, *Cic. Fam. 3, 7*.

*SANDROCOTTUS*, an *Indian*, who, after the death of *Alexander*, freed his country from the dominion of *Macedonia*, and made himself king, *Justin. 15, 4*.

*Q. Fabius SANGA*, a senator, *Cic. Pis. 31*. the patron of the *Allobroges*, who discovered to him the conspiracy of *Catiline*, *Sallust. Cat. 41*.

*SANNIO, -ōnis*, the name of a procurer, *Ter. Adel. 2, 2, 13, &c.*—¶ 2. A slave, *A. ad Herenn. 4, 50*.

*SAPALA*, a herald, the friend of *Catiline*, *Cic. petit. Conf. 3*.

*SAPPHO, -ūs*, a famous poetess, born in the island *Lesbos*, (*G. 343*.) hence called *Lesbia Sappho*, *Ovid. Trist. 2, 365*.—*SAPPHICĀ puella Musa doctior*, more learned than the *Sapphic Muse*, *i. e.* than *Sappho*, who, on account of the beauty of her verses, was called 'the tenth Muse,' *Catul. 35, 16*.

*SARDANAPĀLUS*, the last king of the *Assyrians*, infamous for his effeminacy and luxury, *Justin. 1, 3. (G. 598)*; *Cic. Fin. 2, 34. Tusc. 5, 35; Juvenal. 10, 362*.—*Sardanapalicum in mores*, *Sidon. Epist. 2, 13*.

*SARMENTUS*, a noted buffoon at the court of *Augustus*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 52, &c.* who tamely bore the scoffs that were thrown out against him, *Juvenal. 5, 3; et ibi Scholiast*. *Plutarch* says, that he was of servile condition, and a great favourite with *Augustus*, in *Antonio, p. 945*. Horace gives an humorous account of a dispute between him and one *Messius Cicerrus*, *ib.*



SARPĒDON, -ōnis, the son of Jupiter, *Cic. Div.* 2, 10.; *Virg. Aen.* 10, 471. by Eurōpa, *Hygin.* 178. according to Homer, by Laodamīa, the daughter of Bellerōphon, king of Lycia, *Homer. Il.* 2, 876.; *Ovid. Met.* 13, 256. slain by Patroclus, (*G.* 385.) *Homer. Il.* 16, 482.

SASERNA, a friend of Antony's, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 13. *Att.* 15, 7.—SĀSERNAE, *pater et filius*, two writers on husbandry, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2, 22.; *Columel.* 1, 1, 4.; *Plin.* 17, 23.

SASSIA, the mother of Cluentius, *Cic. Cluent.* 5.

SATRIUS, the lieutenant of Trebonius, *Cic. ad Brut.* 6.

M. SATRIUS, the sister's son and heir of M. Minucius Basilus, *Cic. Off.* 3, 18.

L. Apuleius SATURNINUS, a tribune, who proposed several popular laws, which raised great tumults in the city. At last he was slain by order of Marius, then consul for the sixth time, by whom he had at first been encouraged and assisted, *Plutarch. in Marius*; *Cic. Cat.* 1, 2.; *Rabir. Perd.* 3, 6, &c.; *Phil.* 8, 5.; *Brut.* 62.; *Appian. B. Civ.* 1, p. 367, &c.

Cn. SATURNINUS, contemporary with Cicero, whose father was the first native of Atīnum that obtained a curule office at Rome, *Cic. Planc.* 8. highly praised by Cicero, *ib.* 12. accused by Cn. Domitius, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 14. the heir of Q. Furius, *ib.* 12, 6.

SATURNUS, the most ancient king of Crete; whence he was expelled by his son Jupiter; and having wandered over many countries, came at last into Italy, where he was kindly received by Janus, then king of the country, who gave him a share of his kingdom. Saturn civilised the rude inhabitants, by teaching them agriculture, and prescribing to them laws. The happiness produced by these improvements made the time of his reign be called the golden age, (*G.* 357.) whence he is called *Aureus Saturnus*, *Virg. G.* 2, 538. Saturn was worshipped as the god of time, *Cic. N. D.* 2,

24. and painted with a scythe or pruning-hook in his hand, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 179. whence he is called FALCIFER *Deus*, the scythe-bearing god, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 234. *Dens curvus Saturni*, the scythe of Saturn, *Virg. G.* 2, 406.—*Stella Saturni*, the planet Saturn, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20, & 46. *Stella quam Saturniam nominant*, *Id. Somn. sc.* 4. said to be cold, (*frigida*, *Virg. G.* 1, 336. *Saturni sidus gelidae ac rigentis esse naturae*, *Plin.* 2, 8 f. 6.) because at a great distance from the sun:—called *impius*, cruel, noxious, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 22.; *gravis*, dangerous, baleful; because it was thought unlucky to be born when that planet was in a particular part of the heavens, *Perf.* 5, 50. thus, *Hæc tamen ignorat, quid sidus triste minetur Saturni*, she is ignorant of astrology, or does not know what the baleful planet of Saturn threatens, *Juvenal.* 6, 571. *Et grave Saturni sidus in omne caput*, *Propert.* 4, 1, 84. The planets of Mars and Saturn were thought equally unfavourable, (*severa, nec quidquam placidum spondentia, Martis, falci ferique senis*, i. e. Saturni), *Ovid. in Ibin.* 2, 217.—*Saturni dies*, the day of Saturn, i. e. Saturday, *Tibull.* 1, 3, 17. or the Sabbath of the Jews, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 1, 416. for the ancient Romans did not divide their time into weeks, (*A.* 331.)—From Saturn Italy was called SATURNIA, sc. *terra*, and the part in which he settled Latium, (*G.* 140, & 357.)—So *Arva Saturnia*, the lands of Saturn, i. e. Italy, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 569. *tellus*, *Id. G.* 2, 173. *regna*, *Id. Eccl.* 4, 6.—*Conjux Saturna*, i. e. Ops or Rhea, *Sil.* 10, 338. *Juno Saturnia*, the daughter of Saturn, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 380. or simply, SATURNIA, *ib.* 1, 23.—SATURNIUS *pater*, Jupiter the son of Saturn, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 372.—SATURNIA, sc. *arx*, was anciently the name of the Capitoline hill of Rome, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 358.—VERSUS SATURNIUS, a particular kind of verse, *Festus*.—SATURNALIA, -ium, et -iorum, the festival of Saturn, first for one day, and afterwards for three days. The first day

day was on the 17th of December, (*Vid. A. 337.*). *Ipsis Saturnalibus*, on the very feasts of Saturn, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 5. Saturnalibus mane*, *Cic. Att. 5, 20. Gaedem Saturnalibus fieri placuit*, *Cic. Cat. 3, 4. Secundis Saturnalibus*, on the second day of the Saturnalia, *Cic. Att. 13, 52. Tertius Saturnalibus*, on the third day, *ib.*—*Nuces SATURNALITIAE*, v. *-iciae*, nuts which used to be sent as a present during the festival days of Saturn, *Martial. 70, 90, 2.* and for which they used, during that festival, to play at dice, *Id. 31, 5, 8. Saturnalitium tributum*, i. e. an epigram which Martial used to send every year at the Saturnalia to his friend Macer, *Id. 10, 17, 1. Versus Saturnalicii*, i. e. licentious, *ib. 11, 16, 11. Saturnalicium lutum*, 'the clay of which the small images were made, which used to be sent as presents on the Saturnalia, *ib. 14, 182.*

**SATURIUS**, the advocate of Chaerea, in his action against Roscius, *Cic. Q. Rosc. 1.*

**SATYRI**, *-orum*, Satyrs, a kind of rural demigods, having the horns, ears, and feet of goats, the rest human, remarkable for their nimbleness, cunning, loquacity, and amorous dispositions, (*G. 380.*), *Cic. N. D. 3, 17.; Plin. 7, 2. et 8, 54. Capripēdes Satyri*, *Hor. Od. 2, 19, 3. Agrestes*, *Id. Art. P. 221. leves*, *Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 542. salantes*, *Virg. Ecl. 5, 73. dicaces*, *Ovid. Fast. 1, 225. lascivus Satyrus*, *Sil. 3, 103. Protervi Satyri*, *Hor. Art. P. 233.*—*Satyrus, qui apud Tarentinos in aede Vestae est*, the image of a Satyr, *Cic. Verr. 4, 60.*

**SATYRISCUS**, a young or little satyr, *Cic. Div. 1, 20.*—*SATYRICA fabula*, a play in which Satyrs were introduced as actors, *Scholias. in Hor. Art. P. 220.* hence *Satyrica scena*, a satyric scene, different from the tragic and comic, adorned with trees, caves, mountains, &c. *Vitruv. 5, 8. Scenarum frontes tragico more aut comico, seu satyrico designare*, *Id. 7, 5. Satyrica signa*, (al. *Saturnia*), statues or images of satyrs, or of Priapus, to prevent fascei-

nation, *Plin. 19, 4. 19.* the same with what Virgil calls *oscilla*, *G. 2, 389.* Add. *Martial. 3, 68, 9.*—**SATYRIDES**, *-um*, certain islands said to have been inhabited by satyrs or wild men with tails little less than those of horses, *Pausan. 1, 23.*—**SATYRION**, *-i*, n. an herb, which was supposed to stimulate to venery, *Plin. 26, 10.; Pectron. c. 8, & 20, & 21.*—**SATYRIASIS**, *-is*, f. et **SATYRIASMUS**, *-i*, a vehement desire for venery, *Caes. Aurel. 3, 18.* Add. *Theod. Priscian. 2, 11.*

**SATYRUS**, a noted architect, *Plin. 36, 9.*—¶ 2. A slave of Atticus, *Cic. Att. 12, 22.*

**C. SAUFEIUS**, a partisan of Saturninus, *Cic. Rabir. Perd. 7.*

**L. SAUFEIUS**, a friend of Atticus, an Epicurean, *Cic. Att. 1, 3. et 4, 6.* a laborious student, *ib. 2, 8.* Add. *Id. 14, 18. et 15, 4. et 16, 3. Nep. 25, 12.*

**SAURUS**, a statuary, *Plin. 36, 5.*

**SAXA**, a native of Celtiberia, made a citizen, and even a tribune of the people by Caesar, *Cic. Phil. 11, 5.* a partisan of Antony's, *ib. 10, 10. 8, 3. 13, 12. &c.*

**SCAeva**, a centurion in the army of Caesar, who behaved with surprising courage in defending a fort at Dyrrachium, *Caes. B. C. 3, 53.; Flor. 4, 2, 40.* which Lucan amplifies beyond belief, *6, 146.*—263. He is called *Cassius Scaeva* by Suetonius, *Caes. 68. M. Cassius Scaeva* by Val. Maximus, *3, 2, 23.* Appian mentions Scaeva, but ascribes the chief merit to Minutius, *B. C. 2, 465.*—¶ 2. A slave of Q. Crotto, who killed Saturninus, and on that account obtained his freedom, *C. Rabir. Perd. 11.*

**SCAEVOLA**, a surname of the *Mucii.* *Vid. MUCIUS.*

**SCAMANDER**, *-drus, -dri*, the son of Hector and Andromachè, *Homer. Il. 21, 223.*—¶ 2. A freed man, *Cic. Cluent. 16.*

**P. SCANDILIUS**, a Roman eques at Syracuse, *Cic. Verr. 3, 58.*

**SCANTIA**, (cl. *aliter*.) a woman mentioned, *Cic. Mil. 27.*

**SCANTIUS**, a person fond of gardening;



ing; whence *Scantiana poma*, a species of apples named from him, *Plin.* 15, 14.; *Cato*, 7, 2.

SCAPTIVS, a trader and agent in negotiating money-matters, (*negotiator*), who had a dispute with the people of Salamis in Cyprus concerning a sum of money lent to them by Brutus at an extravagant interest, which gave Cicero, when governor of Cilicia, a great deal of trouble to settle it, *Cic. Att.* 5. ult. 6, 1, 2, &c. Appius, the predecessor of Cicero in the government of that province, who was the father-in-law of Brutus, had made Scaptius a praefect, and had given him some troops of horse, with which he miserably harassed the Salaminians, and at one time, in order to extort payment, shut up their whole senate in the council-room, till five of them were starved to death. Cicero corrected these abuses, but, to gratify Brutus, did all he could to procure payment, *ib.*

M. SCAPTIVS, the brother of the former, whom Cicero made a praefect, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1.

P. SCAPTIVS, a plebeian, who, by his testimony, prevailed on the Romans to adjudge to themselves a field, to determine the property of which they had been chosen as arbiters by the people of Ardea and Aricia, *Liv.* 3, 71, & 72.

P. SCAPŪLA, a surname of the Quintii, *Plin.* 7, 53.—¶ 2. An usurer, *Cic. Quint.* 4.—¶ 3. The author of the war which Labienus and the sons of Pompey carried on against Caesar in Spain, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 13.; *Hirt. B. Hist.* 33.; *Dio*, 43. p. 228.

SCATINIVS, s. *Scatinivus*, the name of a Roman gens, originally from the town Aricia, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 6. By a tribune of this name was passed the *Scatinian* law against illicit amours, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 13.; *Juvenal.* 2, 44.; *Val. Max.* 6, 1, 7.; *Suet. Dom.* 8.

SCAURUS a surname of the *Aemilii* and *Aurelii*, said to have been derived from some one of them who did not stand rightly on his ancles, (*pravis sul-*

*tus malè talis*), *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 48. et *ibi* *Acron.*; *Plin.* 11, 45 f. 105.

M. *Aemilius* SCAURUS, a nobleman of great abilities, who, by his splendid talents, restored the glory of his family, almost extinct, *Cic. Mur.* 7 f. *Or.* 2, 64. He was made consul a. u. 638, and in the same year chosen Prince of the Senate, by the censors L. Metellus and Cn. Domitius. The specious virtues of Scaurus, however, were tarnished by base avarice and other vices. When Jugurtha, in order to make himself sole master of Numidia, had murdered Hiempsal and expelled Adherbal, Scaurus strongly urged the senate to avenge that crime, *Sallust. Jug.* 15. But the money and interest of Jugurtha prevailed, *ib.* 16. Adherbal being again defeated by Jugurtha, and besieged in Cirta, Scaurus was sent on an embassy to cause Jugurtha to raise the siege; but in vain, *ib.* 25. Adherbal was soon after forced to surrender, on condition that his life should be spared; but notwithstanding Jugurtha cruelly put him to death, *ib.* 26. On this account the Romans declared war against Jugurtha, and sent an army into Numidia under the command of Calpurnius Bestia the consul, who appointed Scaurus one of his lieutenants, 28. Scaurus, who had hitherto rejected the offers of Jugurtha when most of his faction were corrupted, was now, together with the consul, gained by the greatness of the bribe; in consequence of which a shameful agreement was made with Jugurtha, *ib.* 29. But such was the influence of Scaurus, that when three commissioners were appointed to enquire into that matter, he procured himself to be created one of the number, *ib.* 40. and condemned among the rest even his associate Bestia, *Cic. Br.* 34. Scaurus was some years after made censor, and also obtained a second consulship, in his application for which he was opposed by P. Rutilius, when they both accused each other of bribery, *Cic. Br.* 29, & 30. *Or.* 2, 69.—Cicero, in different places,

highly

highly extols the virtues of Scaurus; thus, *Ecquem hominem vidimus, ecquem verè commemorare possumus parem consilio, gravitate, constantia, ceteris virtutibus, honoris, ingenii, rerum gestarum ornamentis, M. Aemilio Scauro fuisse? cujus nutu prope terrarum orbis regebatur*, Font. 7. Add. Off. 1, 22, & 30. He praises him particularly for the firmness with which he supported the cause of the senate against all the seditious or popular magistrates, from Gracchus to Q. Varius, *Cic. Sext. 47.*—Scaurus was accused by Varius of having been instrumental in raising the Italic war, (Valerius Maximus says improperly of having been bribed by Mithridates to betray the state, 3, 7, 8.); but he silenced this charge with great presence of mind, *Quintil. 5, 12, 10. et 5, 13, 55.*—Scaurus wrote three books concerning his own life, which Cicero praises for their usefulness, and compares to Xenophon's life of Cyrus, *Brut. 29. Add. Plin. 33, 1.; Tac. Vit. Agr. 1.; Val. Max. 4, 4, 11.*—Scaurus made the *Via Aemilia* to Pisa, and dug a navigable canal from Parma to Placentia, (*G. 184.*)

*M. Aemilius SCAURUS*, the son of the former, the stepson of the dictator Sulla, *Plin. 36, 15.* who married Metella the widow of Scaurus, *Plutarch. in Syll.* Pliny calls her *Proscriptionum sectrix*, because she enriched herself by purchasing the effects of the proscribed, *ib.* Scaurus was one of the lieutenants of Pompey in the Mithridatic war, and appointed to command in Judaea by Pompey when he went to Rome, *Joseph. B. J. 1, 7.* Pompey having divorced his wife Mucia, Scaurus married her, *Ascon. in Cic. pro Scaur.* Being made aedile, a. 694, he lavished an incredible sum of money in exhibiting shows to the people, *Cic. Off. 2, 16. Sext. 5, 4.; Plin. 36, 14, 15, &c. 34, 7. et 35, 11.* so that notwithstanding the immense fortune he received from his father and mother, he plunged himself in debt, *Plin. 36, 15.* He afterwards however obtained the praetorship, and in that office presided at the trial of P.

Sextius, *Cic. Sext. 47, & 54.* After the expiration of his office he got the province of Sardinia, upon his return from which he was accused of extortion; and though his unjust exactions had been notorious, he was defended by Cicero, and acquitted, *Cic. Att. 4, 16. Q. Fr. 3, 1.; Ascon. in Scaur.; Val. Max. 7, 1.* Only a few fragments of Cicero's oration in defence of Scaurus remain. Scaurus was rejected in his suit for the consulship, and condemned for bribery, *Cic. Off. 1, 39.* When the common people interceded importunately to preserve Scaurus, Pompey, then sole consul, quelled their noise, by sending in his soldiers among the crowd, who slew several of the most tumultuous. Scaurus was banished by the unanimous sentence of his judges, *Appian. B. C. 2. p. 442.*

The SCAURI, both father and son, are celebrated among the most illustrious Romans by Horace, who joins them with men of a very different character, *Regulum et Scauros, &c. Od. 1, 12, 37. Nonne igitur jure, ac merito, vitia ultima fidos Contemnunt Scauros, et castigata remordent?* Do not therefore the meanest vices, *i. e.* the most vitious, justly despise the hypocritical *Scauri*, and, when censured, recriminate? *Juvenal. 2, 35.* alluding to that trait in the character of the elder Scaurus in Sallust, *Vitia sua callidè occultans*, Jug. 16.—*Juvenal* uses *Scauri* for noblemen of the highest rank, 6, 603. and for rigid censors, 11, 91.

*M. Aurelius SCAURUS.* *Vid. AURELIUS.*

SCHOENEUS, (2 syll.), a king of Arcadia, the father of Atalanta, who is hence called *SCHOENÆIS*, -idis, *Ovid. Am. 1, 7, 13. Ep. 16, 263. Virgo SCHOENÆIA, Id. Trist. 2, 399.; Met. 10, 611, & 660.*

SCINIS. *Vid. SINIS.*

SCIPIO, -onis, a surname of the gens *CORNELIA*, said to have been derived from one Cornelius, who conducted his father when blind, and served him in place of a staff, (*scipio*), *Macrobi. Sat. 2, 6.*



*P. Cornelius* SCIPIO, made master of horse (*magister equitum*) by the dictator Camillus, *Liv.* 5, 19. military tribune with consular power, *ib.* 24. and *interrex*, *ib.* 32. *interrex* a second time, *Id.* 6, 1. — 2. A dictator, *Liv.* 9, 44.

*P. Cornelius* SCIPIO, consul when Annibal came into Italy, a. 535, *Liv.* 21, 6, &c. defeated by Annibal at the river Ticinus, *ib.* 46. afterwards cut off by the Carthaginians in Spain, *Liv.* 25, 34.; *Cic. Off.* 1, 18. *Planc.* 25. *Balb.* 15. with his brother, —

*Gn. Cornelius* SCIPIO *Calvus*, who had been consul with Marcellus, a. 532. He was sent with a fleet and army into Spain against Asdrubal, *Liv.* 21, 32. where at first he was very successful, *ib.* 60, & 61. *et* 22, 19, & 21. till the seventh year, when he was cut off by the enemy twenty-eight days after his brother, *Liv.* 25, 37. to the great grief of his countrymen, *ib.*

*P. Cornelius* SCIPIO *Africanus* *Major*, the son of P. Scipio who was killed in Spain. — Scipio, when very young, saved his father's life in the battle at the river Ticinus, *Liv.* 21, 46. He served as a military tribune in the battle of Cannae, *Liv.* 22, 53. Being sent with proconsular authority into Spain, when only twenty-four years of age, *Liv.* 26, 18. he drove the Carthaginians from that country, *Liv.* 28, 16. In the fourteenth year of the Punic war, he was made consul, a. u. 549, and the province of Africa decreed to him, *ib.* 38. He put an end to the war by the defeat of Annibal in the battle of Zama, a. u. 552, *Liv.* 30, 32, — 35. He was the first that obtained a surname (*AFRICANUS*) from the country which he conquered; and afterwards, from his example, many who did not so well deserve it received the same honour, *Liv.* 30. f.; *Martial.* 2, 2. In the war against Antiochus he went as lieutenant to his brother Lucius, *Liv.* 37, 1.; *Cic. Phil.* 11, 7. After his return from thence, being accused by two tribunes called PETILIUS, of having taken money from Antio-

chus, he disdained to answer their charge, and retired to Liternum, where he died and was buried, having ordered that his body should not be carried back to his ungrateful country, *Liv.* 38, 53. — Scipio was created censor, *Liv.* 32, 7. made consul a second time, 34, 42. and thrice chosen chief of the senate, *Liv. ib.* 44. *et* 38, 28. He thought it below the dignity of the Roman people to prosecute Hannibal with unrelenting hatred, *Liv.* 33, 47. Being sent on an embassy into Asia, he is said to have had an interview with Annibal, 35, 14.

*L. SCIPIO*, the brother of Africanus, who triumphed over Antiochus, *Liv.* 37, 59. and hence was called ASIATICUS, *ib.* 58.; *Cic. Muren.* 14. He was afterwards found guilty of having embezzled the public money, (*peculatus*), and ordered to be led to prison, *Liv.* 38, 55, & 58. but was liberated by Tiberius Gracchus, then a tribune, *ib.* 60.; *Cic. Prov. Conf.* 8.; *Plin.* 33, 11. In the censorship of Cato and Flaccus, Scipio, being of the equestrian order, was deprived of his horse, *Liv.* 39, 44.

*P. Cornelius* SCIPIO *Nasica*, the son of Cneius who was killed in Spain. When a very young man, and before he had been quaestor, he was judged by the senate to be the most virtuous man in Rome, and therefore appointed to receive the image of Cybèle, the mother of the gods, which was brought to Rome from Pessinus, a town in Phrygia, *Cic. Har. Resp.* 13.; *Liv.* 29, 14. *et* 35, 10. He obtained the consulship, a. 562, *Liv.* 35, 24. Scipio was an eminent lawyer, and gave his counsel freely to all that asked it, *Cic. Or.* 3, 33.; *Plin.* 7, 34. He conquered the Lusitani, *Liv.* 35, 1. and Boii, *Liv.* 36, 38, — 40.

*P. Cornelius* SCIPIO *Nasica*, the son of the former, called CORCULUM, on account of his wisdom, twice consul, a. 591, with C. Figulus, and a. 598, with C. Marcellus, and censor a. 594, *Cic. Brut.* 20, & 58. He was obliged to resign his first consulship by a decree of

of the senate, together with his colleague, on account of a certain informality in their election, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 4. *Div.* 2, 35. He differed with Cato in opinion concerning the destruction of Carthage, and strongly urged in the senate the injustice and imprudence of that measure, (*G.* 678.), *Plutarch. in Cat. Maj.* The event shewed that Scipio was the wiser man.

*P. Cornelius SCIPIO Nasica*, the son of the former, consul with D. Brutus, a. 615, *Cic. Br.* 22. was put in prison by the tribune Curiatius by an extraordinary stretch of power, for having opposed the decree of the tribunes, *Cic. Leg.* 3, 9. On this occasion the surname of SERAPION was given him by Curiatius in derision, from his resemblance to a dealer in swine of that name, *Liv. Epit.* 55. (*propter similitudinem suarii negotiatoris*, *Plin.* 21, 3 f. 7. or to his slave, *suarii negotiatoris vile mancipium*, *Plin.* 7, 12. or to the slave of a priest that slew the victims, *Val. Max.* 9, 14, 3; *Quintilian.* 6, 3, 57.), and he continued ever after to be distinguished by it, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. He was afterwards made *Pontifex Maximus*; and though in a private station, *i. e.* not invested with any magistracy, slew Tiberius Gracchus, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 1. which action was approved of by the senate, on the motion of the consul Mucius, who himself had refused having any hand in it, *Cic. Dom.* 34. *Planc.* 36. and is highly extolled by Cicero, *Cic. Off.* 1, 22. but was justly blamed by the friends of Gracchus, *Cic. Amic.* 12. Vid. *Quintilian.* 5, 13, 25. Scipio perceiving that on account of his conduct he was the object of public odium, left the city, and went into Asia, with the privilege of what was called *Libera legatio*, where he died at Pergamus, *Cic. Flacc.* 31; *Val. Max.* 5, 3.

*P. Cornelius SCIPIO*, the son of Africanus, was of a very weakly constitution, but his mind was highly cultivated by learning, *Cic. Sen.* 9, & 11. The only public office we read of his having obtained was that of augur, *Liv.* 40, 42. He adopted the son of

Paulus Aemilius, the conqueror of Perseus, who was therefore called,

*P. Cornelius SCIPIO Aemilianus*. He added the praise of eloquence to military glory, *Cic. Off.* 1, 32. *Brut.* 21. He was so fond of Xenophon's *Cyropaedia*, that he always carried it about with him, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 1, 1, 8. He destroyed Carthage, whence he got the surname of AFRICANUS MINOR, (*G.* 679.) and Numantia, *Cic. Numil.* 20. whence *Eversor Carthaginis et Numantiae*, by an antonomasia, used to be put for his name, *Quintil.* 8, 6, 30, & 43. After his return from the Numantine war, being asked by Carbo, a tribune, in an assembly of the people, what was his opinion concerning the slaughter of Tiberius Gracchus, he answered, that he thought that Gracchus had been slain justly, if he had intended to make himself master of the republic, (*jure casum videri, si occupandae reipublicae animum habuisset*;) by which answer he incurred the hatred of the plebeians, who signified their disapprobation by a violent outcry, *Patere.* 2, 4; *Plutarch. in Graccho*; *Cic. Mil.* 3. *Or.* 2, 25; *Val. Max.* 5, 2, 3. About two years after he keenly opposed the execution of the agrarian law passed by C. Gracchus. Having one day spoken warmly against it in the senate, he was conducted home by the senators, and a crowd of the Italian allies, *Cic. Amic.* 3. Next morning he was found dead in his bed, *Cic. Mil.* 7. in the 56th year of his age, a. u. 624; as some say, with marks of violence, *Patere.* 2, 4. according to others, with none, *Appian. B. C.* 1. p. 361. It is uncertain who was the author of his death. Various persons were suspected, and among the rest his wife Sempronia, the sister of the Gracchi, *ib. et Cic. Or.* 2, 40. *Q. Fr.* 2, 3. *Fam.* 9, 21; *Val. Max.* 4, 1. No enquiry was made concerning it, *ib.* A little before mention had been made of creating him dictator; but this was prevented by certain prodigies and the appointment of holy days for their expiation, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 5. *Q. Fr.* 3, 5; *Scmn. Scip.* 2. The death of



Scipio was lamented by the nobility as the greatest misfortune; and even the plebeians, whom his opposition to the popular laws of Gracchus had displeased, celebrated his funeral with the strongest marks of affection, *ib.*—There was the most intimate friendship between Scipio and Laelius, *Cic. Amic. 1*, &c. as there had been betwixt the first Scipio Africanus and the father of Laelius, *Liv. 26, 42. et 27, 7, &c.; Patern. 2, 127*. The younger Scipio and Laelius, when they retired from public business, used to amuse themselves by joining even in puerile diversions, *Cic. Or. 2, 6*. in company with the poet Lucilius, who was a favourite with them, *Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 65, &c.* as Ennius had been of the great Scipio Africanus, *Cic. Arch. 9*; *Hor. Od. 4, 8, 20*. Thus Horace, who calls Africanus *Scipiades*, -ae; *Quin ubi se a vulgo et scenâ in secreta remorant Virtus Scipiadae et mitis sapientia Laeli; Nugari cum illo et discincti ludere, donec Decoqueretur olus, soliti*, *Sat. 2, 1, 71*. Scipio and Laelius were esteemed as perfect models of an elegant simplicity of expression (*velut Attici Romanorum*), *Quinctil. 12, 10, 39*. Hence the writings of Terence were ascribed to Africanus, *Id. 10, 1, 99*.

*P. SCIPIO* *Nasica*, the great-grandson of Scipio Serapion, *Cic. Att. 6, 1*. one of the advocates of Verres, *Cic. Verr. 4, 36*. Being adopted by *Q. Metellus Pius*, he was called *Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio*; *Dio, 40, 51. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 12*. or shortly, *Q. Metellus Scipio*, one of the *Pontifices*, *Cic. Har. Resp. 6*. He was competitor for the consulship with *Milo*, *Ascon. in Cic. Mil. Argument.* and being accused of bribery, was saved by the intercession of Pompey, who had a little before married his daughter *Cornelia*; and soon after caused him to be declared his colleague in the consulship for the last five months of the year, *a. u. 700, Dio, 40, 51, & 53. Appian. B. C. 2, p. 442*. It was, according to the opinion of Scipio, that the decree of

the senate was made, "That Caesar should dismiss his army by a certain day, or be declared an enemy;" against which the tribunes *M. Antony* and *Q. Cassius* having, without effect, interposed their negative, fled with *Curio* to Caesar, and gave him a pretext for turning his arms against his country, *Caes. B. C. 1, 2, &c.; Dio, 41, 3, &c.* In the battle of *Pharsalia* Scipio commanded in the centre, with the legions which he had brought from Syria, of which he had been governor, (*mediam aciem cum legionibus Syriacis tenebat*), *Caes. B. C. 2, 88*; *Lucan. 7, 221*. After the death of Pompey, Scipio renewed the war in Africa. Being defeated by Caesar near *Thapsus*, he attempted to escape into Spain, but being overtaken by some of Caesar's ships, he slew himself, *Hirt. B. Afr. 96*; *Appian. 2, p. 491*; (*G. 679*.)\*

*SCIRON*, -ōnis, a noted robber on the coast of *Megaris*, slain by *Theseus*; whose bones, being tossed up and down, are said to have been turned into rocks, called *Scopuli Scironis* vel *Saxa SCIRONIA*, the rocks of *Sciron*, *Virg. Met. 7, 443. Ep. 2, 67*; *Propert. 3, 14, 12. (G. 302.)*

*SCOPAS*, -ae, an eminent statuary and sculptor, born in the island *Paros*, *Pausan.*

\* Of all the Scipios (*Scipiones*), the poets mention chiefly the two conquerors of Africa, (*duo Africani*), and call them by a patronymic name, *Scipiadae*, -arum, sons of Scipio; thus, *Quis—geminis, duo fulmina belli, Scipiadas, eadem L. hyae, sc. inditos relinquit?* *Virg. Aen. 6, 844. Huc (sc. Italia) extulit,—Scipiadas duro bello* *Id. G. 2, 170. Scipiadae duces rapiti*, *Id. in Cuius, v. 369*. So in the singular; *Scipiades, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, Qssa dedit terrae, proinde ac famul' infimus esset*, i. e. the elder Africanus died, as well as the meanest slave, *Lucret. 7, 1047. Fortis Scipiades, v. da, in accus. -am*, *Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 17*.—*Silius* calls the two Scipios who perished in Spain, *Fulmina gentis Scipiadae*, *7, 106*. *Horace* calls Scipio and the Romans who fell in the battle of *Thapsus*, *Victorum nepotes*; and ascribes their destruction to the wrath of Heaven, that their death might atone for the slaughter committed in that country by their ancestors, *Od. 2, 1, 25, &c.*

*Pausan.* 1, 43. et 6, 25.; *Plin.* 36, 5.; *Cic. Div.* 1, 13.; *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 6.—¶ 2. A wealthy Theſſalian, who having reſuſed to pay the poet Simonides half of the price, which he had promiſed for a poem Simonides wrote on him, deſired him to ſeek the reſt, if he pleaſed, from Caſtor and Pollux, whoſe praiſes the poet had introduced for the ſake of ornament. Soon after Simonides was called out to ſpeak with two young men who deſired to ſee him. But when he went to the door, he found no one there. In the mean time the apartment in which they were feaſting fell, and cruſhed Scopas with his gueſts in ſuch a manner, that their bodies could not be diſtinguiſhed, ſo that when their friends wiſhed to bury them, they were obliged to apply to Simonides, to point out where each lay; and from this recollection he is ſaid to have invented what was called THE ART OF MEMORY, or local memory, *Cic. Or.* 2, 86.—¶ 3. A commander of the Aetolians, *Liv.* 26, 24.

SCORPIUS, vel-os, et *Scorpio*, -ōnis, the name of one of the ſigns of the zodiac, *Col.* 11, 2.; *Plin.* 17, 24. called *Formidoſus*, becauſe it was thought unlucky to be born when that conſtellation was in a particular part of the ſky, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 17. *Brachia contrahit ardens Scorpius*, *Virg. G.* 1, 35. *Concava brachia*, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 195. In ancient times the Scorpion occupied two-twelfth parts of the zodiac, extending its claws (*brachia vel chelae*) over the ſpace which was afterwards called LIBRA, *ib.* hence called *Major*, *Lucan.* 6, 394. Virgil therefore aſſigns to Auguſtus the place of *Libra* between *Virgo* and *Scorpius*, (*Erigonen*, i. e. *Virginem*, *Chelaſque Sequentes*, i. e. *Scorpium*), *G.* 1, 33.

SCRIBONIUS, the name of a Roman gens or family, (*Familia Scriboniorum*), *Tac. Ann.* 2, 27.

SCRIBONIA, the wife of Auguſtus, whom he divorced, in order to marry Livia Drufilla, *Suet. Aug.* 61, & 69.; *Tac. Ann.* 2, 27. *Vid. OCTAVIUS*. When Auguſtus baniſhed

his daughter Julia, Scribonia her mother attended her, *Paterc.* 2, 100.

L. SCRIBONIUS Libo, a tribune who accuſed Serv. Galba of miſconduct while governor of Spain, *Cic. Or.* 1, 53. et 2, 65.

SCROFA, a ſurname given to the Tremellii, *Cic. Att.* 5, 4. et 6, 1. for a cauſe mentioned, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4. et *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 6. One of the name of SCROFA wrote books on huſbandry, *Plin.* 17, 27.

SCYLAX, -ācis, a chief man of Halicarnaffus, the intimate acquaintance of Panaetius, an eminent aſtropher, *Cic. Div.* 2, 42.—¶ 2. A celebrated navigator, (*G.* 610, & 634.)

SCYLLA, the daughter of Niſus king of Megara, who, falling in love with Minos king of Crete, while he beſieged her father's capital, cut off from her father's head, while he was aſleep, a hair of a purple colour, (*purpureus capillus*), *Virg. G.* 1, 405.) on which his fate depended, (*G.* 375.); *Ovid. Met.* 8 *pr.*—¶ 2. The daughter of Phorcus, turned by Circe into a ſea-monſter, ſuppoſed to reſide in a cave near the promontory Scyllaeum, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Italy, (*Vid. G.* 174, & 375.)—*Moſtra* SCYLLAEAE, the monſter Scylla, or the monſtrous dogs with which ſhe was ſurrounded, *Stat. Sil.* 5, 3, 200. *Scyllaeae rabies*, the rage of theſe dogs, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 200. *Scyllaeae undae*, the ſouth part of the Tuſcan ſea, near the reſidence of Scylla, *Lucan.* 2, 433.

SCYLLIAS, -ae, v. *Scyllis*, acc. -in, a native of Sciorè, famous for his art of diving, *Herodot.* 8, 8.; *Pauſan.* 10, 19. who is ſaid to have cut the anchors of the ſhips of Xerxes, *Plin.* 35, 11.—¶ 2. A noted marble-cutter of Crete, (*ſculptor*), *Plin.* 36, 4.

SCYRON, -ōnis, an Epicurèan, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 33.

SCYTHON, a man, who is ſaid by the poets to have had the power of turning himſelf into a woman and again into a man at pleaſure, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 280.

SEBOSUS, an intimate friend of Catulus,



tulus, *Cic. Att.* 14, & 15. thought to have been the same with Statius Sebosus, mentioned by Pliny, 9, 15.

SEDULIUS, a leader of slaves and indigent citizens, employed by Clodius, *Cic. Dom.* 30.

SEGULIUS, a worthless man, who endeavoured to prejudice Octavianus against Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 20, & 21.

SELIUS SEJANUS, a native of *Volsinii*, a town of Tuscany, hence called TUSCUS, *Juv.* 10, 74. praefect of the praetorian cohorts, the favourite of Tiberius; invested with the highest power, but at last put to death for conspiring to make himself emperor, and his body dragged with a hook through the streets, (*G.* 244.) *Tac.* 4, 1. *et alibi passim*; *Suet. Tib.* 48, 61, & 62. *Sejanus ducitur unco Spectandus*, *Juvenal.* 10, 66. Paterculus gives a flattering eulogium of Sejanus, while in the height of his power, 2, 127, &c. very different from the character given of him by those who wrote after his fall.

SEJUS, a freed man or agent of Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 5, 13.

Cn. SEJUS, a senator, *Cic. Cluent.* 38.

M. SEJUS, L. F. one who in the time of a dearth sold corn to the people at an as the bushel, *Cic. Off.* 2, 17. when aedile, a. 680, *Plin.* 15, 1. Being condemned in a trial, he was so reduced in his fortune, that he could not support the dignity of an *eques*, yet prevailed against M. Piso, a nobleman of the first rank, when competitors for an office, *Cic. Planc.* 5.

Q. SEJUS POSTUMUS, a Roman *eques*, whose house Clodius wished to purchase from him against his will, and upon his persisting to refuse, caused him to be cut off by poison, *Cic. Dom.* 44; *Har. Resp.* 14.

SELËNE, -es, the daughter of the king of Egypt, and wife of Antiochus king of Syria, the mother of Antiochus Asiaticus and Seleucus Cybiosactes, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 27.; *Joseph. Ant.* 13, 29.

SELEUCUS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, who, in the distribution of the provinces of that

conqueror, obtained the kingdom of Syria, which he transmitted to his descendants, called from him SELEUCIDAE, *Justin.* 13, 4. *et* 15, 4, &c. (*G.* 472, & 473.)

SELEUCUS, the name of a slave, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 18. — ¶ 2. An excellent musician, *Juvenal.* 10, 211. — ¶ 3. An astrologer, (*mathematicus*), greatly respected by Vespasian, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 78.

Q. SELICIUS, an usurer, *Cic. Att.* 1, 12. the friend of Lentulus Spinther, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 5. — VILLA SELICIANA, the villa of Selicius, *ib.* 9, 16. — SELICIA, his daughter, as it is thought, *Cic. Att.* 15, 12.

SELIUS, a bad orator, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32.

C. et P. SELII, learned men, intimate with Lucullus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 4.

SÉMËLE, -es, the daughter of Cadmus king of Thebes, and mother of Bacchus, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 12. *N. D.* 2, 24, who is hence called *Thebanæ Semeles puer*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 2. *proles Semeles*, *Tibul.* 3, 4, 45. *proles SEMELËIA*, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 329. *Thyoneus Semeleius*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 23.

SEMI RAMIS, -idis, the wife of Ninus king of Babylon, who built Nineve, and at his death left his government to Semiramis, who greatly extended the empire, (*G.* 598.) She is said to have founded Babylon, because she greatly enlarged it, *Propert.* 3, 11, 21. Cicero calls Gabinius by the name of Semiramis, to mark his effeminacy and cruelty, *Prov. Conf.* 4.

SEMPRONIUS, the name of a Roman gens, which consisted of many branches or families, *Cic. et Liv. passim*; the most illustrious of which was that of the GRACCHI; whence SEMPRONIAE LEGES, the laws passed by Tiberius or Caius Gracchus, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 7. *Rogationes SEMPRONIAE*, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 60. *Vid. Plutarch. in Gracchis.* — SEMPRONIUM *senatusconsultum*, a decree of the senate made in favour of Sempornius, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 29, 7. *Add. ib.* 22, 8. *et* 25, 8, & 12.

L. Annaeus SENËCA, a native of Corduba in Spain, who removed to Rome

Rome in the time of Augustus, with his wife Elbia or Helvia, and three sons, *M. Annaeus Novatus*, (afterwards adopted by Junius Gallio, and hence called *Junius Annaeus*, v. *Annaeanus Gallio*); *L. Annaeus Seneca*; and *L. Annaeus Mela*, the father of Lucan. Martial is supposed to call these three sons, *Docti Senecae ter numeranda domus*, 4, 40, 2. Seneca the father is commonly called RHETOR, from a collection which he made of the declamations of different rhetoricians, quoted by Quintilian, 8, 3, 31. *et* 9, 2, 42, & 98. still extant. But he is chiefly distinguished by his son,

*L. Annaeus SENECA*, called the philosopher. He was a child when his father removed to Rome. Hence he mentions his having been then carried in his aunt's arms, *ad Helv.* 16. He was taught rhetoric by his father, and philosophy by the ablest masters. After having borne the quaestorship he was banished to the island of Corsica by the emperor Claudius, on suspicion of having been privy to the amours of Julia, the daughter of Germanicus, *Scholiast in Juvenal*. Three years after, he was recalled by Agrippina, whom Claudius had married upon the death of Messalina, and appointed praeceptor to her son Domitius Nero, afterwards emperor, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 8. Under Nero Seneca acquired immense wealth, and therefore is called *praedives*, Juvenal. 10, 16. *Vid. Tac.* 14, 52, & 53. but at length he was put to death by order of that tyrant, and all his goods confiscated; the pretext for which was, that he had been concerned in the conspiracy of Piso, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 60, &c. Of this there was no proof; but in such estimation was Seneca held, that some of the conspirators were said to have proposed making Seneca emperor, *ib.* 60. to which Juvenal alludes, 8, 211.—Seneca excelled in almost every kind of composition, both in prose and verse, whence he is called by Pliny *Princeps eruditionis*, 14, 4. Most of his works are still extant, and abound in excellent moral reflections;

but his style is disapproved of by Quintilian, who observes, that the esteem in which Seneca's writings were held, corrupted the public taste with respect to composition; because his admirers, instead of imitating his beauties, copied his faults, 10, 1, 125, &c.—Of the tragedies which bear the name of Seneca the Medæa is the only one mentioned by Quintilian as having been written by Seneca, 9, 2, 8. Martial mentions the two Senecas and Lucan as the glory of Corduba, 1, 62, 7. and praises the liberality of Seneca the philosopher, 12, 36, 8. So Juvenal. 5, 108.

*SENECIO*, -onis, a Roman surname, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 11.; *Tac. Agr.* 2.

*C. SENTIUS*, a praetor of Macedonia, a. 671, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 93.; *Pis.* 34.

*C. SEPTIMIUS*, a praetor, *Cic. p. Red.* 9. and augur, *Cic. Att.* 12, 13, & 14.

*L. SEPTIMIUS*, a Roman in the service of Ptolemy king of Egypt, who slew Pompey. *Vid. POMPEIUS*.

*SEPTIMIUS*, a friend of Horace, *Od.* 2, 6. *Ep.* 1, 9. and a favourite of Augustus, *Suet. Horat.* 8.

*Q. SEPTITIUS*, a Roman eques, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 4.

*SEPTIMLEJUS*, a native of Anagnia, who slew C. Gracchus, *Cic. Or.* 2, 67.

*SERAPIO*, v. -on, -onis, a native of Antioch, a writer on geography, *Cic. Att.* 2, 4, & 6.—¶ 2. A surname of Scipio Nafica. *Vid. SCIPIO*.

*SERĀPIS*, -idis, a god of the Egyptians, *Cic. Div.* 2, 59. *N. D.* 3, 19. (*G.* 669.); *Tac. Hist.* 4, 84.

*C. SERĒNUS*, (al. *Serānus*, v. *Serranus*), consul with Caepio, a. 646; chosen in preference to Q. Catulus, *Cic. Planc.* 5.

*SERESTUS*, a brave Trojan chief, whom Aeneas left, together with Mnestheus, to command in his absence, when he went to ask assistance from Evander, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 171.

*SERGIUS*, the name of a Roman gens, said to be derived from Sergestus, one of the companions of Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 121.

*C. SERGIUS*,



C. SERGIUS, a military tribune with consular authority, *Liv.* 6, 5, &c.

Cn. SERGIUS, a praetor, *Liv.* 31, 4. et 32, 1.

L. SERGIUS *Catilina*. *Vid.* CATILINA.

L. SERGIUS *Fidēnas*, a consul. *Liv.* 4, 17.—¶ 2. A military tribune, *Liv.* 5, 16.

M. SERGIUS *Silus*, the lieutenant of Aemilius the consul, *Liv.* 44, 40.

SERRANUS, v. *Seranus*, a surname of the *Attilii*, first given to Q. *Attilius Cincinnatus*, the dictator, (a *serendo*); because the ambassadors sent by the senate to inform him of his having been appointed dictator, found him sowing in his farm, *Cic. Rosc. Am.* 1, 18. Hence *Et te fulco, Serrane, ferentem*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 844.

Sext. SERRANUS *Gavianus*, a tribune, inimical to Cicero, *Cic. Att.* 4, 2. *Sext.* 33. *Har. Resp.* 15.

SERRANUS *Domesticus*, one who delivered a funeral oration on his son, composed by Cicero, (*laudavit pater scripto meo*, i. e. oratione, a me scriptâ, quam pater de scripto recitavit,) *Cic. Q. Fr.* 3, 8.

Q. SERTORIUS, an illustrious Roman general, of the party of Marius, whom however he relinquished on account of his cruelty. Being proscribed by Sulla, he fled to Spain; where he induced the inhabitants to join him, (*Quique feros movit Sertorius exul Iheros*, *Lucan.* 2, 549.) and having carried on a long war, with wonderful ability and success, was at last killed by the treachery of Perperna, one of his chief officers, *Liv. Epit.* 91, — 96.; *Plutarch. in Sertorio*.

SERVILIUS, the name of a Roman gens, originally from Alba, *Liv.* 1, 30. consisting of a number of different branches or *familiae*; the *Abulæ*, *Cæpiones*, *Cæscæ*, *Gemini*, *Glauciae*, *Posthumi*, *Rullii*, &c.—SERVILI *NI horti*, gardens in Rome, named from one Servilius, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 55. *H.* 3, 38.

SERVILIA, the sister of Cato Uticensis, and the mother of M. Brutus, (*Vid.* BRUTUS, p. 46.) She mar-

ried for a second husband D. Junius Silanus, (*Vid.* CATO, p. 87.) and by him was the mother of Junia, the wife of Cassius. Servilia was fond of Julius Cæsar, and was beloved by him, *Suet. Cæs.* 50.; *Plutarch. Cat.* p. 770.; *Brut.* p. 986.

SERVIVS, a Roman *prænomen*.

SERVIVS *Tullius*, the 6th king of Rome; so named because he was said to have been born of a female slave, (*serva*, *G.* 200.) *Liv.* 1, 31. et 4, 3.

SESOSTRIS, the most celebrated of the ancient kings of Egypt, (*G.* 664.)

P. SESTIVS *Capitolinus*, consul, *Liv.* 3, 32. and decemvir, *ib.* 33.

SEVERUS, a Roman *cognomen* or surname of the *Cæcinae*, *Cassii*, *Cestii*, *Glaucii*, &c. *Tacit.*

Q. SEXTILIUS, a friend of Milo, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 2, 1.

SEXTIA *Tabula*, the office of Sextius, a banker, as is supposed;—a place in the forum where auctions used to be held, *Cic. Quinã.* 6, &c.—SEXTIANA vel *Sestiana dicta*, the sayings or jests of one Sextius, which had not much art, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32.

SEXTIVS, a Roman name.

P. SEXTIVS, quaestor to C. Antonius, the consul, whom he urged to attack Catiline, *Cic. Sext.* 5. a tribune in the consulship of Lentulus Spinther, who strenuously promoted the bill for the restoration of Cicero, and with a body of armed men opposed the violent attempts of Clodius to prevent it. A number of people were slain in the contest. On which account Sextius was afterwards accused of violence. He was defended by Hortensius and Cicero, and acquitted, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 2, 4. The oration of Cicero for Sextius is still extant.

SEXTVS, a Roman *prænomen*.

SICA, a friend of Cicero's, in whose farm he staid, when he left Rome, going into exile, *Cic. Att.* 3, 2.

SICHAÆUS, the husband of Dido, murdered by her brother Pygmalion, on account of his riches, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 347.; *Paterc.* 1, 6.; *Justin.* 18, 4.

**C. SICINIUS**, a Roman, at whose instigation the plebeians made a secession to the *mons sacer*, Liv. 2, 58. and after their return, he was among the first tribunes of the commons that were created, *ib.* 33. et 3, 54.

**Decimus Junius SILANUS**, consul with Munēna. While consul-elect, being first asked his opinion, according to custom, concerning the punishment which ought to be inflicted on Lentulus and the other accomplices in the conspiracy of Catiline, who had been apprehended, he decreed that they should be put to death, *Sallust. Cat.* 50.; *Cic. Cat.* 4, 4.

**SILĒNUS**, a demi-god, the nurse, praeceptor, and companion of Bacchus, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 48. (*G.* 383.)

**SILĒNUS**, a Greek historian, *Cic. Div.* 1, 24; *Liv.* 26, 49.

**SILIUS** and **SILUS**, a Roman surname.

**P. SILIUS**, proprætor of Bithynia and Pontus, a. u. 702, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 21, 9, 16. et 13, 62, & 63.

**C. SILIUS**, the favourite of the empress Messalina, whom she formally married; which proved the destruction of both, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 5—35; *Juvenal.* 10, 330, &c.; *Suet. Cl.* 26, & 36.

**C. SILIUS Italicus**, consul in the year in which Nero was killed, (*asserto qui* (sc. annus) *sacer orbe fuit*, sacred on account of the world being then freed from a tyrant, *Martial.* 7, 62, 10.) Silius was suspected of having voluntarily joined in some of the accusations that were carried on under that prince; but made use of his interest under the reign of Vitellius with discretion and humanity. He gained great honour from his upright administration of Asia, as proconsul under Vespasian. In the decline of life he retired from Rome to Campania; where he had several villas, each of which he furnished with a large collection of books, statues, and pictures, which he not only possessed but even adored; particularly those of Virgil, of whom he was was so passionate an

admirer, that he celebrated Virgil's birth day with more solemnity than his own; especially at Naples, where he used to approach his tomb with as much reverence as if it had been a temple, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 7. One of these villas had belonged to Cicero, *Martial.* 11, 49, 2. supposed to be that called *ACADEMIA*, *Plin.* 31, 2 l. 3. Silius employed much of his time in writing verses; which, according to Pliny, discover more industry than genius, *ib.* Being afflicted with an incurable imposthume, (*insanabilis clavus*,) he starved himself to death under Trajan, in the 76th year of his age, *ib.* His poem concerning the second Punic war, in seventeen books, is still extant; so many parts of which are mere imitations of Virgil, that he is called by some the *ape* of Virgil. Silius is highly extolled by Martial in several of his epigrams; thus, *Sili aspidoderm decus fororum*, the ornament of the muses, 4, 14, 1, &c. He is called *perpetuus*, immortal; or, according to others, constant or steady in his conduct, 6, 64, 10. et 7, 62, 1. *Silius, Ausonio non semel ore potens*, distinguished both as an orator and a poet, 9, 88, 2. and therefore the fittest person to possess the villa of Cicero, and the tomb of Virgil, (*Haeredem, dominumque, sui tumulique, larisque, Non alium mallet, nec Maro, nec Cicero*,) 11, 49, 3. Add. *ib.* 51.; where commentators, to explain the meaning, have changed the reading variously. Silius lived to see his eldest son made consul, *Plin. ib. et Martial.* 8, 66. He lost his younger son before he came to the consular age, *Plin. ib.*; *Martial.* 9, 88.

**SILANION**, a statuary, who became illustrious without being taught, (*nullo doctore nobilis*,) *Plin.* 34, 8 l. 19.

**SILVĀNUS**, a rural divinity, god of the woods and fields, (*G.* 380.)

**Plotius SILVANUS**, a tribune, a. 664, the author of the *Plautian* or *Plotian* law, about the manner of granting the freedom of the city, *Cic. Arch.* 4.

**SIMONIDES**, -is, a Greek philosopher and poet, born in the island Cēos, *Phædr.*



*Phædr.* 4, 21, & 24. (*G.* 337.) Simonides excelled chiefly in writing elegies; whence *Maestius lacrymis Simonides*, Catull. 38, 8.

SINON, -ōnis, an artful Greek, who by a feigned story induced the Trojans to bring within their city the wooden horse reared by the Greeks, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 59, &c. (*G.* 187.)

SINIS, vel *Scinis*, -is, a robber in Attica, who used to bend two trees towards one another, and, after having tied the legs of a man to each, then let them go asunder, and thus tore the miserable person to pieces in a shocking manner, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 440.; *Propert.* 3, 22, 37. Sinis was slain by Theseus, *Ovid. ib.*

SIRĒNES, -um, fabulous females, residing in small rocky islands on the south-west coast of Italy, (*Sirēnum latus*, *Propert.* 3, 12, 34.) who, by their enchanting music, were supposed to decoy mariners on shore, where they were destroyed by shipwreck, (*G.* 155, & 456.)

SIRIUS, the dog-star, which rises after the summer solstice, and was supposed to occasion the great heat of that time of the year, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 141.; *Lucan.* 10, 211.

*L. ornelius* SISENNA, a Roman historian, contemporary with Marius and Sylla, who wrote an account of the civil war between them, *Paterc.* 2, 9.; *Sallust. Jug.* 95. said by Cicero to surpass all preceding writers of history, but still to want several qualifications requisite to form an accomplished historian, *Cic. Br.* 64, & 74.; *Leg.* 1, 2. He is said to have translated the poems of Arctides of Miletus, *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 443, which contained some indelicate descriptions, *ib.* 413.

SISYGAMBIS, the mother of Darius, taken prisoner at the battle of Issus by Alexander; who treated her with so much generosity, that upon hearing of his death she put an end to her days by abstaining from food, *Curt.* 10, 5, 19,—26.

SISYPHUS, the first king of Corinth, noted for his cunning and rob-

beries; for which he was doomed in the infernal regions to roll a huge stone up a mountain, which, when it reached the top, always rolled back again to the foot, (*G.* 416.)—*SISYPHII labores*, *Propert.* 2, 17, 7. *Sisyphio saxa labore geram*, *Id.* 2, 20, 32.—Sisyphus was said to have had connection with Anticlēa, the mother of Ulysses, before her marriage with Laertes; whence Ulysses was supposed to be sprung from Sisyphus, (*Sisyphio cretus sanguine*,) *Ovid. Met.* 3, 32. and is called by way of reproach his son, (*SISYPHIDES*,) *Id. Art. Am.* 3, 313.

P. SITTIUS, a native of Nuceria; hence called *Nucerinus*, mentioned by Catiline among his associates, *Sallust. at.* 21. the same that is called P. Cincius, *Cic. yll.* 20. whose father greatly assisted the Romans in the Italic war, *ib. et Flor.* 3, 18, 11. Sittius left Rome before the conspiracy of Catiline broke out; and having raised a body of troops at his own expence, from Italy and Spain, passed over to Africa, where the princes were at war among themselves. Sittius sometimes assisted the one, sometimes the other, and always with success; whence his men, called from him *SITTIANI*, became very expert soldiers, *Appian. B. C.* 4, 620. He also equipped a fleet; and was of great service to Caesar in his war against Scipio and Juba. After their defeat Sittius was rewarded by Caesar with lands in Mauritania; part of those which had belonged to Manasses, the friend of Juba, *ib. p.* 621.; *Hirt. B. Afr.* 95, & 96.; *Dio*, 43, p. 214. After the death of Caesar, Sittius was insidiously slain by Arabio, the son of Manasses, *Appian. ibid.* whence Cicero says, *Arabioni de Sittio nihil irascor*, I am not displeased with Arabio for having slain Sittius, *Att.* 15, 17.

SITTIUS, a person who owed Caelius money in Cilicia; hence, *Syngrapham Sittianam tibi commendo*, I request you will endeavour to procure payment of the

the money due on the bond of Sittius, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 2, 8. So 8, 4, 13.

**SMERDIS**, vel *Mergis*, the brother of Cambyfes, king of Persia; whom that monarch ordered to be put to death in consequence of having dreamed that he saw Smerdis on the throne. But the dream was verified by one of the *Magi*, who pretending to be the real Smerdis, usurped the government, and held it for some months, till he was slain by a conspiracy of seven Persian noblemen, (*G.* 605.) *Justin.* 1, 9.

**SMILAX**, -*acis*, a virgin, who fell in love with a youth called Crocus; and being slighted by him, pined away, and was turned into a shrub named after her, *Plin.* 16, 35 f. 63.; *Ovid. Met.* 4, 283.

**SMINTHEUS**, (2 syll.) a name of Apollo, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 585. (*G.* 367.)

**SOCRATES**, -*is*, an Athenian, the son of Sophroniscus, a statuary or stone-cutter, and of Panarète, a midwife; the most renowned of the ancient philosophers, (*G.* 467.) called the parent of philosophy, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 1. which he is said to have first called down from heaven, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 3. He used to say, that the shortest way to glory was to be what one wished to be thought, *Cic. Off.* 2, 12. He possessed such equanimity of mind, that he is said to have always preserved the same countenance; neither more cheerful nor more disturbed at one time than at another, *Cic. Off.* 1, 26.; *Plin.* 7, 19. From the scholars of Socrates various sects of philosophers were formed, *Cic. Or.* 3, 17. whence he is called *Fons philosophorum*, *Quintil.* 1, 10, 13.—**SOCRATICI**, the followers of Socrates, *Cic. Div.* 1, 3. *Off.* 1, 37.; *Quintil.* 10, 1, 35, & 83. *Socraticae chartae*, the writings of the Socratic philosophers, *Hor. Art. P.* 310. who are called *Domus Socratica*, *Id. Od.* 1, 29, 14. So *Socratici libri*, the books of Plato, Xenophon, &c. *Propert.* 2, 34, 27. Socrates himself having left no writings, (*Quum ipse literam Socrates nullam reliquisset*, *Cic. Or.* 3, 16.) So-

*cratici sermones*, the discourses, dialogues, or lessons of Socrates, *ib.* 18. So *Socraticus sermo*, *ib.* 17. *Socraticae disputationes*, *ib.* 34. *Socraticis madet sermonibus*, is imbued or seasoned with, i. e. instructed in the Socratic philosophy, *ib.* 3, 21, 9. *Inter Socraticos*, amongst the professors of philosophy, *Juvenal.* 2, 10. *Socraticum opus*, i. e. the Phaedon of Plato, the scholar of Socrates, on the immortality of the soul, *Ovid. in Ilin.* 496. which Cleombrotus, an academic philosopher, having read, is said to have thrown himself into the sea, *ib. et Cic. Tusc.* 1, 34. *Id fuit Socraticum maxime*, most like Socrates, *Cic. Or.* 3, 18. *Socratici et Platonici esse volumus*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 1.

**SOCRATES**, a painter, *Plin.* 35, 11. *Vid. OCNUS.*

**SOL**, the sun; sometimes confounded with Apollo; *Vid. PHOEBUS*, (*G.* 373.) worshipped at Rome near the temple of Romulus, *Quintil.* 1, 7, 12.

**SOLINUS**, the author of a book called *Polyhistor*, consisting almost entirely of excerpts from Pliny; whence he is called that author's ape.

**SOLO**n, -*onis*, the lawgiver of Athens, born at Salamis; one of the seven wise men of Greece, (*G.* 464.)

**SOMNUS**, the god of sleep, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 838, &c. 6, 893.

**SOPATER**, -*tris*, a praetor of Syracuse, *Liv.* 24, 23, & 25.—¶ 2. A general of Philip, king of Macedonia, sent into Africa, with 4000 soldiers, to assist the Carthaginians, *Liv.* 30, 26. Being taken by the Romans, his release was asked by the ambassadors of Philip, but refused, *ib.* 42.—¶ 3. A general of Perseus, *Liv.* 42, 62.—¶ 4. A native of Halycia in Sicily, *Cic. Ver.* 2, 28.—¶ 5. Another of Tyndaris, *ib.* 4, 39.

**SOPHOCLES**, -*is*, an Athenian tragic poet, contemporary with Pëicles, *Cic. Off.* 1, 40. called *divinus poeta* by Cicero, *Div.* 1, 25. who appears to have reckoned him the first or most excellent tragic poet, *Or.* 1. But *Quintilian*, though he leaves the question concerning the comparative merit



of Sophocles and Euripides undetermined, yet seems to give the preference to Euripides, 10, 1, 67, &c.—Sophocles was born about 495 years before Christ, thirty years after Aeschylus, and fifteen before Euripides. He was only twenty years old when he produced his first tragedy, and gained the prize of tragic merit over his master Aeschylus. Of the numerous tragedies which Sophocles wrote, only seven remain. He is said to have lived to near the age of an hundred, and to have died of joy for having been declared victor in the contest for poetic skill, *Val. Max.* 8, 7. *ext.* 12. So Pliny, 7, 53. But Lucian says that he was choaked with a grape-stone, at the age of ninety-five, *de Macrobiiis*, f. A little before his death Sophocles was accused by his son Iophon of insanity, that he might be excluded from the management of his estate, and a curator appointed for that purpose. Upon this Sophocles read in court his tragedy called *Oedipus Coloneus*, which he had just finished; and asked, if that appeared to be the production of one deprived of his reason? The judges, filled with admiration of his genius, instantly acquitted him, and declared his son insane for having accused him, *ib.* Cicero says that this trial was instituted by the sons of Sophocles, because on account of his application to study he seemed to neglect his private fortune, *Sen.* 7. Sophocles distinguished himself by his attention to state-affairs, as well as by his dramatic compositions. He was at one time *Archon*, or one of the chief magistrates of Athens, in conjunction with Pericles, *Cic. Off.* 1, 40. Cicero always mentions Sophocles among the Greek poets of the first rank, *Or.* 1. *Acad.* 1. 3, &c.—*An pinguis aliquid SOPHOCLEUM?* Do you compose any thing in the style of Sophocles? *Cic. Fam.* 16, 18. *Sola Sophocleō tui carmina digna cothurno*, are worthy of the buskin of Sophocles, which is said to have been invented by him, i. e. are as sublime as the poems of Sophocles, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 10.

*Nulla Sophocleō veniet jaçtura cothurno*, in the dat. i. e. the fame of the tragedies of Sophocles shall never be diminished, *Ovid Am.* 1, 15, 15. *An in Sophocleis horridus cothurnis*, sc. *est?* i. e. Does he write tragedies? *Martial.* 3, 20, 7. *Varro Sophocleo non inficiande cothurno*, not to be hindered from wearing the Sophoclean buskin, or from writing tragedies, i. e. who canst write them well, *Id.* 5, 31, 1.

SOPHOCLES, a learned and eloquent man of Agrigentum, *Cic. Ver.* 3, 88.

SOPHONISBA, the daughter of Asdrubal and wife of Syphax, king of Numidia; a woman of uncommon spirit and beauty. Her father being defeated by Scipio, and her husband made prisoner, she fell into the power of Masinissa; who, moved by her entreaties, and captivated by her engaging appearance, in order to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Romans, a favour which she earnestly requested of him, married her. But finding what he had done disapproved of by Scipio, and having no other method of performing his promise, he sent her a cup of poison, which she with the greatest fortitude and composure drank, *Liv.* 30, 12,—15.

SOPOLIS, a painter in the time of Cicero, *Cic. Att.* 4, 16. called also Sopylus, *Plin.* 35, 11.

SOSIA, the name of a slave, *Ter. And.* 1, 1, 1.

SOSIGÈNES, -is, a learned Egyptian astronomer, by whose assistance Julius Caesar reformed the Roman calendar, *Plin.* 18, 25.; (*Vid. A. p.* 329.)

SOSII, eminent booksellers in the time of Horace, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 1. *Art. P.* 345.

SOSILUS, a Lacedaemonian, the companion and instructor of Hannibal in the Greek language, who wrote the history of his wars, *Nep.* 22, 13.

C. SOSIUS, quaestor to M. Lepidus, and afterwards praetor, *Cic. Att.* 8, 6.—SOSIANUS, a name given to Apollo, *Plin.* 13, 5. *et* 36, 4 l. 4, 8. as is supposed, because his statue was brought to Rome by C. Sossius.

2. SOSTIUS, a Roman *eques*, from Picenum, who burnt the register-office at Rome, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 30.

SOSPITA, a name of Juno, *Cic. Mur.* 41. *N. D.* 1, 29. *Div.* 1, 2.; *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 56.

SOSTRATA, the name of a woman, *Ter. Heat.* 4, 1, 34, &c.

SOSTRATUS, a Sicilian, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 23.

SOSUS, the name of a book, written by the philosopher Antiochus, against Philo, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 4.

SOTADES, *-is*, a native of Maronēa, in Crete (*Cretenſis Maronita*, Suidas), the author of an obscene poem, called PHLYAX or CINAEDUS, *ib. Martial.* 2, 86, 2. Hence verses of that kind were called *Sotadēi* vel *Sotadici*, *ſc. verſus*, which had this peculiarity, that the words might alſo be read backwards, *ib. Add. Quinſtil.* 1, 8, 6. *et* 9, 4, 6, & 90.; *Plin. Ep.* 5, 3. *Vid. Scaliger. Poet.* 2, 30.

SOTERICUS Marcius, a freed man, (*libertinus homo*), *Cic. Balb.* 25.

SOTIRA, a noted midwife, *Plin.* 28, 7.

SPARTACUS, a famous gladiator, by birth a Thracian, who having broken forth from a ſchool of gladiators at Capua, with about 70 of his companions, and having collected a great number of ſlaves, carried on war againſt the Romans for a conſiderable time in Italy, with various ſucceſs. At laſt he was cut off by L. Craſſus, when praetor, with about 60,000 of his followers, *Liv. Epit.* 95, & 96.; *Plutarch. in Craſſo*. He is called *Spartacus vagans*, becauſe he wandered over different parts of Italy, *Hor. Od.* 3, 14, 19. *acer*, *Id. Epod.* 16, 5. Cicero puts Spartacus for the moſt bitter enemy, *Phil.* 4, 6. and Lucan makes Pompey ſay of Caſar, *Ut ſimili cauſa caderes, qua Spartacus hoſtis*, 2, 554.

SPHAERUS, a Stoic philoſopher, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 24.

SPEUSIPPUS, the ſiſter's ſon of Plato, left by him, as it were, the heir of the Academic philoſophy, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 4. He diſſered very little in his

opinions from Ariſtotle, *Cic. Or.* 3, 18.

SPHINX, *-ngis*, a poetic female monſter, which infeſted the territory of Thebes, (*G.* 429). *Laſtant. in Stat. Theb.* 1, 66. *et* 2, 505.; *Senec. Pheniff.* 116. *et Oedip.* 92, &c.

SPINO, *ōnis*, a Roman deity, properly a river, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 20.

SPINTHER, *v. Spinter*, *-ēris*, a ſurname of the *Lentuli*, *Cic.*

SPONGIA, a fictitious name of one of the judges who acquitted Clodius, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16.

SPORUS, a baſe favourite of Nero, *Suet. N.* 28.

SPURINNA, an *haruſpex*, who after inſpecting the entrails of a victim, which Caſar offered a little before his death, *Cic. Div.* 1, 52. warned him to beware of the ides of March; and on that day, as Caſar was going to the ſenate-houſe, happening to meet Spurrinna, he ſaid to him by way of ridicule, that the ides were come without any hurt; 'Yes, ſaid Spurrinna, but they are not paſt!' and in a few minutes after Caſar was killed in the ſenate-houſe by the conſpirators, *Suet. Caef.* 81.; *Dio*, 44, 18.; *Appian. B. C.* 2. *p.* 522, & 525.

SPURIUS, a Roman *praenomen*.

C. STALĒNUS, a ſenator, *Cic. Cluent.* 7, & 24. condemned for having been concerned in bribing a jury, *ib. et Br.* 68.

STAPHYLUS, the ſon of Sithēnus, who is ſaid to have firſt taught the method of mixing wine with water, *Plin.* 7, 56.

L. STATILIUS, a Roman *eques*, an accomplice in the conſpiracy of Catiline, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 3, & 6.; *Salluſt. Cat.* 17. who was ſeized with the ambaffadors of the Allobroges, *ib.* 44, 46, 47. and put to death, *ib.* 55.

STATILIUS Taurus, one of the chief friends of Auguſtus, *Paterc.* 2, 127. the ſame probably who is mentioned, *Cic. Att.* 12, 13, & 14. He carried on ſeveral wars with ſucceſs, *Vid. Dio. et Appian.*

STATIRA, the daughter of Darius,



married by Alexander, *Justin.* 12, 10. and after his death, cruelly murdered by Roxāna, *Plutarch. in Alexandro*, f.

STATIUS, anciently a name peculiar to slaves, but afterwards a surname of citizens, *Gell.* 4, 20.

*Cæcilius* STATIUS, an old comic poet, called Statius, as having been originally a slave, *Gell. ib.* called simply Statius by Cicero, *Or.* 2, 64.

*P. Papinius* STATIUS, a poet, born at Naples, highly respected by the emperor Domitian. He wrote miscellaneous poems called *SILVÆ*, in five books; the *Thebæis*, *-idis*, a kind of epic poem, in twelve books; and the *Æchillæis*, an unfinished poem in two books: all of which are still extant. Statius was contemporary with Martial and Juvenal. Martial never mentions him, from what cause is uncertain. Juvenal speaks of the eagerness with which the people assembled to hear Statius recite his *Thebaid*; but adds, that notwithstanding this mark of public approbation, he must have starved if he had not sold a new play, which he had written on the subject of *Agavè*, to Paris, the favourite of Domitian, 7, 82.

*L. STATIUS* *Murcus*, a Roman, who, after his praetorship, commanded an army in Asia, which, according to the order of the senate, after the death of Caesar, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 12. he resigned to Cassius, *Vell.* 2, 69. Being afterwards made commander of the fleet by Cassius, he, on the same day on which the battle of Philippi was fought, defeated, in a naval battle, Domitius Calvinus, who was bringing large reinforcements to Antony and Caesar, *Appian. B. C.* 656. And if Brutus had not been forced by his soldiers to fight a second time, after the death of Cassius, he might have conquered Antony and Caesar by famine, *ib.* 660. After the death of Brutus, Statius *Murcus*, with all his forces, joined Sext. Pompey, *Vell.* 2, 72. who having by this assistance obliged Caesar and Antony to conclude a peace with him on honourable terms,

most ungratefully, upon a groundless accusation, put Statius *Murcus* to death, *ib.* 77.; *Appian. ib.* 5, p. 712.; *Dio*, 48, 19. and by the loss of this brave man accelerated his own destruction, *ib.*

STATOR, *-ōris*, a name given to Jupiter, because he stopped (*sistebat*) the flight of the Romans in a battle with the Sabines, *Liv.* 1, 12. et 10, 36.; *Flor.* 1, 1, 13.

STATORIUS, sent as an ambassador to Syphax by the Scipios, *Liv.* 24, 48. et 30, 28.

*Aruntius* STELLA, a poet of noble birth and opulent fortune, celebrated by his contemporaries Statius and Martial, (*q. v.*) None of his works remain.

STENTOR, *-ōris*, one of the Grecian chiefs in the war against Troy, the sound of whose voice was so uncommonly loud, that it was equal to the joint sound of fifty others, *Homer. Il.* 5, 784. Hence, *Tu miser exclamas, ut Stentora vincere possis*, Juvenal. 13, 112.—*STENTOREA* *vox*, very loud, *Arnob.*

STEPHĀNIO, a writer or actor of pantomimes, (*mimus*), who lived to a great age, *Plin.* 7, 41.

*L. STERTINIUS*, a proconsul in Spain, *Liv.* 31, 50. whence he brought great spoils to Rome, 33, 27.

STERTINIUS, a Stoic philosopher, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 33, & 296. *Ep.* 1, 12, 20.

STERŌPE, *-es*, one of the *Pleiādes*, at whose rising the sea was supposed to become tempestuous, *Ovid. Trist.* 1, 10, 14.

STERŌPES, *-is*, one of the Cyclops, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 425.

STESICHŌRUS, an illustrious lyric poet, born at Himēra, above 500 years before Christ, where there was a beautiful statue of him, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 35. Stesichorus was highly esteemed by the ancients, (*fuit totā Græciā summo propter ingenium honore et nomine*), *ib.* Quintilian says, that he excelled in supporting the dignity of his characters, next to Homer, 10, 1, 62. Hence

*Stesichorique*

*Stesichorique graves camenae*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 8. He wrote an invective against Helēna, on which account her brothers Castor and Pollux are said to have deprived him of sight; but Stesichōrus having atoned for his fault by writing a recantation, (*palinodia*), and a poem in her praise, his sight was restored, Hor. Epod. 17, 42. &c. *et ibi Scholiast.* All his works, which Suidas says were comprehended in 16 books, are now lost, except a few fragments.

STHENĒLUS, the son of Perseus and Andromēda, king of Argos, (G. 397), one of the Graccian chiefs in the Trojan war, Virg. 2, 261.; Hor. Od. 1, 15, 4. *et* 4, 9, 20.—SITHENĒLĒUS *hōstis*, i. e. Eurystheus, the son of Sthenelus, the enemy of Hercules, Ovid. Ep. 9, 25. (G. 398.) *Proles* STHENELEIA *Cygnus*, Ovid. Met. 2, 367.

STHENIUS, a native of Thermae in Sicily, (*Thermitanus*), grossly injured by Verres, Cic. Verr. 2, 34,—48. *et* 5, 42.

STHENOBOEA, the wife of Proetus, king of Argos, who fell in love with Bellerōphon, Juv. 10, 137.; Hor. Od. 3, 7. (G. 393.)

STILBO, *v.* STILPO, *-ōnis*, a philosopher, born at Megāra, naturally prone to drunkenness and lewdness, but he overcame these propensities by reason, Cic. Fat. 5. Acad. 4, 24. the praceptor of Zeno, the founder of the Stoics, Laert. 2, 113, &c. Having escaped from the flames of his native city, when taken by the enemy, he was asked by Demetrius Poliorcētēs, if he had lost any thing: "No, says he, for I carry all my effects with me," (*Omnia mea mecum porto*), Senec. Ep. 9.; Laert. ib.

STILICO, *v.* STILICHO, *-ōnis*, the general and father-in-law of the emperor Honorius; greatly celebrated by Claudian:—*Virgo* STILICONIA, the daughter of Stilico, Claudian de Nupt. Hon. 177.

STIPHĒLUS, one of the centaurs, Ovid. Met. 12, 459.

STOICI, a sect of philosophers, so

named from a portico at Athens, (*στωα*), where Zeno, their founder, taught, (G. 291.) *Libelli Stoici*, books written by the Stoics, Hor. Epod. 8, 15. *Stoica dogmata*, the maxims of the Stoics, Juvenal. 13, 121.—STOICĒ, adv. in the manner of the Stoics, Cic. Paradigm. 1, 1, &c. Muraen. 35.—STOICĪDAE, *-ārum*, the sons of the Stoics, i. e. the Stoics, (a kind of patronymic noun), Juvenal. 2, 65.

SEXT. STOLA, one of the judges in the cause of Flaccus, Cic. Flacc. 20.

STOLO, *-ōnis*, a Roman surname, Varr. R. R. 1, 2.; Plin. 17, 1, *et* 27, 17.

STRABO, *-ōnis*, a surname, originally imposed on some person from his having distorted eyes, Plin. 11, 37.

STRABO, an illustrious Greek geographer, born at Amasia in Pontus, who flourished under Augustus and Tiberius. His excellent work on geography, in 17 books, is still extant.

STRATO, *-enis*, a native of Lampsacus, the scholar of Theophrastus, Cic. Acad. 1, 9. who denied divine providence, Cic. Ib. 4, 38. N. D. 1, 13.

STRATŌCLES, *-is*, a Greek orator, who is said to have fabricated the story of Themistocles having poisoned himself by drinking bull's blood, Cic. Br. 11.

STRATONĪCE, *-es*, the name of several Asiatic queens.

STRATONĪCUS, a native of Alabanda, famous for his witty answers, Cic. N. D. 3, 19.; Athenac. 8, 8.—¶ 2. A rich Macedonian, to whom Plautus is supposed to allude, Rud. 4, 2, 27.

STRATORIUS, quaestor or lieutenant to Cornificius in Africa, Cic. Fam. 12, 23.

SUADA, the goddess of eloquence and persuasion, Cic. Brut. 15. called also SUADĒLA, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.

SUETONIUS Paulinus, governor of Britain, who conquered Boadicea, Tac. Ann. 14, 29, &c.

L. SUETONIUS Tranquillus, the son of Suetonius Lenis, an *eques*, and legionary tribune, Suet. Oth. 10. He lived



lived in the time of Trajan and Adrian, and was private secretary to the latter. He was very intimate with the younger Pliny, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 24. who procured for him from Trajan the *Jus trium liberorum*, *ib.* 10, 95, & 96. Pliny, in his letter to the emperor, calls Suetonius a man of great probity and learning, as well as of noble birth, (*probissimum, honestissimum, eruditissimum virum*), *ib.* 95. The only works of Suetonius now remaining are his lives of the Twelve Caesars, and of a few grammarians and poets:

**SUFFENUS**, a bad poet, but a great admirer of his own works; hence *Nimirum idem omnes fallimur: neque est quisquam, Quem non in aliqua re videre Suffenum Possis. Suus cuique attributus est error, Sed non videmus manticae quid in tergo est*, Catull. 2, 18.

**Numerius SUFFUCIUS**, a native of Praeneste, who in consequence of a dream is said to have discovered the *Sortes Praenestinae*, Cic. Div. 2, 41.

**SULLA**, seu **SYLLA**, a surname of the gens *Cornelia*.

**P. Cornelius SULLA**, praetor a. u. 538, *Liv.* 25, 2. who first celebrated the *Ludi Appollinares*, games in honour of Apollo, *ib.* 12. He seems to have remained in the city during the time of his office, *ib.* 15, 19, 22.

**L. Cornelius SULLA**, of a patrician gens, (*gentis patriciae, i. e. Corneliae*), from a family almost sunk to obscurity, (*familia prope jam extincta*), by the inactivity of his ancestors, *Sallust. Jug.* 59. there having been no one of any reputation in it since Cornelius Rufinus, consul in the war against Pyrrhus; from whom Sulla was sixth in descent, *Paterc.* 2, 17.; *Plutarch. in Syll. pr.* (G. 234 f. 5.) Sulla was born to a very small fortune, and spent his youth in profligate dissipation. He had however carefully cultivated his mind by Latin and Greek literature. His fortune was greatly increased by a wealthy courtesan, called Nicopolis, who left him her heir. Being made quaestor, it fell to his lot to attend Marius, the consul, to the war against Jugur-

tha in Numidia, where, by his talents and address, he in a short time became a great favourite with Marius and the army, *Sallust. Jug.* 96. Sulla shared with Marius the glory of finishing the war, by prevailing on Bocchus to deliver up Jugurtha to him, *ib.* 113. and that device he caused to be engraved on a ring, which he afterwards always used in sealing his letters. This offended Marius; who however judging Sulla to be too inconsiderable a person to merit his envy, still continued to employ him as one of his lieutenants in his second consulship, and in his third made him a military tribune. In these posts Sulla performed several signal services, which so much raised the jealousy of Marius, that he no longer afforded Sulla opportunities of displaying his abilities. Upon this Sulla applied himself to Catulus, the colleague of Marius in the consulship, a man of great worth, but deficient in vigour and activity; who therefore, in affairs of difficulty, employed Sulla, whose power and reputation by this means greatly increased, which exasperated Marius still the more against him. Hence arose that enmity betwixt Marius and Sulla, which afterwards produced such calamities to the state, and at last terminated in the extinction of Roman liberty.

Sulla, at the expiration of his praetorship, a. u. 660, was sent into Asia, under pretence of restoring Ariobarzanes, king of Cappadocia, to his throne, but in reality to check the growing power of Mithridates. During his stay on the banks of the Euphrates, Orobasus, a Parthian, came to him in quality of ambassador from king Arsaces, to form a friendship and alliance with the Roman people, the first application that had ever been made by the Parthians on that subject. One of the ambassador's retinue, from observing the countenance of Sulla, is said to have foretold that he should become the greatest of men, *Plutarch.*

After the return of Sulla from Asia,  
the

the Italic or Social war broke out in Italy; in which Sulla greatly distinguished himself. He was made consul, a. u. 665, in the fiftieth year of his age, and the management of the war against Mithridates decreed to him by the senate. But Marius envying him the command, by means of the tribune P. Sulpicius, got it transferred on himself by an order of the people. Two tribunes were dispatched to Nola, to take the charge of Sulla's army, and resign it to Marius. The soldiers, upon hearing what was intended, were so much exasperated, that they stoned the tribunes to death; to such a degree had Sulla ingratiated himself with his troops. Marius in revenge put the friends of Sulla in the city to the sword, and plundered their houses. Upon this Sulla marched to Rome with his army, and having vanquished all opposition, obliged Marius to fly from the city. Sentence of death was passed on him, together with Sulpicius, and some others. Sulpicius being betrayed by a slave, was executed. Sulla, according to promise, granted to the slave his freedom for what he had done, but immediately ordered him to be thrown from the Tarpeian rock for betraying his master. A price was set on the head of Marius, but he made his escape. *Vid. MARIUS.* Sulla, having settled matters in the city the best way he could, set out against Mithridates, who had possessed himself of Asia Minor, and of great part of Macedonia and Greece. Sulla first laid siege to Athens, which was commanded by Aristion, a native of the place, one of the generals of Mithridates, who treated the inhabitants with great cruelty. The city was taken by assault, and given up to be plundered. Great numbers were slain. At last Sulla was prevailed on to put a stop to the massacre. On which making honourable mention of the ancient Athenians, he said, "that he forgave the living for the sake of the dead." Some time after Sulla defeated the army of Mithridates under Archelæus and Taxiles,

consisting of above 100,000 men, near Cheronæa in Boeotia, with such slaughter, that not above 10,000 are said to have escaped. Not long after he defeated another army still more numerous, near Orchemēnos. Sulla next transported his forces into Asia, where he permitted them to live on the inhabitants at free quarters, *Plutarch.* which contributed greatly to slacken military discipline, *Sallust. Cat. 11.* In the mean time, being informed that the party of his adversaries had regained the ascendancy at Rome under Cinna, and had slain a number of his friends, (*Vid. MARIUS*), he concluded a peace with Mithridates on honourable terms, and returned to Italy, after an absence of three years, with an army of about 60,000 men, a. u. 670. The forces of his opponents were far more numerous. Paternulus, who highly extols the perseverance of Sulla, in first humbling the public enemy before he turned his arms against his domestic foes, says, "that he had only 30,000 against 200,000," 2, 24. But Sulla, with wonderful conduct and good fortune, vanquished them all. The assistance of Pompey contributed greatly to his success, (*Vid. POMPEIUS*), whence Pompey is called *Sullanus dux*, Lucan. 7, 367. and Sulla is called his master, *Id. 1, 326.* or teacher, *ib. 335.*

Sulla, upon his first arrival, behaved with lenity and moderation; but having completely subdued his enemies, he gratified his revenge with unexampled cruelty.

Sulla was the first who published a list (*tabula*) of persons whom he doomed to destruction, confiscating their effects, and promising a price for their heads; which was called a PROSCRIPTION, and was afterwards imitated by the second triumvirate, Antony, Lepidus, and Octavius or Augustus, who are hence called his scholars: thus, *Quis cælum terris non misceat, &c. In tabulam Sullæ si dicant discipuli tres*, if the three scholars of Sulla should speak against his proscription-table, *Juvenal.* 2, 25, & 28. Hence Sulla is called *cruentus*,



*eruentus*, bloody, *Martial.* 11, 6, 9. *trux.* *Id.* 9, 44, 10. and *Nobilium saevissimus*, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 38. (Vid. G. 240. & A. 198.) The various examples of cruelty which the instruments of his vengeance exercised, are pathetically described by *Lucan.* 2, 139.—222. He ordered several thousand Samnites and others who had surrendered on a promise of pardon, to be butchered in the *Villa Publica*. *Livy, Epit.* 88. and *Florus*, 3, 21. say, 8000; *Plutarch*, 6000; *Seneca*, 7000, *de Clem.* 1, 12.; *Val. Maximus* says, four legions, 9, 2, 1. (*Tum flos Hesperiae, Latii jam soli juvenus Concidit, et miseræ maculavit ovilia Romae*, *Lucan.* 2, 196.) Sulla had assembled the senate in the temple of *Bellona*, and was just beginning to make a speech, when the massacre commenced. The senators were struck with horror upon hearing the dying groans of so many wretched men. But Sulla, with great indifference, bid them mind their present business, and not concern themselves about what was doing without doors; that the noise which they heard was occasioned by a few offenders whom he had ordered to be punished, *Plutarch.* (*Hoc agimus, Patres Conscripti, seditiosi pauculi meo jussu occiduntur*, *Senec. de Clem.* 1, 12.) He then continued his discourse with the same composure of countenance with which he had begun it, *ibid.*

After the death of young *Marius*, Sulla assumed the name of *FELIX* or *FAUSTUS*, i. e. fortunate or lucky. Hence *Hisne, SALUS rerum, FELIX his Sulla vocari—meruit?* Did Sulla by these massacres deserve to be called the Saviour of the state, and Fortunate? *Lucan.* 2, 221. And when his wife *Metella* brought forth twins, a boy and girl, he called the boy *FAUSTUS*, and the girl, *FAUSTA*. Sulla wrote memoirs or commentaries concerning his own life, which are often mentioned by *Plutarch*; and called by *Cicero*, *Historia ejus*, *Div.* 1, 33.

Sulla caused himself to be made perpetual dictator; and enacted a number of laws concerning the regulation of

the state, (*Vid. A.* 198.) After he had ruled with absolute authority for near three years, he, to the astonishment of all, resigned his power, and retiring to his villa near *Cumae* (*in Cumanum*), notwithstanding his numerous murders, lived unmolested till his death, which was occasioned by the *morbus p. dicularis*, a. u. 675, in the 61st year of his age. His funeral was celebrated with great magnificence, though *Lepidus* the consul and others wished to hinder it. His body was burnt in the *Campus Martius*, where a monument was erected to his memory. He was the first of the gens *Cornelia* whose body was burnt, *Plin.* 7, 54. which was done at his own desire, lest his remains should afterwards be dug up and dissipated, as he did those of *Marius*, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 22.; *Val. Max.* 9, 2, 1.

Sulla seems never to have thought of entirely subverting the constitution of his country, or of perpetuating his power in his own family. His great object seems to have been to revenge himself on his enemies, and to crush the popular party; (*Nec plus victoria Sullae Praestitit, invisas penitus quam tollere partes*, *Lucan.* 2, 229. *Non dominationis causâ Syllam arma sumisse, argumentum est dictatura deposita*, *Quinctil.* 5, 10, 72.) When he dismissed his lictors in the forum, and went home as a private person, no one offered him the least insult, except one young man, who followed him home, throwing out against him all the way abusive language; in answer to which Sulla is reported to have only said, "This young man will prevent any one hereafter from spontaneously resigning so great power," *Appian. B. C.* 1, 415. which was verified in *Julius Caesar*, *ib.* who used to say, "That it discovered great ignorance in Sylla to lay down the dictatorship; (*Syllam litteras nescivisse, qui dictaturam deposuisset*), *Suet. Caes.* 77. Sylla brought from Athens the library of *Apellicon*, in which were the works of *Aristotle* and *Theophrastus*, *Strab.* 13. p. 609; *Plutarch. in Sylla*; *Laert. in Theophrasto*; *Athen.* 3. p. 214.—

**SULLANI** *milites*, the soldiers of Sulla, *Sallust. Cat.* 16. *Sullanum ferrum*, the sword of Sulla, *Lucan.* 1, 330. *Sullanæ cadavera pacis*, the carcases of those whom Sulla slew after his victory, or when he had obtained peace, *Id.* 2, 171. So *Sullana cadavera*, i. e. *eorum qui caesi sunt a Sulla*, *ib.* 220. *Atque lauriferæ damnat Sullana juventutæ*, i. e. Pompeius condemns the actions of his triumphant youth under Sulla, *Id.* 8, 25. *Sullani manes*, &c. the manes of Sulla appearing to rise from his tomb in the middle of the *Campus Martius*, uttered dismal predictions, *Id.* 1, 581. *Nos Sullanos in invidiam rapit*, he exposes me to odium as a favourer of the party of the nobility, like Sulla, *Cic. Rull.* 3, 2. *Sullano more exproloque vincet*, Pompey, if he conquer, will imitate Sulla, *Cic. Att.* 10, 7. *Ille dies Sullanus*, the day on which Sulla forced Marius to leave the city, *ib.* 8.—  
**SULLATŪRIT** *animus ejus*, the mind of Pompey desires to imitate Sulla, *ib.* 8; *Quintil.* 8, 3, 32. *et* 8, 6, 32.

**Faustus Cornelius SULLA**, the son of the dictator, who exhibited a shew of gladiators in honour of his father, several years after his death, a. u. 692; on which occasion he gave a magnificent entertainment to the people, *Cic. Vatin.* 13; *Plin.* 19, 1. He sided with Pompey in the civil war; and after the battle of Pharsalia joined Cato in Africa. After the battle of Thapsus he was put to death, *Liv. Epit.* 114.

**P. SULLA**, a kinsman of L. Sulla, the dictator, chosen consul with P. Autronius, but before he entered on his office, was condemned for bribery, *Sallust. Cat.* 18. He was afterwards accused of having been concerned in the conspiracy of Catiline; but being defended by Hortensius and Cicero, he was acquitted. He sided with Caesar in the civil war, and commanded his right wing in the battle of Pharsalia, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 89. After his return to Rome, being made city quaestor, he superintended the public sale of the goods of those whose effects Caesar had confiscated; as he had thirty-six

years before been employed as a clerk (*scriba*) in selling the forfeited estates of those proscribed by Sulla, *Cic. Off.* 2, 8. Hence Cicero, in speaking contemptuously of his death, whether caused by robbers or by indigestion, says, "That there was cause to apprehend lest the public sales or auctions of Caesar should not go on so briskly, after the loss of so notable an auctioneer," (*vereor, ne hasta Caesaris refrigerit*,) *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10. *et* 15, 17.

**Serv. SULLA**, the brother of Publius, a senator, and an associate in the conspiracy of Catiline, *Cic. Sull.* 2.

**C. SULPICIUS Gallus**, a noble Roman skilled in Greek literature, and eloquent, *Cic. Off.* 1, 53. *Brut.* 20. fond of astrology, and an adept in it, *Cic. Off.* 1, 6. *Sen.* 16. made praetor, a. 581, *Liv. Epit.* 11, & 15. Afterwards, when a military tribune in the army of Paulus Aemilius, he foretold an eclipse of the moon, the night before the battle was fought in which Perseus king of Macedonia was defeated, *Liv.* 44, 37. (*Vid. G. 2.*) He was made consul with M. Claudius Marcellus, a. 687, *Liv.* 45, 44.

**P. SULPICIUS Rufus**, tribune a. 665, *Cic. Har. Resp.* 19. possessed of great powers as an orator, *ib.* He gained popularity by opposing C. Julius Caesar, who desired to be made consul contrary to the laws, *ib.* 20. *et Brut.* 63. that is, before he had been praetor, *Plutarch in Sulla*. His attempt to transfer the command of the Mithridatic war from Sulla, brought destruction on himself, and finally on his country. *Vid. SULLA & MARIUS.*

**Serv. SULPICIUS**, consul, *Liv.* 3, 10. one of the ambassadors sent to Athens to examine the laws of that republic, *Liv.* 3, 31. After his return he was chosen one of the *Decemviri*, *ib.* 33.

**Serv. SULPICIUS Rufus**, *Q. F.* the son of an *eques*, *Cic. Mur.* 7. called *Lemonia*, from the name of his tribe, *Cic. Phil.* 9, 7. remarkable for his knowledge of the civil law, *Cic. Mur.* 7. He was the competitor of Muræna for the consulship, and being disappointed,



accused him of bribery; but without success, *Cic. Mur.* 3. *Flacc.* 13. He was afterwards consul with M. Marcellus, a. u. 702, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. He was appointed proconsul of Achaia by Julius Caesar, *ib.* 4, 3, & 4. whence he wrote a beautiful consolatory letter to Cicero upon the death of his daughter Tullia, *ib.* 5. He in the same year, a. 708, sent Cicero an account of the murder of his colleague in the consulate, M. Marcellus, *ib.* 12. Sulpicius being sent on an embassy to Antony, then besieging Mutina, died on the way, *Cic. Phil.* 9, 1. — A statue was erected to him in the *Rostra*, and other honours decreed by the senate to his memory; according to the opinion of Cicero, *ib.* 7.

SUMMANUS, a deity, whose image was placed on the *fastigium* of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, *Cic. Div.* 1, 10. Ovid professes himself ignorant what this deity is, *Fast.* 6, 731. Pliny says that nocturnal lightnings were attributed to him, 2, 52. So *Saunders Auguſtin.* 4, 23.

SURA, the name of a freed man, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 10. — ¶ 2. A surname given to Lentulus, one of the chief accomplices in Catiline's conspiracy; because when quaestor under Sulla, having squandered a large sum of the public money, and being required by Sulla to give an account of it, Lentulus with great indifference told him, "That he had no account to give; but that he presented to him the calf of his leg," (*sura*), as boys used to do when they missed their stroke in playing at tennis, *Plutarch in Cic.* p. 869.

SURĒNA, a general of the Parthians, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 42.

SYLLA et SYLLANUS. *Vid.* SULLA.

SYLLUS, a Pythagorean, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 34. — ¶ 2. A general of the Cretans, *Liv.* 42, 51.

SILVANUS. *Vid.* SILVANUS.

SILVA, a name of Ilia, the mother of Romulus, *Liv.* 1, 3. (*G.* 192.)

SILVIUS, a son of Ascanius, the second king of Alba, *Liv.* 1, 3.

SYPHAX, *-ācis*, vel *-ācis*, Ovid.

*Fast.* 6, 769.; *Propert.* 5, 11, 59. king of Numidia, first the ally of the Romans, *Liv.* 24, 28. 27, 4. 28, 17, & 18. but having married Sophonisba, the daughter of Asdrubal, he renounced the friendship of the Romans, and joined the Carthaginians, *Liv.* 29, 23. Being vanquished by Scipio and Masinissa, he was taken prisoner, *Liv.* 30, 5, & 11. and carried to Italy by Laelius, *ib.* 17. where he died at Tibur, *ib.* 45.

SYRUS, the name of a slave in Terence. So *Cic. Att.* 12, 22. A number of slaves were brought to Rome from Syria; whence *SYRI VENALES*, *Cic. Or.* 2, 66.

### T.

TACFARĪNAS, *ātis*, a Numidian, who had served in the army of the Romans, and afterwards carried on war against them with great animosity, *Tacit. Ann.* 2, 52. At last being defeated by Dolabella, he rushed on the weapons of his enemies, and was slain, *ib.* 4, 23.

C. Cornelius TACĪTUS, a celebrated Roman historian; born towards the latter end of the reign of Claudius, or in the beginning of the reign of Nero; not of the Patrician *gens Cornelia*, but of one less illustrious. Tacitus owed his first preferment to Vespasian; his dignity was increased by Titus, and farther promoted by Domitian, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 1. Under Nerva, he was raised to the consulship, *Plin.* 2, 1. and is thought to have been the first of his family who enjoyed that honour. Tacitus lived in the most intimate friendship with the younger Pliny. *Plin. Ep.* 1, 6, & 20: 4, 13, & 15: 6, 9, 16, & 20: 7, 20, & 33: 8, 7: 9, 10, 14, & 23. He married the daughter of Agricola, the conqueror of Britain; whose life he has written, *Tac. Agr.* 9. Tacitus employed the time of his manhood in the business of the Forum, and in discharging the duties of the different offices which he enjoyed. It was in the latter part of life that he applied himself to the composition of history, in the time of Trajan, when, as he expresses it, one might think what he pleased, and,

and exprefs what he thought, (*rara temporum felicitate, ubi sentire quae velis, et quae sentias dicere licet.*) Hist. 1, 1. Of his history, which was published first, only the first four books remain, and part of the fifth: of the annals, part of the fifth book, containing three years of Tiberius; the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth books, together with the beginning of the eleventh, containing the whole four years of Caligula, and the six first of Claudius, have perished; also a part of the sixteenth book, containing the two last years of Nero. The time of the death of Tacitus, as well as of his birth, is uncertain. The emperor Tacitus ordered the works of this historian, whom he claimed as his progenitor, to be placed in all the public libraries, and ten copies of them to be transcribed every year, *Vopisc. in vit. Tac.*

P. TADIUS, a trader at Athens, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 39. afterwards one of Verres's lieutenants in Sicily, *ib.* 5, 25.

Q. TADIUS, a relation of Verres, and a witness against him, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 49.

TAGES, -is, a young man who is said to have sprung from a field near Tarquinii while it was ploughing, and to have first instructed the Tuscans in the art of augury, *Cic. Div.* 2, 23.; *Ovid. Met.* 15, 558.

TAGUS, a Rutulian slain by Nisus, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 418.

TALASSIO. *Vid.* THALASSIO.

TALÄUS, the father of Eriphile; whence Amphiaräus, her husband, is called *Talai gener*, *Ovid. in Ibin*, 356.

TALNA, a name, probably fictitious, of one of the judges in the trial of Clodius for having violated the rites of the Bona Dea, *Cic. Att.* 1, 6.

TALNA, v. *Thalna*, a philologist, who asked Cornificia, the daughter of Q. Cornificius, in marriage, but was rejected by her female relations on account of the smallness of his fortune, *Cic. Att.* 13, 29.

TALNOS, acc. -on, a Rutulian slain by Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 513.

TANAIIS, acc. -im, another Rutulian slain by Aeneas, *ib.*

TANAQUIL, -ilis, the wife of Tar-

quinius Priscus, skilled in augury; who determined her husband to remove from Tarquinii to Rome, *Liv.* 1, 34. *Sil.* 13, 818. (*G.* 199.)—*Tanaquil tua*, your wife, *Juvenal.* 6, 566.; *Auson. Epist.* 23, 31.

TANTÄLUS, the son of Jupiter and king of Phrygia, the father of Pelops; said to have been the only person admitted to the tables of the gods, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 172.; hence called *Pelops genitor*, *Conviva deorum*, *Horat. Od.* 1, 28, 7. Having abused this honour by divulging the secrets of the gods, (whence he is called *infidus*, *Hor. Epod.* 18, 13. *fallax*, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 247. *proditor*, *Ovid. Am.* 3, 12, 30. *vulgator*, *ib.* 3, 7, 51. and *garrulus*, *Ovid. Art. A.* 2, 606. *Add. Met.* 6, 213.) he was punished in the infernal regions with perpetual thirst, which he could not quench, though he stood up to the chin in water, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 5, the stream always flying from his lips when he tried to catch it, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 68. He was also tortured with constant hunger, though the most delicious fruits were hanging on a tree within his reach; but when he attempted to seize them, a blast of wind drove them from him, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 458. *Quaerit aquas in aquis, et poma fugacia captat Tantalus*, *Id. Amor.* 2, 2, 43. But this punishment is commonly ascribed to a different cause. Tantalus having invited the gods to an entertainment, in order to try their divinity, killed his son Pelops, and caused him to be dressed and set before them. They all abstained from the horrid food, except Ceres, who ate one of his shoulders. Jupiter restored the boy to life, and Ceres gave him an ivory shoulder in place of that which she had eaten, *Serv. in Virg. G.* 3, 7.; *Ovid. Met.* 6, 410\*.

TANUSIUS

\* TANTÄLIDES, -ae, Pelops, the son of Tantalus, *Ovid. Ep.* 17, 54. *Tantalides eburnus*, i. e. Pelops having an ivory shoulder, *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 385. *Fratres Tantalidae*, Agamemnon and Menelaus, the grandsons of Tantalus, *II. Fast.* 2, 627, *Tantalides omnes ipsumque regibat Achillem*, i. e. Agamemnon,



TANUSIUS *Geminus*, a Roman historian, *Suet. Caes.* 9. Seneca mentions his annals, *Ep.* 93.

TARAS *-antis*, the son of Neptune; the founder of Tarentum, *Pausan.* 10, 10. (*G.* 166.)

TARCHO, *-ōnis*, v. *-ontis*, a Tuscan chief, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 603. the ally of Aeneas, *ib.* 11, 727, &c.

TARCONDIMOTUS, a petty prince of Cilicia, whom Cicero, found faithful to the Romans, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 1.

*Sp. Metius* TARPA, one of the five judges appointed by Augustus to determine the merit of poetical compositions, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 38.; *Art. P.* 387. *et ibi Scholiast.*

TARPEIA, (3 syll.) the daughter of *Sp. Tarpeius* who is said to have betrayed the Capitol, which her father commanded, to the Sabines in the time of Romulus, *Liv.* 1, 11. From her the Capitoline hill was supposed to have been called *Mons Tarpeius*, *Varr. l. l.* 4, 7. and a steep rock on the side of it, from which criminals used to be thrown, *Rupes Tarpeia*, *ib. et Lucan.* 1, 196.

TARQUINIUS, the name of the fifth and of the seventh king of Rome, (*Tarquini reges*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 817.) derived from *Tarquinius*, a town of Tuscany, whence the first Tarquin removed to Rome, (*Vid. G.* 199, 207.) The name of Tarquin became so odious on account of the tyranny of the last king, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 687,—853. that L. Tarquinius Collatinus, one of the two first consuls, and all of that family, (*Tarquinius gens*), were banished, *Liv.* 2, 2.

*Ovid. Ep.* 8, 45. So *Met.* 12, 626, *Respice Tantaliden; eadem Dea vela tenebat*, regard Agamemnon. i. e. remember what happened to him, for offending Diana: she detained his ships at Aulis, *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 307. (*G.* 406) *Non ego Tantalide major*, than Agamemnon, *Id. Am.* 2, 8, 13. *Tantalides tu sis*, may you be cut in pieces, and served up, as Pelops was, *Ovid. in Ibin*, 436. *Tantalides redux*, i. e. Menelaus, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 16, 26. — TANTALIS, *-idis*, the daughter of Tantalus, i. e. Niobe, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 211. *Tantalides matres*, matrons descended from Tantalus, *Ovid. Ep.* 8, 6. *Aut ego Tantalidae Tantalus uxor ero*, I (Hermione) descended from Tantalus, shall be the wife of (Orestes) a descendant of Tantalus, *ib.* 123.

L. TARQUINIUS, a witness who gave information concerning the conspiracy of Catiline; and accused Crassus, *Sallust. Cat.* 48. Some read here *Tarquinius*; because the name of Tarquinius was prohibited after the expulsion of the kings.

L. TARQUITIUS, of patrician extraction, master of horse, *Liv.* 3, 27.

TARQUITIUS, one who wrote concerning the Tuscan art of augury, *Plin. in Catol. Auditor.* l. 2. supposed by some to be the same with the person mentioned by Cicero, *Att.* 6, 8.

TARQUITUS, a Rutulian, the son of Faunus and Dryopè, slain by Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 551, &c.

L. TARUTIUS *Firmānus*, an intimate acquaintance of Cicero's, skilled in divination, particularly in the Chaldean calculations, (*Chaldaicis rationibus*), *Cic. Div.* 2, 47.

TITUS TATIUS, king of the Sabines, who made war on the Romans, for having carried off the Sabine women from the Circensian games, *Liv.* 1, 9, & 11.; *Virg. Aen.* 8, 635, &c. The hostile armies of both nations being prevented from engaging by the interposition of the women, a peace was concluded, and Tatius associated with Romulus in the regal power, (*regnum consociant*, they agree to reign jointly), *Liv.* 1, 13. Some years after, Tatius was slain in an insurrection at Lavinium, *ib.* 14. From him one of the first three tribes and of the three centuries of *Equites* were called *TATIENSES*, *ib.* 1, 13, & 36. 10, 6, (*G.* 194.)

Jubellius TAUREA, an illustrious warrior of Capua, who joined in the revolt from the Romans to Annibal, *Liv.* 23, 8, & 46. While he served in the Roman army, he was esteemed the bravest horseman in it, except Claudius Asellus, with whom he afterwards engaged in single combat, but by a stratagem deserted the field, *ib.* 47. After Capua was taken by the Romans he stabbed himself, *Liv.* 26, 15.

TAURISCUS, a player, who, as Theophrastus says, used to call an actor backward or foolish, (*aversus*, sc. *a ratione*)

zione et consilio), who, while reciting, used to have his eyes fixed on something, *Cic. Or. 3, 59.*

TAURUS, a young Cretan nobleman, with whom Pasiphæë, the queen of Minos, had an intrigue, which is supposed to have given rise to the story of her falling in love with a bull, (*taurus*, *G. 374*.)

Statilius TAURUS. *Vid. STATILIUS.*

TĀÿGĒTE, -es, one of the *Pleiādes*, *Virg. G. 4, 232.*

TAXĪLES, -is, a general of Mithridates, *Plutarch. in Sylla.*

TECMESSA, the mistress of Ajax, *Hor. Od. 2, 4, 6.* the daughter of Teuthras, a prince of Phrygia, whom Ajax slew, and became enamoured of his captive daughter, *Diālys Cretensis*. She is represented as sad or melancholy, *Ovid. Art. Am. 3, 517, & 523.*

TĒLĀMON, v. -o, -ōnis, the son of Acæus, and father of Ajax, (*G. 385, & 450.*), who is hence called *Telamone creatus*, *Ovid. Met. 12, 624.*

TĒLĀMŌNĪĀDES, -ae, *ib. 13, 231.*

TELAMONIUS, *ib. 194, 266, 321, &c.*

TELCHIUS, one of the charioteers of Castor and Pollux, *Plin. 6, 5.*

TELEBŌAS, -ae, a centaur, slain by Nestor, *Ovid. Met. 12, 441.*

TĒLĒSŌNUS, the son of Ulysses and Circe, who, through mistake, slew his father, *Ovid. Fast. 1, 1, 186.* He founded the city Tusculum, which, from its lofty situation, and from him, is called *Telegōni juga parricidæ*, *Hor. Od. 3, 29, 8. (G. 186, & 458.)*

TELEMĀCHUS, the son of Ulysses and Penelopè, (*proles patientis Ulyssæ*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 40. Penelopæus*, *Catull. 59, 229; G. 457.*)

TELEMUS, the son of Eurymus, (*Eurymides*), skilled in augury, who foretold to Polyphēmus what he was to suffer from Ulysses, *Ovid. Met. 13, 77c.*

TĒLĒPHUS, the son of Hercules and Augè, king of Mysia, who opposing the passage of the Greeks through his country, was wounded by Achilles. But a peace being made, Achilles afterwards cured him, by scraping some rust from his spear on the wound, or by means of an herb, called from that

circumstance *Telephion*, (*G. 447.*). In return for this Telephus granted the Greeks a passage through his country, and pointed out their way, *Cic. Flacc. 29.*

Pontius TELESĪNUS, a general of the Samnites in the Marian party, who led his army to the Colline gate of Rome, where he maintained a long and doubtful combat with Sulla. At last he was defeated and slain. Most of his followers were cut to pieces. This victory decided the fate of the war. Sulla therefore ever after celebrated the anniversary of it with games in the Circus, *Paterc. 2, 27.*

TELLUS, -ūris, the goddess of the earth, *Cic. N. D. 3, 20.* and wife of Coelus or Heaven, *Apollodor. 1. Ad Telluris*, sc. aedem, *Cic. 2. Fr. 3, 1, 4.*—often put for the earth, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 1, 175.*

TĒLXIŌPE, v. *Thelxiōpe*, one of the first four Muses, different from the nine, *Cic. N. D. 3, 21.*

TENES, -is, the founder of Tenēdos, and worshipped by the inhabitants as a deity, *Cic. N. D. 3, 15. Ferr. 1, 19.*

C. TERENTILLA *Arfa*, a tribune, a. u. 292, who proposed a law, called after his own name *Lex TERENTILLA*, "That five men should be created for drawing up regulations to limit the consular authority," (*legibus de imperio consulari scribendis*), *Liv. 3, 9.* which the Patricians opposed with the utmost violence, *ib. 11, &c.*

TERENTIUS, the name of a Roman gens, consisting of various branches or *familiae*.

P. TERENTIUS *Afer*, a celebrated comic poet, who, when a boy, was brought to Rome from Africa as a slave, whence he was called *AFER*, the African. He got the name of P. Terentius, from his master P. TERENTIUS *Lucanus*, who, on account of the excellent genius of Terence, caused him to be educated with great care, and then manumitted him. Terence lived in great intimacy with Scipio Africanus and Laelius, who were thought

to



to have assisted him in writing his plays, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3.; *Quintil.* 10, 1, 99.; *Suet. in vita Terent.* Nor did Terence himself deny the fact, *Ter. Adel. prol.* 15. Hence Cicero makes Laelius say, *Terentiano verbo* (sc. obsequium) *Inbenter utimur*, *Amic.* 24. For Cicero thought that the word *obsequium* was first used by Terence, *Quintil.* 8, 3, 35.—TERENTIANUS *pater*, *Quintil.* 11, 1, 3. i.e. Simo, in the *Adelphi*, mild and gentle, (*lenis et clemens*), *Cic. Coel.* 16. So TERENTIANUS *Phormio*, as described by Terence, *Cic. Caccin.* 10.; *Quintil.* 6, 3, 56. *Terentianus Timoroumēnos*, id est, *ipse se puniens*, the self-tormentor of Terence, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 27. Add. *Horat. Sat.* 1, 2, 20.

TERENTIA, the wife of Cicero, to whom the letters of the 14th book of his familiar epistles are directed. During the banishment of her husband, she bore the injuries of Clodius with great fortitude, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 2. *Dom.* 23. *Sext.* 24. and offered her estates to sale to supply the necessities of her family, *ib.* But Cicero, after living with her for more than thirty years, displeased with her temper and conduct, divorced her. (*Vid. CICERO, p. 118.*). Terentia is said to have lived to the age of 103 years, *Plin.* 7, 48.; *Val. Max.* 8, 13, 6. \*

TERENTIA, vel *Terentilla*, the wife of Maecenas, beloved by Augustus, *Dio,* 54, 19.; *Suet. Aug.* 66, & 69.

M. TERENTIUS *Varro.* *Vid. VARRO.*

P. TERENTIUS *Hippo*, a Roman eques, *Cic. Att.* 4, 7. & 11, 40.

Q. TERENTIUS *Culeo*, a tribune, a.

\* According to St Jerom, she took for her second husband Sallust the historian, Cicero's enemy, and Messala for her third, *Hieron. Opera, tom. 4. par. 2. p. 190.* Dio Cassius mentions her being married to Vibius Rufus, who was consul under Tiberius, and valued himself on the possession of two things, Cicero's wife, and Caesar's chair in which he was killed, *Dio,* 57, 15. p. 612. (*διπλὸς ἐπιχρῶς, sella curulis aurata*, *Dio,* 54, 6. *fides aureo*, *Suet. Caes.* 76. in which, by a decree of the senate, Caesar sat in the senate-house, and on the tribunal in the forum, *ib.*; *Cic. Phil.* 2, 34. *Div.* 1, 52.; *Plin.* 11, 37.; *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 13.)

695, with whom Atticus consulted about annulling the law concerning Cicero's banishment, by getting the senate to decree that it was a *privilegium*, and therefore of no force by the law of the twelve tables, *Cic. Att.* 3, 15. He was also one of the *Pontifices*, *Cic. Har. Resp.* 7.

Q. TERENTIUS *Culleo*, a senator, a captive with the Carthaginians, who being liberated by Scipio Africanus, *Liv.* 30, 43. followed his chariot in the triumphal procession with a cap on his head, as if he had been freed from slavery, *ib.* 45.

TEREUS, (2 syll.), -ei, v. -eos; acc. -ea; voc. -eu; abl. -eo, a king of Thrace, (*Vid. G.* 418.).—TÈREÏDES, -ae, the son of Tereus, i.e. Itys, *Ovid. in Ibin,* 436.

TERMINUS, the god who presided over the boundaries of fields, *Liv.* 1, 10. et 5, 54.; *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 50, & 641.—TERMINĀLIA, -ium, et -orum, the feasts in honour of the god Terminus, a day dedicated to that purpose, *Cic. Phil.* 12, 10. *Att.* 6, 1.; *Hor. Epod.* 2, 59.; *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

M. TERPOLIUS, a tribune, *Cic. Corn.* 2.

TERPSICHÖRE, -es, one of the nine Muses, *Juv.* 7, 35.

TERRA, the goddess of the earth, the same with Tellus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 20. *Clu.* 68. *Leg.* 2, 18. Varro makes her the same with Ceres, *R. R.* 3, 1, 5. Add. *Serv. in Virg. G.* 1, 168. et 4, 64, &c. *Herthum*, v. *Aerthum*, id est, *Terram matrem, colunt*, *Tac. G.* 40.

TERTIA, the daughter of L. Aemilius Paulus, *Cic. Div.* 1, 46. called also AEMILIA, *ib.* 2, 40.—¶ 2. The sister of Brutus, *Suet. Caes.* 30.; *Cic. ad Brut. Germ.* 5, 6. and wife of Cassius; called also TERTULLA, a diminutive for Tertia, *Cic. Att.* 14, 20, & 23. et 15, 11. *Vid. JUNIA*, which was her proper name.

TESTA, a name given to the lawyer Trebatius, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 22.

TESTIUS *Penarius*, an orator, who used to writhe his chin (*mentum intorquere*) while pleading, *Cic. Or.* 2, 66.

TETHYS,

**TETHYS**, -*ys*, v. -*is*, the chief of the sea-goddesses, the sister and wife of *Océanus*, *Apollodor.* 1, 1.; *Virg. Georg.* 1, 31.; *Ovid. Met.* 2, 509. et 9, 498.—put for the sea, *Martial. Spect.* 3, 6. *Aequora Tethyos*, *Lucan.* 3, 233. *Reciproca Tethys*, the ebbing and flowing sea, *Sil.* 3, 60. *Vaga*, *Lucan.* 6, 62.

**TEUCA**, f. **TEUTANA**, a queen of the Illyrians, who ordered *P. Junius* and *Titus Coruncanius*, the Roman ambassadors, to be slain, *Plin.* 34, 6.; *Flor.* 2, 5.; *Liv. Epit.* 20.

**TEUCER**, v. *Teucrus*, -*cri*, a Cretan, who landed with a colony on the coast of Phrygia, near the Rhoetean promontory, and ruled over that country before Troy existed, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 108. He is said to have introduced from Crete the worship of *Cybele*, which the Romans, many ages after, brought from Phrygia to Rome, *ib.* 111. *Apollodorus* makes *Teucer* the son of the river *Scamander* and the nymph *Idaea*, and consequently a native of that place, 3, 11, 1. From *Teucer* the inhabitants of the country were called *TEUCRI*, *ib.* which name was afterwards applied to the Trojans, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 252, & 571, &c. *Inde recordati Teucros a sanguine Teucris Ducere principium*, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 705. Hence also *TEUCRIA*, Troy, *ib.* 2, 26. *TEUCRI campi*, the Trojan plains, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 86. *Teucris avi*, Trojan ancestors, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 40. *Teucras carinas mergere*, *Id. Met.* 14, 72. *TEUCRIS*, -*idis*, a daughter of *Teucer*. *Captivas Teucridas inter*, among the captive Trojan women, *Ovid. Sabin.* 1, 81. *Teucris illa lentum sone negotium*, that Trojan woman is truly a slow thing, i.e. a slow payer, meaning *Antony* his colleague, as it is supposed, who was slow in paying his debts. (But the reason of the name is uncertain); *Cic. Att.* 1, 12.

**TEUCER**, the son of *Telamon* and *Hesione*; who, upon his return from the Trojan war, not being permitted by his father to land in *Salamis*, because he had not brought his brother *Ajax* with him, or for some other cause, sailed with his companions to

*Cyprus*, where he built a city of the same name with his native city in the island *Salamis*, (*G.* 451.). *Dido*, in *Virgil*, says, that *Teucer*, when expelled from his native country, came to *Sidon*, and hints that he was indebted to her father *Belus*, who had conquered *Cyprus*, for his settlement in that island, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 619. There were several ancient tragedies on the story of *Teucer*: thus, *Teucer Pacuvii*, *Cic. Or.* 1, 58. from which the following saying of *Teucer* is quoted, *Patria est, ubicunque est bene*, Wherever I am happy, there is my country, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 37.—**TEUCRION**, -*i*, n. an herb, the medicinal qualities of which are said to have been discovered by *Teucer*, *Plin.* 25, 5.

**TEUTHRAS**, -*antis*, v. *Teuthrantes*, -*ae*, a king of *Myfia*; whence the country of *Myfia* is called *TEUTHRANIA*, *Plin.* 5, 30 f. 33. where the river *Caicus* rises, hence called *TEUTHRANTĒUS Caicus*, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 243.—*Stephanus* and *Eustathius* make *Teuthras* the son of *Pandion* king of *Athens*, and father of *Thespius*; whence the fifty daughters of *Thespius* are called *Teuthrania turba*, *Ovid. Ep.* 9, 51. but others derive that epithet from a town of *Attica*, (*G.* 403.)

**TEUTĀTES**, -*ae*, a deity of the Gauls, to whom human victims were sacrificed, *Lucan.* 1, 445.

**THĀIS**, -*idis*, a famous Athenian courtesan, often celebrated by *Menander*; whence she is called *Menandrĕa Thais*, *Propert.* 2, 6, 3. *Thais pretiosa Menandri*, costly, because she exacted a great sum of money from those whom she allowed to visit her, *Id.* 4, 5, 43. She became the mistress of *Ptolemy*, one of the generals of *Alexander*, and afterwards king of *Egypt*, whom she attended in the expedition to *Asia*. At an entertainment which *Alexander* gave his officers at *Persepolis*, before he set out against *Darius*, *Thais*, who was present, and had drunk plentifully, as well as the rest of the company, proposed to the king to burn the royal palace at *Persepolis*, in revenge



revenge for Xerxes burning the city Athens. The proposal was approved of, and instantly executed, *Plutarch. in Alexandro*, p. 687.; *Curt.* 5, 7, 3.; *Diodor.* 17, 72.

THALASSIO, v. TALASSIO, -ōnis, -ius, vel -us, the god of marriage among the Romans, the same with *Hymen* or *Hymenæus* among the Greeks, *Martial.* 1, 36, 6. et 12, 42.; *Catull.* 65, 134. This word used frequently to be used in nuptial songs, the reason of which we learn from *Livy*, 1, 9.

THALES, -ētis, et *Thāles*, -is, acc. -em, a native of Miletus, one of the seven wise men of Greece, the father of ancient philosophy, (*G.* 11, & 588.)

THALESTRIS, v. THALESTRIA, a queen of the Amazons, who, struck with the fame of Alexander, came to visit him with 300 female attendants, *Curt.* 6, 5, 25, &c. Justin calls her also Minithoea or Minithya, 2, 4. et 12, 3.

THALIA, one of the Muses, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 25.

THALIARCHUS, a fictitious name, denoting the master of a feast, *Hor. Od.* 1, 9.

THAMYRAS, -as, vel -is, -is, a famous Thracian poet, (*Geticus vates*, *Stat.* *Theb.* 4, 182.), and musician, who having ventured to challenge the Muses to a contest of skill, and being vanquished, was by them deprived of his sight and of his power of music, *ib.*; *Prop.* 2, 18, 19.; *Ovid. Art.* 3, 399. in *Ibin.* 274. near Dorion, a town of Thessaly, *Homer. Il.* 2, 595.; *Lucan.* 6, 352. But *Statius* places Dorion in Messenia, *Theb.* 4, 182. — ¶ 2. A Cilician augur, who introduced the knowledge and art of divination (*scientiam artemque haruspicum intulit*) into Cyprus, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 3.

THAUMAS, -antis, the son of Pontus and Terra, and the father of Iris, *Apollodor.* 1, 2, 6. whence Iris is called THAUMANTIAS, -ādis, the daughter of Thaumās, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 5. *Thaumantias Iris*, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 479. or THAUMANTIS, -idis, v. -idos; thus, *Advocat.* an pelago solitam Thaumantida pasci, i. e. Iris, or the rainbow, that used to be

fed or to draw water from the sea, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 222. (as the ancients supposed, *G.* 65.). *Thaumantidos edita peragere*, to perform the orders of Iris, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 647.—also *Virgo Thaumantēa*, *ib.* 14, 845.

THEANO, -ūs, a Trojan woman, the mother of Minas, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 704.

THERE, -es, the wife of Alexander tyrant of Phærae, who, disgusted at his cruelty, and lamenting the death of Pelopidas, whose virtues she admired, by the assistance of her three brothers, put the tyrant to death, *Plutarch. in Pelopida*; *Cic. Inv.* 2, 49. *Conon* gives a more probable reason for this action, that Thebè had discovered that Alexander had determined to dispatch her and her brothers, *Conon. Narr.* 50. — ¶ 2. A nymph, said to have had five daughters by the river Asōpus, *Ovid. Amor.* 3, 6, 33. called *Murtia*, i. e. warlike; or, as some think, because she had a daughter called Evadne by Mars, whom *Ovid* calls the daughter of Asōpus, (*Asōpis*, -idis), *ib.* 41.

THELĀIRA, (al. *Helāir*, v. *Hilāira*), the daughter of Leucippus, and sister of Phoebe, *Prop.* 1, 2, 16.

THELIS, acc. *Thelim*, v. -in, the same with *Thetis*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9, 19.

THEMIS, -is, v. -idis, acc. -im, v. -in, voc. -i, the daughter of Coelus and Terra, *Apollodor.* 1, 1, 2. a prophetic goddess, (*fatidica*), *Ovid. Met.* 1, 321. whose temple was on mount Parnassus, hence called *Parnassia*, *ib.* 4, 643.—Deucalion and his wife Pyrrha consulted the oracle of Themis how they might repair the loss of the human race, *ib.* 1, 379.—¶ 2. The daughter of Ius, the wife of Capys, and mother of Anchises, *Apollodor.* 3, 11, 2.

THEMISON, -ōnis, a celebrated physician, the scholar of Asclepiades, and the founder of the sect called Methodists, *Senec. Ep.* 95.; *Cels. praef.*; *Plin.* 29, 1 f. —used by Juvenal for some medical quack in his time, 10, 221.

THEMISTA, a woman born at Lampisæus, a celebrated disciple of Epicurus, *Laert.* 10, 5.; *Cic. Fin.* 2, 21. whence *Themistā sapientior*, *Cic. Pis.* 26.

**THEMISTŌCLES**, -is, the son of Neōcles, (*Neoclides*, -ae, Ovid. Pont. 1, 3, 69.), an illustrious Athenian general, by whose conduct the Greeks defeated the fleet of Xerxes at Salāmis; but he was afterwards banished through the jealousy and envy of his citizens, (*G.* 334, & 465.).—*Cujus* (sc. *Pompeii*) *omne consilium* **THEMISTOCLEUM** *est*, whose whole plan is like that of Themistocles, to place his chief dependence on his power by sea, *Cic. Att.* 10, 8. So *Exilium Themistocleum*, *ib.*

**THEOCRITUS**, the prince of pastoral poets, a native of Syracuse, who flourished in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. Quinctilian says of him, *Admirabilis in suo genere Theocritus*, 10, 1, 55. Thirty of his *Eidyllia* and some epigrams are still extant. Virgil, in several of his eclogues, has imitated and even copied Theocritus.

**THEODECTES**, -is, born in Cilicia, a scholar of Aristotle's, in the opinion of his master an elegant writer, *Cic. Or.* 51, & 57.; *Laert.* 5, 24. to whom Aristotle is said to have given in a present his books on oratory, *Val. Max.* 8, 14, 2. Hence Quinctilian observes, that it was uncertain whether the book on rhetoric, which bore the name of Theodectes, was his or Aristotle's, 2, 15, 10. *et* 3, 1, 15. He had an uncommon memory, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 24. so that he is said to have been able to repeat any number of verses upon once hearing them read, *Quinctil.* 11, 2, 51 f.

**THEODĀMAS**, -antis, the father of Hylas, the favourite boy of Hercules, *Apollodor.* 1, 9, 19.; *Hygin.* 271.

**THEODŌRUS**, of Byzantium, (*Byzantius*), a sophist at Athens in the time of Socrates, who used to write orations for others, *Cic. Br.* 12. hence called by Socrates *λογόγραπτος*, a speech-wright or framer, *Cic. Or.* 12.; *Quinctil.* 3, 1, 1.

**THEODŌRUS**, of Cyrēne, (*Cyrenāicus*, vel -naeus), a philosopher, who denied the existence of the gods, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 1. and therefore was banished from Athens and Cyrēne, *Laert.* 2, 86, 101, &c. When Lysimachus king

of Thrace threatened him with the cross, on account of the freedom of his speech, "Keep these menaces for your courtiers," says the philosopher, "it is all one to Theodorus whether he rot on the ground or in the air," (*Theodori quidem nihil interest, humine, an sublimè putrescat*), *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 43.

**THEODORUS**, of Gadāra, (*Gadarrēus*), *Quinctil.* 2, 15, 21. who wished rather to be called a Rhodian, *Id.* 3, 1, 17. He taught rhetoric with great reputation at Rhodes, where Tiberius Caesar, when he retired to that island, studiously attended him, *ib.* His scholars were called **THEODORĒI**, *ib.* 18.

**THEODOSIUS**, a Chian, sent as an ambassador to the Roman senate, assassinated by the influence of Clodius, *Cic. Resp. Har.* 16.—¶ 2. The name of two Roman emperors, (*G.* 249.) *Theodosianus codex*, a book published by the authority of Theodosius the younger, a. C. 438. ; containing the constitutions of the emperors from Constantine to his own time, (*A.* 223.)

**THEODŌTUS**, a rhetorician, praeceptor to Ptolemy, who advised the killing of Pompey, and was therefore slain by Brutus, (*Vid. POMPEIUS*, p. 333.)

**THEOGNIS**, a poet of Megāra.

**THEOMNASTUS**, a Syracusan, one of the agents of Verres, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 21. called by the Syracusans, **THEOIACTUS**, *ib.* 4, 66.

**THEON**, -ōnis, a bitter slanderer or backbiter; whence *Dente Theōnino circumrodi*, to be bitten by the tooth of malice or calumny, to be falsely aspersed, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 82.; *et ibi Scholiast.*; *Auson. Ep.* 4, 102.

**THEOPHĀNES**, -is, an historian of Mitylēnae, the capital of Lesbos, in great favour with Pompey, whose acts he recorded, *Cic. Arch.* 10.; *Att.* 2, 5. *et* 5, 1.; *Tac. Ann.* 6, 18.

**THEOPHĪLUS**, the freed man of Marcellus, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10.— — ¶ 2. One condemned of forgery (*fulsi*) at Athens, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 55.

**THEOPHRASTUS**, a native of E-rēsus in Lesbos, the son of a fuller, the



scholar and successor of Aristotle, (*G.* 295.) originally named Tyrtæmus, called first Euphrastus, and then THEOPHRASTUS, from his admirable eloquence, (*divinitate loquendi nomen invenit*), *Cic. Or.* 19.; *Quintil.* 10, 1, 83. After spending most part of his life at Athens, he was discovered to be a stranger by an old woman, at whom he asked the price of something, *Cic. Brut.* 46.; *Quintil.* 8, 1, 2. He wrote an incredible number of books, *Laert.* 5, 42. several of which are still extant. To Theophrastus we are indebted for preserving the works of Aristotle. He lived to the age of eighty-five, *ib.* 40. and yet so dissatisfied was he with his acquisitions in knowledge, that at his death he is said to have accused nature for having given so long a life to flogs and crows, to whom it was of no use, and so short a life to men, to whom it was of the greatest importance, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 28.

THEOPOMPUS, a Greek orator and historian, born in Chios, the scholar of Isocrates, *Cic. Or.* 2, 13. and fellow-student of Ephorus, who being of a slow capacity, Isocrates used to say, that he applied a spur to Ephorus, and a bridle to Theopompus, who was of a very quick genius, *Cic. Brut.* 56.; *Quintil.* 2, 8. 11. *et* 10, 1, 74. Theopompus began his history where Thucydides left off, *Diodor.* 14. *p.* 305. He wrote in a lofty and elevated style, *Cic. Brut.* 17. resembling that of an orator, which profession he had long exercised before he undertook, at the solicitation of some friends, the composition of history, *Quintil.* 10, 1, 74.—*Placet omnia dici Isocratæo Theopompæoque more*, every thing should be expressed in the manner of Isocrates and Theopompus, *i. e.* in measured periods, *Cic. Or.* 61. But *Theopompini* genere, in a bitter or satirical style, *Cic. Att.* 2, 6. For Theopompus is said to have been very abusive or censorious, (*maledicentissimus*), in his writings, *Nep. in Alcibiad.* 11. He is also said to have been fabulous, *Cic. Leg.* 1, 1. None of his works are now extant, *Quintil.* 10, 1, 74.

THEOPOMPUS of Cnidus, (*Cnidi-us*), an intimate acquaintance of Caesar's, *Cic. Att.* 13, 7.

THEOXËNA, a noble Thessalian lady, who put an end to her own life, and that of her husband and children, to prevent their falling into the hands of Philip king of Macedonia, *Liv.* 40, 4.

THEOXËNUS, a general of the Achæans, *Liv.* 33, 18.

THERAMËNES, *-is*, a citizen of Athens, one of the thirty tyrants appointed by Lyfander; who disapproving of the cruelty of his colleagues, was by them thrown into prison, and condemned to drink hemlock. He drank the poison with alacrity, (*ut sitiens obduxit*) and with a smile, said, "I drink this to the handsome Critias," (*Propino hoc pulchro Critiæ*), who had been the most violent (*taeterimus*) against him.—It was customary among the Greeks to name the person to whom they were to hand the cup. Thus Theramènes with pleasurable foretold the death of Critias, which soon after happened, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 40.—Theramenes is praised by Cicero as an orator, *Or.* 2, 22. and a statesman, *ib.* 3, 16. But none of his writings were extant in the time of Cicero, who therefore says, *De Theramene audivimus*, *Or.* 2, 22.

THERICLES, *-is*, a famous Corinthian potter in the time of the poet Arriophanes, *Lucian. Lexiph.* c. 7. *Athenae.* 9. *p.* 470. whence THERICLEA *sc. vasa*, vases made by Thericles, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 18.—¶ 2. A noted sculptor, *Plin.* 16, 40.

THERMUS, a Roman surname.

A. MINUCIUS THERMUS, twice defended by Cicero, and acquitted, *Cic. Flacc.* 39.

Q. THERMUS, praetor of Asia, a. 701. *Cic. Fam.* 2, 17. the friend of Cicero, two of whose letters to Thermus are still extant, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 18. *et* 13, 53.; *Conf.* 5, 13, 21, &c.

THERODĀMAS, *-antis*, v. THEROMĒDON, *-ontis*, a king of Scythia, who used to keep lions, and feed them with human

human blood, to render them more fierce, *Ovid. Pont.* 1, 2, 121. whence *Therodamantēi leones*. *Id.* in *Ibin*, 383.

THĒRON, -ōnis, v. -ontis, a chief of the Latins, the largest in size among them, (*virūm*, for *virorum*, *maximus*), slain by Aenēas, *Virg. A.* 10, 312.

—¶ 2. One of Actæon's dogs, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 211.

THERSANDER, -dri, v. -drus, v. *Thessandrus*, the son Polynīces and Argīa, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 677, & 683.; *Hygin.* 71.; *Apollodor.* 3, 7, 2. one of the seven leaders, called *Epigōni*, who took Thebes, and placed Therfander on the Theban throne, (*G.* 432.) He is supposed afterwards to have gone to the Trojan war, and to have been one of those shut up in the wooden horse, *Serv. ad Virg. A.* 2, 261. *et Lutat. ad Stat. Theb.* 3, 683. Dictys Cretensis says he was slain in a battle with Telēphus, 2, 2. Homer does not mention him.

THERSES, a Theban, (*Ismenius*), the friend (*bospes*) of Anius, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 682.

THERSILŌCHUS, the son of Antenor, (*Antēnōrides*), slain in the Trojan war, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 483. *et* 12, 363.

THERSĪTES, -ae, a Graecian, remarkable for his deformity, impudence, and scurrility, who used to inveigh against all the leading men, particularly against Agamemnon and Ulysses, *Homer. Il.* 2, 212, &c.; *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 13, 15. *Am.* 2, 6, 41. Ulysses struck him for his abusive language, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 233. and Achilles slew him with a stroke of his fist, because he laughed at him for mourning the death of Patroclus, *ib.* —Thersites is put for any ugly and cowardly person, *Ovid. Rem. Am.* 482.; *Juvenal.* 8, 269. *et* 11, 31.

THĒSEUS, (2 syll.) *ēi*, v. -ēos, the son of Aegeus (*Aegides*) and Aethra, called by the poets the son of Neptune, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 18. king of Athens, one of the most renowned heroes of antiquity, (*Vid. G.* 421, &c.) —THESĪDES, -ae, the son of Theseus, i. e. Hippolitus, *Ovid. Ep.* 4, 65. plur. *Thesīdae*, the Athenians, *Virg. G.* 2, 383. —THĒSĒUS, adj. of or

belonging to Theseus, thus, *Thesēa carina*, the ship of Theseus, *Propert.* 1, 3, 1. *Thesēa fides*, sincere affection, true friendship, such as that of Theseus to Pirithōus, *Ovid. Trist.* 1, 3, 66. *Thesēa laude*, by the virtue or praiseworthy conduct of Theseus, *Id. Met.* 8, 263.

THESĀLUS, a native of Lampsacus, whom Verres accused of having excited the people of that city against him, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 33.

THEUDAS, -ae, a freed man of Trebianus, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 10.

THESPIS, -idis, a native of Icaria in Attica, the first inventor of tragedy, in the time of Solon, *Plut. arch. in Solone*, *Hor. Ep.* 276. (*Vid. Rom. A.* 355.)

THESPIUS, v. *Theslius*, the son of Erechtheus, king of Thespiæ, a town of Boeotia, who had 50 daughters, all of whom bore sons to Hercules, (*G.* 403.) whence *Thespiadum nepotes*, the posterity of Hercules by one of these, *Sil.* 11, 19.

THESTIUS, the father of Althaea, who is hence called *THESTIAS*, -adis, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 452. *Trist.* 1, 6, 18. also the father of Toxus and Plexippus, hence called *Thesliadae*, -arum, (*G.* 433.) *Ovid. Met.* 8, 304, & 434. *Respicite Thesliaden*, remember the fate of Meleāger, the grandson of Theslius by Althaea, *Id. Fast.* 5, 305.

THESTOR, -oris, the father of Calchas, the augur; who is hence called *THESTORIDES*, -ae, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 19.; *Stat. Achill.* 1, 497.

THISTŸLIS, -is, a country woman, *Virg. E.* 2, 11.

THETIS, -idis, v. -idos, a sea-goddess, the daughter of Nereus and Doris, and grand-daughter of Oceānus or Neptune, and Tethys; hence called *Neptunine*, -es, *Catull.* 63, 28, &c. the wife of Peleus and mother of Achilles, (*Vid. G.* 445.) *Marina Thetis*, the sea-goddess Thetis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 8, 14. So *aequorea*, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 226. —Thetis is sometimes put for the sea; thus, *Tentare Thetim* v. *in ratibus*, to sail, *Virg. E.* 4, 32. *Plana Thetis*, the calm



calm sea, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 709. *Erythraei Thetidos lapilli*, pearls from the Arabian or Red Sea, *Stat. Silv.* 4, 6, 18.

**THISBE**, *-es*, a Babylonian girl, beloved by Pyramus, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 55, &c.

**THOAS**, *-antis*, a king of *Taurica*, a country on the *Palus Maeotis*, *Ovid. Pont.* 3, 2, 59.—*Diana THOANTĒA*, Diana, worshipped in Taurica by sacrificing to her human victims, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 208. (*Vid. G.* 408.)

**THOAS**, the father of Hypsipylē, preserved by her, *Apollodor.* 1, 9, 17. (*G.* 441.)—¶ 2. A praetor of the Aetolians, *Liv.* 35, 12, &c.

**THOMYRIS**. *Vid. TOMYRIS.*

**L. THORIUS Balbus**, a native of Lanuvium, a great voluptuary, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 20, & 22.

**Sp. THORIUS**, a popular orator, *Cic. Brut.* 31. When tribune a. 646, he got a law passed, (*Lex Thoria*), exempting the possessors of the public lands in Italy from paying tribute, (*agrum vedigali levavit*), *ib.* 36. which proved most pernicious to the state, *Appian. B. C.* 1, 367. This law also contained some regulations concerning the public pastures, *Cic. Or.* 2, 70.

**THOTH**, the name of Mercury among the Egyptians, and of the first month of their year, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 22.

**THRASEA**, a noble Roman of great virtue, put to death by Nero, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 21.

**THRASIUS**, (al. *Thasius*), a soothsayer of Cyprus, who having advised Busiris to sacrifice foreigners to appease Jupiter, in order to procure rain, was himself made the first victim, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 1, 649.

**THRASO**, *-ōnis*, a boasting captain in Terence, *Eun.* 3, 1, &c.—¶ 2. A flaturary, *Plin.* 34, 8.—¶ 3. A native of Tyndaris in Sicily, *Cic. Ferr.* 4, 22.

**THRASYBŪLUS**, a celebrated Athenian general, who delivered his country from the oppression of the thirty tyrants, whom the Lacedae-

monians had appointed to rule Athens, *Nep.* 8, 1. Having recovered peace, he caused a law to be made, called an *amnesty*, or act of oblivion, that every thing that was past should be forgotten, *ib.* 3. Being afterwards sent with a fleet into Asia Minor, and having landed near Aspendus in Pamphilia, he was slain by an unexpected attack from the people of that town, whom his soldiers had plundered without his knowledge, *Xenoph. Hellen.* 4, 17. Nepos says, in Cilicia, *ib.* 4.

**THRASYLLUS**, a Thessalian, slain by Eurydamas, to revenge which *Simo v. -on*, the brother of Thrasyllus, slew Eurydamas, and dragged his body round his brother's tomb, *Ovid. Ib.* 3, 334; *Scholiast. in Homer. Il.* 22, 398.

**THRASYMĀCHUS**, of Chalcēdon, a celebrated sophist, *Cic. Or.* 3, 16, & 32. said to have been the first who treated of the harmonious arrangement of words in sentences, *Cic. Or.* 12.

**THUCYDĪDES**, *-is*, an excellent Greek historian, the son of Olōrus, descended by the father's side from a king of Thrace, and by the mother's side from Miltiades, born at Athens about 475 years before the Christian aera. When Herodotus read his history publicly at the Olympic games, Thucydides, then a boy, is said to have been so affected with the honours conferred on Herodotus, that he shed tears, which attracted the notice of Herodotus, *Suidas in voce THUCYDIDES*. Being sent to the relief of Amphipolis, and having failed in the attempt, he was banished by the faction of Cleon, *Thucyd.* 4, p. 321. During his exile he lived for the most part in Thrace, on an estate belonging to his wife, where he is said to have written the history of the war between the people of Peloponnesus and the Athenians, commonly called the *Peloponnesian* war, in eight books, (*G.* 346.) His work contains an account only of the first twenty-one years of that war. The history of the other six years was written

ten by Xenophon and Theopompus. Cicero speaking of Thucydides, says, *Et Atheniensis erat et summo loconatus, summusque vir*, Br. 11. *Thucydides omnes dicendi artificio, mea sententiâ, facile vicit: qui ita creber est rerum frequentia, ut verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero consequatur*, &c. Or. 2, 13. He describes wars and battles as if he were sounding a charge on a trumpet, (*de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo bellicum*), Cic. Or. 12. Demosthenes so much admired Thucydides, that, in order thoroughly to acquire the energy of his language, he is said to have transcribed his history eight times with his own hand, *Lucian. adversus indoct.* Thucydides possesses in an eminent degree the first quality of an historian, impartiality. The distinguishing properties of his style are conciseness and force; but, as Cicero observes, his brevity often renders him obscure, particularly in his speeches, on which account he is not a proper model for public speakers to follow, Cic. Or. 9. There were several orators at Rome in the time of Cicero, who professed to be imitators of Thucydides, (*qui se Thucydidios profiterentur*), but had nothing of his energy either in sentiment or style. When they have uttered, says Cicero ridiculing them, a few mutilated and broken periods, which they might have done without any master to imitate, they think themselves genuine Thucydideses, (*germanos se putant esse Thucydidias*), Cic. Or. 9.

THYESTES, -is, et -ae, the son of Pelops by Hippodamia, the grandson of Tantalus, and great-grandson of Jupiter, Cic. *Tusc.* 3, 12, & 18. He is said to have had children by Aëthra, the wife of his brother Atreus, king of Mycenae; in revenge for which Atreus ordered these children to be slain and served up to their father Thyestes at an entertainment. From which dreadful spectacle the sun is said to have turned away his face or chariot, (*G. 405.*)—THEYESTES *fabula*, a play of Ennius concerning this horrid story, Cic. *Br.* 20.—Hence, *Utque*

(*al. Atque*) THYESTÆAE *redeant si tempara* (*al. fercula*) *mensæ, Solis ad Eöas currus agetur aquas*, Ovid. *Pont.* 6, 4, 47. So, *Qualem, fugiente per ortus Sole, Thyestæe noctem duxere Mycenæ*, as Mycenæ, disgraced by the supper of Thyestes, was darkened when the sun fled to the east, *Lucan.* 1, 543.—THYESTÆAE *preces*, the execrations of Thyestes against Atreus for his wickedness, contained in the plays composed on that subject, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 86.; Cic. *Pis.* 19.—THYESTIÆDES, -ae, i. e. Aegisthus, the son of Thyestes, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 2, 407.

THÛÏA, the daughter of the river Cephissus, *Herodot.* 7, 178. supposed to have been the first that was initiated into the mysteries of Bacchus, whence THÛÏAS f. THÛAS, -adis, v. -ados, a bacchanal, *Hor. Od.* 3, 15, 10.; *Virg. Aen.* 4, 301. acc. plur. ThÛadas, *Hor. Od.* 2, 19, 9. but others derive this word from *θυειν*, to rush with impetuosity.

THYMĒLF, -es, a noted actress or dancer in the time of Domitian, the wife or mistress of the mimic Latinus, both of them greatly admired by that emperor, *Martial.* 1, 5, 5. She is supposed to have been named from (*θυμῆλη*) an elevated part on the Greek stage where the actors stood, *Pollux*; whence a particular kind of players were called THYMELICI, *Vitruv.* 5, 8.—*A trepido Thymèle submissa Latino*, Thymèle is sent by her husband Latinus, afraid of being accused, (to the informer, in order to conciliate his favour), *Juvenal.* 1, 36. *Russica Thymèle discit*, i. e. the country girl learns in the theatre to be as immodest as Thymèle, *Id.* 6, 66.

THYMOETES, a Trojan, who first advised that the wooden horse constructed by the Greeks should be brought within the walls of Troy, as Servius says, to revenge the death of a child who had been killed by Priam's order, in consequence of an answer of the soothsayers, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 32.

THYŌNE, -es, the mother of Bacchus, the same with Semèle: whence *Thyōneus*



*Thyōneus* (3 syll.) a name of Bacchus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 23.; *et ibi Scholiast.* or *THYONIĀNUS*, *Catull.* 27, 7\*.

*TIBERINUS Sylvius*, the tenth king of Alba, *Liv.* 1, 3.

*TIBĒRIUS*, a Roman *praenomen*, (*Tiberii coeperunt vocitari, qui ad fluvium Tiberim nascebantur*, *Epit.* sub Val. Max.)

*TIBERIUS Nero Caesar*, the successor of Augustus in the empire of Rome, *Suet. Tib.* 3; *Tac. Ann.* 6, 51. He is commonly distinguished by the name of *TIBERIUS*, *Tac. et Suet. passim.* Vid. *NERO*.—*TIBERĒIA aula*, the court of Tiberius, *Stat. Silv.* 3, 3, 66.—*Pira TIBERĒIĀNA*, a kind of pears, of which Tiberius was fond, *Plin.* 15, 15.

*Aulus Albius TIBULLUS*, an excellent elegiac poet in the time of Augustus, esteemed by Quintilian the most correct and elegant in his way, (*Cujus* (sc. elegiae) *mibi tersus atque elegans maximè videtur auctor Tibullus*), 10, 1, 93. the friend of Horace, who inscribes to him, *Od.* 1, 33. and *Ep.* 1, 4. often celebrated by Ovid, thus, *Donec erunt ignes, arcusque Cupidinis arma, Discentur numeri, culte Tibulle, tui*, *Am.* 1, 15, 27. So *ib.* 3, 9, 39, & 66.; *Art. Am.* 3, 334.; *Rem.* 763.; *Tr.* 2, 447, 463, et 4, 10, 51. et 5, 1, 18.

*TIBURTUS*, f. *Tiburnus*, f. *Tiburs*, -tis, the founder of Tibur, *Plin.* 16, 44.; *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 13. assisted by his two brothers Coras and Catillus, *Serv. ad Virg.* 7, 670. Hence Horace calls the walls of Tibur, *moenia Catili*, *Od.* 1, 18, 2.

*M. TIGELLIUS Hermogēnes*, a Sardinian freed man, very skilful in music, a favourite with Julius Caesar, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 24. *Att.* 13, 49, & 51. and af-

terwards with Augustus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 5. liberal to musicians, mimics, and other people of that description, who therefore were sorry at his death, *ib.* 3. Horace describes him as of a very inconsistent character, (*Nil fuit unquam Sic impar sibi*, *ib.* 18.)

*Sofonius TIGELLINUS*, praefect of the praetorian cohorts, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 51. who gained the favour of Nero by the basest means, *ib.* 57. et 15, 50. and at last deserted him. Upon the accession of Galba he was forced to put an end to his days, having spent his old age in the same profligate manner as he had spent his youth, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 72.

*TIGRĀNES*, -is, king of Armenia, the son-in-law of Mithridates, *Cic. Manil.* 2. vanquished by Lucullus with prodigious loss, *Plutarch. in Lucullo.* After the death of Mithridates he came into the Roman camp, and threw himself at the feet of Pompey, who restored him to his throne, *Id. in Pomp. Dio*, 36, 35.; *Cic. Sext.* 27. but not till after receiving from him an immense sum of money, *Vell.* 2, 37. no less than 6000 talents to himself, 10,000 drachmae to each tribune, 1000 to each centurion, and 50 to each soldier, *Appian. in Mithrid.* p. 243. Hence Pompey calls him *Tigrānes meus*, *Lucan.* 2, 637.

*TIGRĀNES*, the son of the former, who having rebelled against his father, first invited Pompey into Armenia; but dissatisfied with the favourable terms granted by Pompey to his father, he endeavoured to excite the Parthians against the Romans. On which account he was carried by Pompey to Rome, and led in triumph, *Plutarch. ibid.* He afterwards made his escape from prison by the assistance of Clodius, *Dio*, 38, 30. p. 78.; *Cic. Att.* 3, 8. Appian by mistake says he was put to death, *ib.* 253.

*L. TILLIUS Cimber*, (al. *Tullius Cimber*), one of the principal assassins (*de percussoribus* v. *interfedoribus*) of Caesar, though formerly he had been a keen supporter (*propugnator*) of his party, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 11.; *Suet. Caes.* 82. Af-

\* Some suppose Thyōne to have been the nurse of Bacchus, *Vid. Scholiast. ad Pindar. Pyth.* 3, 176. But others derive Thyoneus, as well as Thyas, from *Θυειν*; and this derivation seems to be confirmed by Horace joining *Thyōneus* with *Semelēius*: which he hardly would have done, if he had taken Thyōne to be the same with *Senēlē*, *ib.* Cicero mentions several of the name of Bacchus; one of them, the son of Nisus and Thyōne, *Nat. D.* 3, 23. (*Vid. G.* 382.)

ter the death of Caesar, he equipped a fleet in Bithynia, which province he had received from Caesar when alive, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 13. He gave the charge of this fleet to Turulius the quaestor, and went himself with his troops to Syria, to assist Cassius, *ib. et Dio*, 47, 31.

**TIMAEUS**, a Greek historian, born at Tauromenium in Sicily, (*Tauromenites*), who flourished in the time of Agathöcles, tyrant of Syracuse. Cicero calls him the most learned and eloquent of the Greek historians, *Cic. Or.* 2, 14; but Plutarch speaks of him in very different terms, in *Nicia pr.* He wrote many books, none of which are now extant, particularly a continued history (*perpetua historia*) of Sicily, *Suidas*; and a detached account of the wars of Pyrrhus, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. Diodorus praises him for his knowledge and accuracy, but blames him for his unseasonable and bitter remarks on characters, whence he was called *Epitimaëus*, i. e. the reprover, 5, 1. *et* 13, 90. (*maledicentissimus*, *Nep.* 7, 11.) Polybius blames him not only for his satirical asperity, but also for want of veracity, 12, 3, & 6. Timaeus was banished from Sicily by Agathöcles, and wrote his history at Athens, *Plutarch. de Exilio*. He is said to have lived to the age of 96, *Lucian. de Macrobiis*.

**TIMAEUS**, a Pythagorean philosopher of Locris, (*Locrensis*), contemporary with Plato, *Cic. Fin.* 5, 29.

**TIMAGÈNES**, -is, a native of Alexandria, brought as a captive to Rome by Gabinius, purchased as a slave by Faustus, the son of Sulla, who on account of his uncommon genius manumitted him, *Suidas*. He was particularly remarkable for his wit and raillery, (*Senec. Controvers.* 34; *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 15.) by which means he lost the favour of Augustus, and was debarred from coming to the palace. Whereupon he burnt the history which he had composed concerning the acts of Caesar. He afterwards lived in the family of Asinius Pollio to a good old age,

and was universally respected, (*totâ civitate dilectus est*), *Senec. de Ira*, 3, 23.

**TIMAGÖRAS**, -ae, an Athenian, put to death by his countrymen, because when sent on an embassy to the king of Persia, he had, according to the custom of the country, prostrated himself on being admitted to an audience of that monarch, *Val. Max.* 6, 3, ext. 2. (*G.* 621.) But Plutarch says, that he was punished capitally for having received bribes from the Persian king, in *Pelopida*, p. 294; *et in Artaxerxe*, p. 1022.

**TIMAGÖRAS**, an Epicurean philosopher, *Cic. Ac.* 4, 25.

**TIMANTHES**, vel *TIMANTES*, -is, an excellent painter, a native of Cythnus, (*Cythnius*), *Quintil.* 2, 13, 13. or of Sicyon, *Eustath. ad. Il.* 24, 163. contemporary with Zeuxis, *Cic. Brut.* 18. His most celebrated work was the picture of Iphigenia, about to be sacrificed to Diana; in which having exhausted all his art in representing the grief of the other spectators, and not being able properly to express the feelings of Agamemnon, he veiled his face, *Plin.* 35, 10.; *Cic. Or.* 22.; *Val. Max.* 8, 11, ext. 6. In this picture he is said to have excelled Celötes of Tëios, *Quintil.* 2, 13, 13. He also vanquished Parrhasius, in painting the contest between Ajax and Ulysses for the arms of Achilles, *Plin.* 35, 10.; *Aelian.* 9, 11.

**TIMARCHIDES**, -is, a freed man and an *accensus* of Verres in Sicily, notorious for his crimes, *Cic. Ferr.* 2, 28, &c.

**TIMOCĤARES**, -is, the physician or friend of king Pyrrhus, who proposed to Fabricius, for a suitable reward, to cut off that prince by poison, *Gell.* 3, 8. (*G.* 233.)

**TIMOCLĖA**, a noble lady, who punished one of the soldiers of Alexander for offering violence to her by tumbling him into a draw-well, *Plutarch. in Alex.*

**TIMÖCLES**, -is, a dancer, the companion of L. Piso in Macedonia, *Cic. Pis.* 36.



**TIMOCRATES**, brother to Metrodorus, the friend of Epicurus; whom that philosopher abused in his writings, because he had differed with him in opinion, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 33, & 40. He was, however, appointed by Epicurus one of his heirs, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 31.; *Laert.* 10, 16, &c.

**TIMOLEON**, -*ontis*, an illustrious general of Corinth, who had such a detestation of tyranny, that he caused his own brother Timophanes, to be put to death, because he had usurped the government of his country, *Nep.* 20, 1. Being sent to the assistance of the Syracusans, he expelled the tyrant Dionysius, drove the Carthaginians from Sicily, after having defeated them in a great battle near the river Crinissus, *ib.* 2. (*G.* 267.) He lived during the rest of his life in a private station at Syracuse, where he was justly treated with the highest respect, *ib.* 3, & 4. After his death he was buried at the public expence in a *gymnasium*, called from him, *Timoleontium*, *ib.* 5. Plutarch says that he was buried in the forum, *in vita ejus*. He had a firm belief in divine providence, (*Nihil enim rerum humanarum sine deorum numine agi putabat*,) *Nep.* *ib.* 4. When a petulant person one day inveighed against him in the public assembly, he thanked the gods, that they had restored such liberty to the Syracusans, that any one might express his sentiments concerning whom he pleased with impunity, *ib.* 5.

**TIMOMACHUS**, a noted painter of Byzantium in the time of Julius Caesar, *Plin.* 35, 11.

**TIMON**, -*onis*, an Athenian in the time of the Peloponnesian war; who from his aversion to society, and the dislike he expressed against his own species, was called the *Misanthrope*, or Man-hater, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 11.; *Amic.* 23.—**TIMONĒA** *cocina*, a solitary supper, (*al. modica*,) *Senec. Ep.* 18.—

**TIMONIUM**, v. *Timonĕum*, a house which Antony caused to be built on the sea near the island Pharos, after his defeat

at Actium; where he proposed to live retired like Timon, *Plutarch. in Anton.* p. 948.

**TIMOTHEUS**, the son of Conon, an illustrious Athenian general; distinguished not only by his military exploits, *Nep.* 13, 1, &c. but also by his learning, *Cic. Off.* 1, 32. He supped one day with Plato, and was highly delighted with the simplicity of his fare. Having met the philosopher next day, he said, "Your suppers are agreeable, not only for the time, but also on the day after," *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 35.

**TIMOTHEUS**, a poet and musician of Miletus, who made several improvements in ancient music. He used eleven strings to his lyre, instead of seven, the ordinary number; and therefore the Lacedaemonians are said to have ordered the additional strings to be taken off, *Cic. Legg.* 2, 15 f. Pausanias says, they suspended his lyre in a place called *Skia*, 3, 12. Athenaeus mentions this circumstance differently, 14, 9. Timotheus is reported to have demanded twice as much for teaching those who had been instructed by another, as he did from those who had never been taught at all, *Quint.* 2, 3, 3. Timotheus flourished in the time of Philip and Alexander.

**TIMOTHEUS**, an excellent sculptor; one of those who carved the Mausoleum, *Plin.* 34, 8.

**T. TINCAS**, v. *Timca*, a native of Placentia, a man of great wit and humour, (*dicax et facetus*,) *Cic. Br.* 46. The same probably who is mentioned, *Quintil.* 1, 5, 12.

**TIPHYS**, -*is* f. -*yas*, the pilot of the ship *Argo*, *Virg. E.* 4, 34. *Quid tibi cum patriâ, navita Tiphys, mea?* What had you to do with my country? i.e. Why did you come to Lemnos? *Ovid. Ep.* 6, 48.

**TIRESIAS**, -*ae*, a famous Theban augur, (*G.* 455.) put for any blind person, *Juvenal.* 13, 349.

**TIRIDATES**, -*is*, a Parthian nobleman, raised to the throne, when Phraates,

Phraātes was expelled for his cruelty ; but Phraātes being afterwards restored by the assistance of the Scythians, Tiridātes fled to Augustus, and carried with him the youngest son of Phraātes, *Dio*, 51, 18. ; *Juslin.* 42, 5.—*Quid Tiridatem terreat, unice Securus*, perfectly regardless of what terrifies Tiridates, or what he is afraid of, *Hor. Od.* 1, 26, 5. lest Augustus should give him up to Phraātes, who demanded him ; but Augustus did not comply with the request, *Dio*, *ib.* et 53, 33.

TIRO, -ōnis, first the slave, and afterwards the favourite freed man of Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 1, &c. *Att.* 7, 5. ; hence called *M. Tullius Tiro* ; a man of an elegant genius, whom Cicero educated with the greatest care, and afterwards employed as the assistant of his studies, *Gell.* 7, 3. et 13, 9. How much Cicero valued Tiro, we may judge from the affectionate expressions which he uses in his letters to him, *Fam.* 16, 1, 2, &c. ; *Add. Plin. Ep.* 7, 4.—Tiro is said to have written three books, containing the jests and witty sayings of Cicero ; but these were ascribed also to Quintus, Cicero's brother, or to some other person, *Quintil.* 6, 3, 5. Tiro also contracted the commentaries or memoirs which Cicero left concerning himself, *Id.* 10, 7, 31. Tiro composed several learned works of his own, *Gell.* 13, 9.—To Tiro we are indebted for the epistles of Cicero to his friends ; commonly called *EPISTOLAE AD FAMILIARES*, but in the most ancient manuscripts *EPISTOLAE AD DIVERSOS*. Tiro is said to have first invented the art of writing short-hand, and to have lived to the age of an hundred, *Hieronym. in Chron. Euseb.*

TISIAS, -ae, a Sicilian, the most ancient writer on the art of rhetoric, *Quintil.* 2, 17, 7. et 3, 1, 8.

TISAMĒNES, -is, the son of Orestes, king of Mycenae, *Ovid. in Ibin*, 348. ; *Frontin.* 1, 2. (*Vid. G.* 408.)

TISIPHŌNE, -es, (i. e. *ultrix caedis*,) one of the three Furies \*.

\* *Impesa feros pro crinibus angues*, having fierce snakes entwined for hair, *Tibull.* 1, 3,

TISSAPHERNES, -is, a Persian satrap, *Nep.* 9, 3. et 17, 2. ; *Juslin.* 5, 1. (*Vid. G.* 617.)

TITAN, -ānis, vel TITĀNUS, -i, the son of Coelus and Terra, the elder brother of Saturn, (*G.* 355.)—*Titānes* vel *Titani*, the sons of Titan, (the Titans,) who made war on Saturn for taking the kingdom from their father, (*G.* 356, & 438.) †

TITHŌNUS, vel -os, the son of Lāōmēdon, with whom Aurora fell in love on account of his beauty, and carried him off through the air into Aethiopia, so that he became her husband ; whence she is called *Tithoni conjux*, *Ovid. Ep.* 18, 111. *Am.* 2, 5, 45. ; *TITHONIA conjux*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 384. ; *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 403. and simply *Tithonia*, *Val. Flac.* 1, 311. or *Tithōnis*, -idis, *Stat. Silv.* 5, 1, 34.—When the dawn rises, Aurora is said to leave the couch of Tithōnus, *Virg. G.* 1, 447 ‡.—Aurora procured from Jupiter immortality for Tithōnus ; but having forgotten to ask perpetual youth, he became so weak, through extreme old age, that he prayed for death, and was changed into a cicāda, (*G.* 377.) Hence *Minuit Tithonum longa senectus*, lessened his strength, or weakened him, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 3. *Tithonusque remotus in auras*, sc. occidit,

69. So *Grinita hybris*, *Claudian. de Rapt. Proserp.* 1, 40. *Serpentibus undique compta*, *Virg. Cul.* 217. *pallida*, *Id. G.* 3, 552. *Pallā succincta cruentā—ultrix accincta flagello*, *quatit fontes*, *Id. A.* 6, 555, & 570. *Suavia*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 34.—*Erudere vitæ Tempora, si possis*, *Tisiphone* tuae, to erase from the record of your life, if you can, the time in which you exercised envy and malice against me, like a fury, *Ovid. Tr.* 4, 9, 6.

† *Bella TITANIA*, Titanian wars, i. e. fruitless, such as the Titans waged against the gods, *Sil.* 12, 725. *Titāniāci dracones*, produced from the blood of the Titans ; or which Medea received from Titan or the sun, together with her chariot, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 399.

‡ *Proxima prospiciet Tithono nupta relicto* *Arcadiae sacrum pontificale deae*, i. e. on the next day shall be the festival of Carmentis, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 461. *Jam, Phryx, a nuptiā querevis, Tithone, relinqui*, O Trojan Tithonis, you complain that you are left by your wife, i. e. it is morning, *ib.* 6, 472.



*ecidit*, and Tithonus is dead, though formerly removed by Aurora into the air, i. e. carried through the air into Aethiopia, *ib.* 1, 28, 8. — *Tithonia fenestus*, Stat. Silv. 4, 3, 151.

TITHRAUSTES, -is, captain of the king of Persia's guards; who by the king's order put Tissaphernes to death, and succeeded him in his government, (*G.* 67.)

TITINIA, the wife of Cotta, *Cic. Br.* 60.

Cn. TITINIUS, a Roman eques, *Cic. Cluent.* 56.

Q. TITINIUS, the brother-german of C. Fannius, i. e. by the same mother, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 49. He seems to have been intimate with Cicero, who made L. Tullius one of his lieutenants at the recommendation of Titinius, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21. Add. *ib.* 2, 4, et 7, 18. et 9, 6.

TITINI, persons put to death by Catiline during the usurpation of Sulla, *Cic. Pet. Conf.* c. 2.

TITIUS, one of the ringleaders of Clodius's mobs, *Cic. Dom.* 29.; *Har. resp.* 27.; *Sext.* 52.

G. TITIUS, an orator and writer of tragedies, *Cic. Br.* 45.

C. TITIUS Rufus, city praetor in the consulship of Paulus and Marcellus, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 57. lieutenant of Dolabella in Asia, *ib.* 12, 15.

P. TITIUS, a tribune, a. 710, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 12.

Sex. TITIUS, a seditious tribune, a. 654, *Cic. Or.* 2, 11. by whom several laws were passed, called *Leges Titiae*, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 6, & 12. He was an acute speaker, but so effeminate in his gesture, that a certain dance was from him called TITIUS, *Cic. Br.* 62 f.; *Quintil.* 11, 3, 128.

TITIUS Septimius, a writer of lyric poems and tragedies, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 9. supposed to be the same mentioned, *Od.* 2, 6, 1. et *Ep.* 1, 9.

TITURIUS, one who exacted tribute at Tolosa, *Cic. Font.* 5.

M. TITURNIUS Rufus, the only one remaining of the *Titurnian* family, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 39.

TITUS, a Roman *praenomen*. It is used as the *nomen*, or name of the Roman emperor, to distinguish him from Vespasian, his father. *Vid.* VESPASIANUS.

TITYRUS, the name of a shepherd in Virgil, borrowed from Theocritus, *E.* 1, 1, & 39. Under the name of Tityrus the poet is supposed to express his gratitude to Augustus for restoring his lands. *Vid.* OCTAVIUS, (et *Martial.* 8, 56, 8.) But others think that under this character he represents the people of Mantua, and the people of Cremona under that of Meliboeus, *E.* 1, 4. et 9, 28. Tityrus elsewhere denotes merely a shepherd, *ib.* 5, 12. et 9, 23. a despicable musician or poet, *ib.* 8, 55. — *Tityre, te cecini*, I sung of thee, *Id.* G. 4, 566 — *Tityrus ipse*, is put for Virgil himself, *Propert.* 2, 34, 72.

TITYUS, v. -os, the son of Terra, (*Terrae omniparentis alumnus*,) Virg. *Aen.* 6, 595. a giant, whose body is said to have covered nine acres, *ib.* He attempted to offer violence to Latona, (whence he is called *incontinens*, *Hor.* *Od.* 3, 4, 78. and *raptor*, *ib.* 4, 6, 2.) On this account he was slain by Apollo; and in the infernal regions a vulture perpetually preyed on his liver, (*G.* 437.) *Tibull.* 1, 3, 75.

TLEPOLĒMUS, a son of Hercules and Astyochē, the daughter of Phylas, *Apollodor.* 2, 7, 8 f. who settled in Rhodes, *Id.* 2, 8, 2. Add. *Ovid. Met.* 12, 537.

TLEPOLĒMUS, a painter in the retinue of Verres, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 28. born at Cibyra, (*Cilyrāto*,) *ib.* 4, 13, & 21.

Lar TOLUMNIUS, king of the Veientes, killed by Corn. Cossus in single combat, *Liv.* 4, 17, & 19.; *Propert.* 4, 10, 37.

TOLUS, v. OLUS, the person whose head is said to have been found in digging for the foundation of the Capitol; whence it had its name, (*q. Caput Toli*, v. *Oli*, *A.* 564.) *Dionys.* 4, 59.

TONG LLUS, v. -ilius, an associate and favourite of Catiline's, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 2.

TOMYRIS,

**TOMYRIS**, -is, acc. -im, a queen of Scythia, who vanquished and slew Cyrus, (*G.* 602.)

**TORANIUS**, a partisan of Pompey's, and on that account an exile; who entertained the same sentiments concerning the civil war with Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 20, & 21. He was afterwards killed in the proscription of Antony and Augustus, being betrayed by his own son, who had joined the *triumviri*, *Val. Max.* 9, 11, 5.

**TORQUATUS**, a surname of the *Manlii*; first given to T. Manlius, from the chain (*torquis*) which he took from the neck of a Gaul, whom he had slain in single combat, *Liv.* 7, 10.: *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 22. *Fin.* 1, 7. *Off.* 3, 31. (*G.* 225.) called *saevus securi*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 825. because he ordered his son to be beheaded, for having fought with the enemy against orders, *Liv. ib.*

**TRABEA**, a comic poet, *Gell.* 15, 24; *Cic. Fin.* 2, 4. *Tusc.* 4, 31.—*Nihil tibi opus est illud a Trabea*, you have no need to quote that verse from Trabea, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 21.

**TRACHALLUS**, vel *Trachalus*, an orator, contemporary with Quinctilian, 10, 1, 119.

**TRAJANUS**, an excellent Roman emperor, (*G.* 246.) *Plin. Pan. et Ep.* l. 10.; *Tac. Hist.* 1, 1. *Agric.* 3, & 44.

**TRANQUILLUS**, a Roman surname; as of Suetonius.

**C. TREBATIUS Testa**, a learned lawyer, intimate with Cicero, who recommended him to Caesar while in Gaul, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 5. and wrote to him many humorous letters, *Cic.* 7, 6,—23. He also inscribed to him his *Topics*, *Cic. Top.* 1. *Fam.* 7, 19. He enjoyed the confidence of Caesar after his victories, *Suet. Caes.* 78. He was also a favourite with Augustus.—Horace introduces Trebatius as advising him to give over writing satires, *Sat.* 2, 1, 4, & 78.

**L. TREBELLIVS**, first an opponent, and afterwards a friend of Antony's, *Cic. Phil.* 6, 4. et 13, 12, &c.

**TREBELLIVS Maximus**, a governor of Britain, hated by his army for his

for did avarice. Being deserted by his troops, through the influence of one Caelius, he fled to Vitellius, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 60. but met with no favour from him, Bolanus being sent to supply his place, *ib.* 2, 65. Tacitus differs from himself a little in his account of this matter, *Agric.* 16.

**TREBIUS**, one whom Juvenal strongly dissuades from continuing to submit to the contempt and neglect with which poor clients were treated by their rich patrons, 5, 19, & 135, &c.

**C. TREBONIUS**, a tribune a. 698, who got a law passed, assigning to the consuls provinces for five years, to Pompey, the two Spains and Africa; and to Crassus, Syria; also to Caesar, Gaul for other five years, *Dio*, 39, 33, &c. *Suet. Caes.* 24. This law served to precipitate the ruin of the republic, and in the end proved destructive to the proposer of it. Trebonius was made one of Caesar's lieutenants, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 17, & 24. He acted in that capacity with M. Antonius at the siege of Alesia, *ib.* 7, 81. He was entrusted with the charge of conducting the siege of Marseilles while Caesar was absent in Spain, *Id. B. C.* 2, 1, & 15.—A. U. 706, he was made city praetor, in which office he behaved with great prudence and humanity, according to the testimony of Caesar, *B. C.* 3, 20, & 21. and opposed the turbulent attempts of Coelius, *ib. et Dio*, 42, 22. *Vell.* 2, 68. The year after, he obtained the government of Spain with proconsular authority, *Dio*, 42, 29. *Hirt. B. Alex.* 64. whence he was in a short time expelled by Scapula and Aponius, the generals of the republican party, *Dio, ibid.*—In the year of the city 708, when Caesar first introduced the custom of creating consuls for only a part of the year, and to set the example, he himself with his colleague Lepidus had resigned the consulship, Trebonius and Q. Fabius were substituted in their room, *Dio*, 43, 46. for the three last months of the year, *Suet. Caes.* 76. to the great displeasure of the people; which they signified when



the new consuls first appeared in the theatre, *ib.* 80. Though Trebonius had been raised to the highest preferments by Caesar, yet he joined the conspirators against him, animated, as it is supposed, purely by a hatred of tyranny, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 11, & 14. *et* 11, 4. *et* 13, 10. *Vell.* 2, 56. On the fatal day (*Idibus Martiis*) he engaged Antony in conversation at the door while the other conspirators were dispatching Caesar, and thus saved his life, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 14. *et* 13, 10. *Ep.* 2, 28.; *Dio*, 44, 19. After the death of Caesar, the province of Asia was assigned to Trebonius by the senate, where he was treacherously slain at Smyrna by Dolabella, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 2, &c. 12, 10. *et* 13, 10. *Vell.* 2, 69.; *Dio*, 47, 29.; *Appian. B. Civ.* 3, p. 542, &c.

Cn. TREMELLIUS SCROFA. *Vid.* SCROFA.

C. Valerius TRIARIUS, the friend of Cicero, whom he appointed guardian to his children, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 5. *Att.* 12, 28.

TRICIPITINUS, a surname of the LUCRETII.

Sp. Lucretius TRICIPITINUS, the father of Lucretia, *Liv.* 1, 58, & 59. *et* 2, 8.; *Cic. Leg.* 2, 4.

L. Lucretius TRICIPITINUS, a consul, who triumphed over the *Volsci* and *Aequi*, *Liv.* 3, 8, & 10.

TRÍOPAS, v. *a*, the father of Erichthon, who thence is called TRÍOPÉIUS, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 751. and his daughter TRÍOPÉIS, *-idis*, *ib.* 872.

TRÍPTOLĒMUS, the son of Celeus, king of Eleusis, whom Ceres taught the art of husbandry, and sent him through the world to communicate the knowledge of it to others, (*G.* 360.) He was ranked among the infernal judges, *Cic. Tuscul.* 1, 41.

TRISMEGISTUS, (i. e. *ter maximus*), a name of Mercury among the Egyptians, *Lactant.* 1, 6, & 7.

TRITANNUS, a centurion, remarkable for his strength, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 3.; *Plin.* 7, 20.

TRÍTON, v. *o*, *-ōnis*, a sea-god; the attendant and trumpeter of Neptune, (*G.* 386.) *Cic. N. D.* 1, 28. *et* 2, 25.

There were several sea-gods called Tritons, (TRITŌNES,) *Virg. Aen.* 5, 824.

TRITŌNIA, f. *Tritōnis*, *-idis*, a name of Minerva, (*G.* 361.)

TRIVIA, a name of Diana, because she presided over places where three ways met. (*G.* 377.), and an image of her was placed there with three faces, one looking towards each way, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 141. — TRIVIAE lacus, the lake of Diana near Aricia, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 516. *Triviae lucus*, a grove sacred to Diana near Cumae, *ib.* 6, 13.

TROGUS Pompeius, a Latin historian in the time of Augustus, who wrote a general history of the world, abridged by Justin. The original work is lost, and the abridgment only remains, *Justin. Praef.*

TRŌILUS, a son of Priam, slain by Achilles, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 475.; *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 15.

TROS, *-ōis*, a king of Troy, who gave name to that city, *Virg. G.* 3, 36. whence *Tros*, *Trōis*, a Trojan, *Id. Aen.* 1, 577. *Troes*, Trojans, (*G.* 187.)

TROPHONIUS, the son of Valens and Phorōnis, called also *Mercurius*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 22. worshipped with particular ceremonies, *Id. Div.* 1, 34. (*G.* 305.)

TROPHONIUS, an architect, who with his brother Agamēdes built the temple of Apollo at Delphi, *Pausan.* 10, 5. and having implored that god to grant them in return what was best for them, they were both, three days after, found dead, *Cic. Tuscul.* 1, 47.

TRUCŪLENTUS, the churl, the name of one of the plays of Plautus, *Cic. Sen.* 14.

TRYPHO, *-ōnis*, the name of a slave, *Cic. Att.* 3, 8. *Fam.* 13, 61.

TUBĒRO, *-ōnis*, a surname of the Aelii.

Q. Aelius TUBERO, a very brave man, though poor, to whom, on account of his merit, Paulus Aemilius gave his daughter in marriage, *Val. Max.* 4, 4, 9.; *Plin.* 33, 11 f. 50.

Q. TUBERO, the son of the former, whence he was the nephew of Africanus the younger, (*Africani sororis filius*), *Cic. Mur.* 36, a stoic in principle

ple and practice; which he shewed, as Cicero thought, injudiciously at the funeral games celebrated by his cousin, Q. Maximus, in honour of Africanus, and on that account, when he stood candidate for the praetorship, lost his election, *ib.* Hence *Ista scela* (sc. Stoicorum) *Tuberines, et Favonios, veteri quoque reipublicae ingrata nomina, genuit.* Tac. Ann. 16, 22. Tubero was a man of great integrity and worth, *Cic. Br.* 31.

P. TUBERO, the brother of the former, who pronounced a funeral oration on his uncle by the mother's side, Scipio Africanus, written by Laelius, *Cic. Or.* 2, 84.

Q. TUBERO, an ancient Latin historian, *Liv.* 4, 23.; *Dionys.* 1 f.

L. TUBERO, the companion and friend of Cicero, *Cic. Leg.* 7. who wrote a history, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 1, 1, 3. and therefore is supposed to have been the same with the historian last mentioned. He was lieutenant to Q. Cicero, *Cic. ib. et Planc.* 41. He joined Pompey in the civil war, *Cic. Leg.* 8. but was restored by Caesar, with his son Q. TUBERO, who accused Ligarius, *Cic. Lig.* 1.

A. Posthumius TUBERTUS, a dictator, who gained a signal victory over the Aequi and Volsci, *Liv.* 4, 26, 29.

P. TUBERTUS, the colleague in the consulate, first of Valerius Poplicola, and then of Menenius, who obtained the right of being buried within the city, which his posterity retained, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 23.

C. Hostilius TUBULUS, praetor, *Liv.* 27, 6. of the city, *ib.* 7. He afterwards was sent against Annibal, and attacked him with success, *ib.* 42.

L. TUBULUS, a praetor a. u. 611. who took money openly for giving judgment in causes; on which account he fled from his trial, and went into voluntary banishment, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 16. *et* 4, 28. *et* 5, 22. *N. D.* 3, 30.

P. Tucca, a poet, the friend of Virgil and Horace, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 40. *et* 10, 84. Virgil is said to have left

him one of his heirs, and to have committed to him, together with Varius, the charge of correcting the Aenëis, *Donat. in Vita Virgil.* c. 15.

M. TUCCIUS, curule aedile, *Liv.* 35, 4. and praetor, *Id.* 36, 45. who commanded in Bruttii and Apulia, *Id.* 37, 50. *et* 38, 36. He was made *triumvir* for transplanting a colony, *Id.* 39, 22. —¶ 2. The accuser of C. Sempromius Rufus, by whom he himself was also accused, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8.

TUDITANUS, a surname of the *Sempronii*; first given to one of that *gens*, because he had a head like a mallet, (*quod caput tuditi f. malleo simile habuerit,*) *Festus.*

M. TUDITANUS, consul, a. 513, f. 514, the year in which Livius Andronicus exhibited the first play at Rome, and the year before Ennius was born, *Cic. Br.* 18. *Tusc.* 1, 1.

P. TUDITANUS, the colleague of Cethegus in the consulate, a. 549, and afterwards also in the censorship, *Cic. Br.* 15.

TUDITANUS, an insane nobleman, the grandfather of Fulvia, the wife of Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 6. *Ac.* 4, 27.; *Val. Max.* 7, 8, 1.

TULLA, a companion of Camilla, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 656.

Servius TULLIUS, the sixth king of Rome, (*G. 200.*)—TULLIANUM, a place in the prison, *Sallust. Cat.* 55. built by Servius Tullius, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 32. *et Festus.*—TULLIAE, the two daughters of Servius Tullius; married to the two Tarquinii, (*G. 202.*)

M. TULLIUS Cicero, the orator. *Vid. CICERO.*—TULLIA, the daughter of Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 15. *et* 6, 18. *Att.* 10, 18, &c. dim. TULLIOLA, *Cic. Att.* 1, 3. &c.

L. TULLIUS, a relation of Cicero's; one of his lieutenants in Cilicia, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21. mentioned *ib.* 4. *et Verr.* 4, 11.

L. TULLIUS Montanus, one who went with Cicero's son to Athens, *Cic. Att.* 12, 52.—TULLIANUM caput, a debt due by Tullius, *ib.* 15, 26. called *Tullianum semis*, because, as it is thought, the



the interest was half an *as* (*semis*) for 100 *asses* per month; or, as we say, 6 *per cent. per annum*, *ib.* 29.

TULLIUS *Cimber*. *Vid.* TILLIUS.

M<sup>r</sup> (i. e. *Manius*) TULLIUS, consul with Sulpicius in the tenth year after the expulsion of the kings, *Cic. Br.* 16.; *Liv.* 2, 19.

TULLIUS, the chief (*magister*) of a society of farmers of the public revenues, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 71.

TULLUS *Hospitalius*, the third king of Rome, (*G.* 196.) *Virg. Aen.* 6, 815.

ATTIUS TULLUS, a chief of the Volsci, the host of Coriolanus, *Liv.* 2, 55, &c.

TULLUS *Cluvius*, one of the Roman ambassadors, put to death by Lars Tolumnius, *Cic. Phil.* 9, 3. called *Tullus Clavius* by Pliny, 34, 6.

L. Volcatius TULLUS, consul with Lepidus, a. 688, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 6. *Att.* 8, 15.—¶ 2. The patron and friend of Propertius, 1, 1, 9, &c.

TULLUS *Hospitalius*, a tribune-elect of the commons, a partisan of Antony's, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 12.

TURBO, *-ōnis*, the name of a gladiator, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 301.

TURDUS, the surname of a plebeian branch of the *Gens Papiria*, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 21, 7.—C. *Papirius* TURDUS, a tribune, *Liv.* 41, 6.

L. TURIUS, (al. *Thorius*), an orator of small genius, but of great industry, *Cic. Br.* 67.

Q. TURIUS, a trader (*negotiator*) in Africa, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 26. *Haereditas* TURIANA, the fortune or estate left by Turius, *ib.*—*Eros* (*-ōtis*) TURIUS, the freed man of Q. Turius, *ib.*

TURNUS, the son of Daunus and Venilia, king of the Rutuli, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 577, &c. slain by Aeneas, *ib.* 12, 928. (*G.* 196.)

TURPILIUS, an old epic poet, *Non.* 4, 422.

L. Ambivius TURPIO, mentioned as one of the principal actors in the title of all the plays of Terence, except the *Adelphi* and *Hecyra*.

TURPIO, *-ōnis*, a contemptible person at Rome, who had been a shoemaker or cobbler, (*sutorius*), *Cic. Att.* 6, 1.

D. TURRANNIUS, v. *-anius*, a man possessed of useful learning, who lived sometimes with Cicero, and sometimes with Cicero's brother, *Cic. Att.* 1, 6. et 6, 9. et 7, 1. He is thought to be the same mentioned by Pliny, 3, 1.

M<sup>r</sup> TURRANNIUS, a person of great integrity, who would not accept of a province from Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 10.

L. TURSELIUS, one whose effects Antony seized by a forged will, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 16.

URULIUS, quaestor to Tullius Cimber in Bithynia, and commander of his fleet, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 13.

TUSCENIUS, an obscure person, who complained of Q. Cicero, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 1, 1, 6. et 2, 2.

TUTOR, *-ōris*, the name of an old comedy, or of the writer and actor of it, very ridiculous, (*mimus vetus, oppidò ridiculus*), *Cic. Or.* 2, 64.

TYCHIUS, a skilful artist, who made the shield of Ajax, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 823.

TYDEUS, (2 syll.) *-ēi*, v. *-ēos*, the son of Oeneus, king of Calydon and Peribaea; one of the seven leaders against Thebes, where he was slain, (*G.* 434.) the father of Diomedes; who is hence called TYDIDES, *-ae*, (*G.* 458.)

TYMOETES. *Vid.* THYMOETES.

TYNDARAKUS, v. *Tyndareus*, *-i*, a king of Lacedaemon, the husband of Leda, and father of Castor and Pollux, of Helena and Clytemnestra, (*G.* 411.) whence TYNDARIDES, *-ae*, the son of Tyndarus, i. e. Castor, *Val. Flac.* 6, 612. TYNDARIDAE, *-arum*, the sons of Tyndarus, i. e. Castor and Pollux, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 2. et 3, 5.; *Ovid. Trist.* 1, 10, 45. *gemini*, *Id. M.* 8, 301. *fratres*, *Id. F.* 5, 700. *Clarum Tyndaridae sidus*, the bright star of Castor and Pollux, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 31. et 1, 12, 27. Hence *Optatos quærere Tyndaridas*, to desire that this star, wished for by mariners, might appear, *Propert.* 1, 17, 18.—TYNDARIS, *-idis*, the daughter of Tyndarus, i. e. Helena, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 601.; *Ovid. Ep.* 5, 91. *Am.* 2, 12, 18.; *Propert.* 2, 32, 31. et 3, 8, 30.—We hardly find TYNDARIS put for Clytemnestra,

stra, but her husband Agamemnon is called *Tyndarēi* gener, the son-in-law of Tyndārcus, *Ovid. in Ibin.* 356. Add. *Cic. Fat.* 15.—adj. TYNDĀRĒUS *puer*, i. e. Castor or Pollux, *Val. Flac.* 1, 167.

TYPHŌEUS, (3 syll. with *eu* a diphthong, gen. -ōēi, v. -ōēs, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 491. dat. *Typhōeo*, in 3 syll. the *eo* sounded in one syll. *Virg. Aen.* 9, 716. accus. *Typhōēa*, in 4 syll. *Ovid. Met.* 5, 348. *Fast.* 1, 573. or in 3 syll. as *Typhoeo*, *Virg. G.* 1, 279. ; *Ovid. Met.* 3, 303.) a giant of enormous size, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 298. said to have an hundred hands, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 303. buried under the island Inarimē, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 716. ; *Lucan.* 5, 101. *Ovid* says, under Sicily, *Met.* 5, 346, &c.—adj. TYPHŌEUS, vel -ōiūs ; thus, *Tela Typhōēa*, the darts used by Jupiter against Typhōeus, i. e. thunderbolts, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 665. *Typhōia cervix*, the neck of Typhōeus, *Claudian. de Rapt. Prof.* 3, 183.—TYPHŌIS (-idos,) *Aetna*, placed upon Typhōeus, *Ovid. Ep.* 5, 11.

TYPHŌN, -ōnis, an enormous giant, (*G.* 437.) thought by some to be the same with Typhōeus, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 461.

TYRANNIO, v. -en, -ōnis, a grammarian and geographer, *Cic. Att.* 2, 6. et 12, 2, &c. who taught in Cicero's family, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 2, 4. He was also employed to arrange the books of Cicero's library, *Cic. Att.* 4, 4, & 8.—*Suidas* mentions two of this name.

TYRO. *Vid.* TIRO.

TYRO, -ūs, the daughter of Salmōneus (*Salmōnis*, -īdis,) and Alcidiçē ; who fell in love with Enipeus, the god of a river of Elis, and used often to walk on his banks. Neptune therefore having assumed the form of Enipeus, had by her two sons, Pelias and Neleus, the father of Nestor, *Homer. Odys.* 11, 234, &c. ; *Apollodor.* 1, 9, 8. ; *Ovid. Ep.* 19, 132. It appears that Enipeus and Tyro were mutually fond of each other, *Ovid. Am.* 3, 6, 43. Propertius ascribes to Enipeus in Thesfaly, 3, 19, 13. et 1, 13, 21. what

others attribute to Enipeus in Elis, *Strab.* 8, p. 356 f.

TYRRHUS, the chief shepherd of king Latinus, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 485, 508, 532.—TYRRHĪDAE *pueri*, the sons of Tyrrhus, *ib.* 484.

TYRTAEUS, an Athenian poet, by whose poems the Lacedaemonians were so animated, that, after sustaining many defeats, they at last conquered the Messenians, (*G.* 463.) Some of his verses are still extant, which merit the character given of them by Horace, *Tyrtaeusque mares animos in Martia bella Versibus exacuit*, *Art. P.* 402. Quinctilian ranks him next to Homer, 12, 11, 27.

TYRUS, v. -a, the mother of the Syrian Venus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23.

## V.

M. Vitruvius VACCUS, general of the *Fundani* and *Priveri* against the Romans ; who had a house at Rome on the Palatine mount, which being pulled down, and the area adjudged to the public, was called VACCI PRATA, *Liv.* 8, 19. ; *Cic. Dom.* 38.

VACERRA, a lawyer in the time of Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 8.

VACŪNA, the goddess of vacation or respite from labour, to whom the husbandmen, after the conclusion of harvest, offered sacrifices, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 307. She had a temple and a sacred grove around it at Reāte, in the country of the Sabines, *Plin.* 3, 12 f. 17. There seem to have been on Horace's farm the remains of an old temple of Vacuna, behind which he dictated to his amanuensis one of his epistles, *Ep.* 1, 10, 49.—VACUNALES *foci*, the hearth in the temple of Vacuna, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 308.

VALENS, -ntis, the father of one called Mercury, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 22.

A. VALENTIUS, an interpreter of Verres in Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 37.

VALERIUS, the name of a gens, one of the noblest and most ancient in Rome,



Rome, divided into a number of different branches or *familiae*; as, the *Flacci*, *Laevini*, *Messalae*, *Maximi*, &c. The *Valerii* were anciently called *Valerii*; as the *Furii* were *Fusii*, &c. Quinctil. 1, 4, 13. To the *gens Valeria* the Romans were indebted for the first establishment of their liberty, *Liv.* 2, 8.; *Dionys.* 5, 19. and afterwards for its support, *Liv.* 3, 55. et 10, 9. But one of the same *gens* also first established tyranny by law. *Vid. L. VALERIUS FLACCUS.*

**P. VALERIUS**, the son of Volens, who was present at the death of Lucretia, having accompanied her father to Collatia when Lucretia sent for him, *Liv.* 1, 58. After the expulsion of Tarquin and the voluntary exile of Collatinus, Valerius was created consul with Brutus, *Liv.* 2, 2. Brutus being slain in the same year, Valerius remained sole consul. He was continued in that office also for the two next years, with different colleagues. He defeated Tarquin, and by his able conduct defended Rome against the attempts of Porsenna. He caused several laws to be made for securing the rights of the people; whence he got the surname of *Poplicola*, or *Publicola*, *Liv.* 1, 8. After an intermission of two years he was made consul for the fourth time, a. u. 250. and triumphed over the Sabines, *ib.* 16. This great man (*omnium consensu princeps belli pacisque artibus*) died the year after so poor, that he did not leave what was sufficient to defray the expences of his funeral. He was buried at the public expence, *ib.* To Valerius, and not to Brutus, Horace ascribes the expulsion of Tarquin, *Sat.* 1, 6, 12.

**M. VALERIUS.** *Vid. CORVUS.*

**L. VALERIUS Flaccus**, being made *Interrex*, a. 671, passed a law, called from him *Lex Valeria*, ratifying all the acts of Sulla, *Cic. Rull.* 3, 2.; *Appian. B. C.* 1, p. 686. and conferring on him dictatorial power; whereby, as Cicero justly observes, all laws were extinguished, *ib.*

**Q. VALERIUS Antias**, a Roman histo-

rian, in the time of Marius and Sulla, *Vell.* 2, 9. often quoted by Livy, 3, 5, &c. said to have greatly exaggerated facts, (*nullum mentiendi modum tenet*, *Liv.* 26, 49. *immodicè omnium rerum numerum auget*, 33, 10. et 36, 19, & 38.) None of his works are now extant.

**VALERIUS Maximus**, an historical author who wrote an account of memorable customs, actions, and sayings, in nine books, (*exemplorum memorabilium libri novem*;) which he inscribed to the emperor Tiberius. But the books we now have under that title being inferior in elegance and purity of style to other compositions of that age, are thought to be only an epitomè of the original works, compiled, about 320 years after, by one Paris or Nepotianus. *Vid. Voss. de Histor. Lat.* p. 122. et *Val. Max. in usum Delphini.*

**C. VALERIUS Flaccus**, a Roman poet contemporary with Martial, who inscribed to him several of his epigrams. In one of these Martial advises him to drop the study of poetry, and betake himself to the bar, as being more lucrative, 1, 77. Martial addresses him as a native, or at least an inhabitant of Padua, 1, 62, 3. et 1, 77, 2. But others make him a native of Setia, (*Setinus*.) Flaccus wrote a poem on the expedition of the Argonauts, called *Argonautica*, *6n*, in eight books, which he dedicated to Vespasian; but death prevented him from finishing it. He died young at Padua. Quinctilian, speaking of him, says, *Multum in Valerio Flacco nuper amissimus*, 10, 1, 90.

**VALERIA tabula**, the office of Valerius, a place in the forum where the tribunes used to sit, supposed to have been so named from one Valerius a banker, who kept there his account-books, (*tabulae*), *Cic. Vat.* 9. *Fam.* 14, 2.

**C. VALGIUS Hippianus**, a friend of Cicero's, so called from Valgius who adopted him. His own name was C. Hippius, from that of his natural father, which name Cicero also gives him in the same epistle, *Fam.* 13, 76.

**C. VALGIUS**,

C. VALGIUS, a learned botanist, who sent an unfinished work to Augustus concerning the use of herbs, *Plin.* 25, 2.

C. VALGIUS, a teacher of rhetoric, the scholar of Apollodorus, *Quintil.* 3, 1, 18, et 3, 5, 17. et 5, 10, 4.

VALGIUS, the son-in-law of Sulla, who seized on many estates in the time of Sulla, *Cic. Rull.* 3, 1.

VALGIUS, a poet of considerable merit in the time of Augustus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 85.; *Tibull.* 4, 1, 179. the friend of Horace, who wrote a beautiful ode, to console him on the loss of his son Myrtes, *Od.* 2, 9.

L. VARĒNUS, accused of murder, and defended by Cicero. But the oration is lost, and therefore the allusions of Quintilian to it are some of them not easily explained, 4, 2, 73. 7, 1, 9, &c.

VARGŪLA, a witty man, (*dicax*), mentioned, *Cic. Or.* 2, 60.

L. (al. C.) VARGUNTEIUS, a senator, an associate of Catiline, who undertook to murder Cicero in his bed, *Sall. Cat.* 28.; *Cic. Sull.* 2. Cicero calls him an *eques*, *Cat.* 1, 4.

P. VARINUS, a governor of Asia, *Cic. Flacc.* 19.

M. VARSIDIUS, a Roman *eques*, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 7, & 12.

L. VARIUS Cōtŷlas, v. -a, one of the chief friends of Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 12. whom he sent as ambassador to the senate, *ib.* 8, 10, & 11.

Q. VARIUS, a native of Sucro, (*Sucronensis*), in Spain, called *Hybrida* vel *Ibrida*, (i. e. of a mixt breed), on account of the uncertainty of his being a citizen, (*propter obscurum jus civitatis*), *Val. Max.* 3, 7, 8. et 8, 6, 4. of a disagreeable appearance, (*homo vastus et foedus*), *Cic. Or.* 1, 25. but esteemed a good orator, *ib.* et *Br.* 49, & 62. When tribune, a. u. 662, he got a law passed, (*lex Varia*), that enquiry should be made concerning those by whose means the Italian war had been raised, *Val. Max. ibid.*; *Cic. Mil.* 36. *Br.* 56, & 88. by which law many great men were condemned, and at last Varius

himself, *Cic. Br.* 89. who perished miserably, and thus suffered the just punishment of his crimes, in having caused the death of Drusus and Metellus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 33.

L. VARIUS, a poet greatly esteemed by Augustus, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 247. the friend of Virgil and Horace, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 40, & 93. 1, 6, 55. et 1, 9, 22. called by Horace *Maconii carminis ales*, the bird or swan of Maconian verse, i. e. the successful imitator of Homer, or a sublime epic poet, *Od.* 1, 6, 1. Varius was unrivalled as an epic poet at Rome, (*Forte epos acer, Ut nemo, Varius ducit*), before the *Aenēis* of Virgil was published, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 43. After that he was ranked next to Virgil, *Id. Art. P.* 55. Varius also wrote tragedies; and Quintilian says, the Thyestes of Varius might be compared to any tragedy of the Greeks, 10, 1, 98. Add. *Dial. de Orat. c.* 12. One Gracchus seems to have written a play on the same subject; hence, *Cum Varius Gracchusque darent fera dicta tyranni*, when they inserted in their tragedies the cruel reproaches of Thyestes against Atreus, *Virg. Pont.* 4, 16, 31. — Virgil had such an esteem for Varius, that he left him one of his heirs, with the charge of correcting and publishing the *Aenēis*, *Donat. in vit. Virg. c.* 15. None of the works of Varius remain but a few fragments.

VARRO, -ōnis, a surname of the *Terentii*.

C. Terentius VARRO, descended of a mean family, the son of a butcher, as was said, *Liv.* 22, 25.; *Val. Max.* 3, 4, 4. who raised himself to preferment by his eloquence and popular arts, *ib.* 26.; *Cic. Br.* 19. When consul with Paulus Aemilius, a. 537, he occasioned by his rashness the dreadful defeat at Cannae, *Liv.* 22, 45, &c. After the battle he fled to Canusium with about fifty horsemen, *ib.* 49. Such however was the magnanimity of the Romans, that when he returned to the city he was met by great numbers of all ranks, and thanks given him, because he had not despaired of the re-



public, *ib.* 61*f.* After the expiration of his office, the district of Picenum was assigned to him, *Liv.* 23, 32. et 27, 35. and his command continued during all the years of the war, *Liv.* 25, 6. He was afterwards also employed in several honourable commissions, *Liv.* 30, 26. et 31, 11, & 49.

M. Terentius VARRO, the most learned of the Romans, (*Romanorum eruditissimus*, *Quintil.* 10, 1, 95.), born at Rome a. 638, one of the lieutenants of Pompey in the war against the pirates, when he is said to have proposed the impracticable scheme formerly conceived by Pyrius, of making a bridge of boats over the Adriatic sea where it is narrowest, *Plin.* 3, 11 l. 16. In this war Varro obtained a naval crown for his merit, *Plin.* 7, 30. He afterwards commanded Farther Spain as the lieutenant of Pompey, with two legions, *Dio*, 41, 23.; *Cic. Fam.* 9, 13.; *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 38. of course he supported the interest of Pompey in the beginning of the civil war, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 17, & 18. But after the defeat of Petreius and Afranius he made his peace with Caesar, *ib.* 20, & 21.; *Dio*, 41, 23. and returned to his studies. During this period a particular intimacy subsisted between him and Cicero. Varro inscribed his book concerning the Latin tongue to Cicero, and Cicero his academical questions to Varro, *Cic. Ac.* 1, 1. *Att.* 13, 16, & 18. Caesar entrusted to Varro the charge of purchasing and arranging books, both Greek and Latin, for public libraries, which he intended to establish; but this design was frustrated by the dictator's death, *Suet. Cæs.* 44. Some suppose that Varro was employed about this time as quaestor to M. Brutus, the governor of Cisalpine Gaul, from a commendatory letter of Cicero's to Brutus, *Fam.* 13, 10. But this appears to have been written in favour of some other person of the same name. Notwithstanding the indulgence of Caesar to Varro, Antony unjustly seized his villa in the territory of Casinum, (*fundus Cassinas*), with which

Cicero reproaches him, and draws a beautiful contrast between the character of Varro (*sanctissimi atque integerrimi viri*) and that of Antony, (*hominis turpissimi*), *Cic. Phil.* 2, 40, & 41. Varro was in the list of those proscribed by the triumviri, but was saved by the friendship of Fufius Calenus, *Appian. B. C.* 4, 616, &c. There was another Varro of the same name, who, to prevent his suffering by mistake, pasted up a paper to inform the public how the matter stood, *Dio*, 47, 11. Paterculus speaks of one Varro, who, when about to die by the command of Antony, prefaced with great freedom the fate of Antony himself, 2, 71. Varro, though he saved his life, however lost a number of his books, and some valuable manuscripts, *Gell.* 3, 10. He lived to above ninety years of age, universally respected. His image, while alive, was placed in the first public library at Rome, that of Asinius Pollio, and the image of no other living person besides, *Plin.* 7, 30. He wrote an incredible number of books, and continued his studies to the close of life, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, 3. He was eighty-four when proscribed, and then he had written no fewer than 490 books, *Gell.* 3, 10*f.* He wrote his book on husbandry in his eightieth year, *Varr. de Re Rustica*, 1, 1. Pliny says in his eighty-first year, 18, 3*f.* and mentions his having published some work when eighty-eight, (*al.* 83), 29, 4*f.* 18*f.* There is a noble eulogium on Varro and his works in Cicero, *Acad.* 1, 3. and in Pliny, 35, 2*f.* Of the numerous works of Varro there only remain his three books *de Re Rustica*; the 4th, 5th, and 6th books *de Latina lingua*; the 7th, 8th, and 9th books *de Analogia*, some of which are very imperfect. Of the rest there is nothing extant but scattered fragments.

P. Terentius VARRO, a native of Atax or Attax, a village in *Gallia Narbonensis*, (hence called *Varro Atacenus*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 46.; *Quintil.* 10, 1, 87.) who wrote a poem on the expedition

expedition of Jason, which is celebrated by Ovid, *Am. 1, 15, 21. Art. Am. 3, 335*. He borrowed great part of the materials from *Apollonius Rhodius*, whence Quintilian commends him chiefly as an interpreter, (*interpret operis alieni, non spernendus*), 10, 1, 87. Quintilian quotes him, 1, 5, 18. and mentions a quotation of Cicero's, as it is thought, from the same poet, 8, 6, 73. Varro attempted also other subjects, as love-poems, (thus, *Haec quoque perfecto ludebat Jasonem Varro*, having finished his poem called JASON or *Argonautica*, *On, Propert. 2, 34, 85*. So Ovid, *Trist. 2, 439*.), and satires, but without success, (*experto frustra Varrone Atacino*), *Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 46*.

VARUS, a surname of the *Attii* or *Astii*, *Quintili*, &c.

P. *Attius* VARUS, praetor of Africa at the beginning of the civil war, *Cic. Leg. 2*. called P. *Attius*, *Cic. Att. 7, 13*.

Q. *Attius* VARUS, a general under Caesar, *Caes. B. G. 8, 28. B. C. 3, 37*.

L. VARUS, an epicurean, a friend of Caesar's, *Quintil. 6, 3, 78*.

*Quintilius* VARUS, vel *Varus Quintilius*, a general under Brutus in the battle of Philippi, who, after the defeat, caused himself to be killed by his freed man, *Vell. 2, 71*.

P. *Quintilius* VARUS, the son of the former, consul with Tiberius, a. u. 741, *Dio, 54, 25. p. 539*. afterwards governor of Syria, where he enriched himself by the plunder of his province, *Vell. 2, 118*. He was next made governor of Germany, where, behaving with haughtiness and cruelty, he was cut off with his army, by the contrivance of two German generals, *Arminius* and *Segimærus*. Varus seeing no possibility of escape, stabbed himself, (*Duci plus ad moriendum, quam ad pugnandum animi fuit*), *Vell. 2, 119*; *Dio, 66, 18, &c.*; *Flor. 4, 12, 30, &c.*; *Tac. Ann. 1, 61*; *Suet. Aug. 22*.—*VARIANA clades*, the destruction of Varus, *Suet. Aug. 23*; *Cal. 3*; *Plin. 7, 45*. *Uvae VARIANAÆ*, *Plin. 14, 2*. so called from one Varus, who cultivated vines;

as the person mentioned by Horace, *Od. 1, 18, 1*.

VARUS, an able and just critic, *Hor. Art. P. 438*. The old Scholiast on this passage calls him *Quintilius* Varus of Cremona, a poet; to whom, it is supposed, Horace inscribes the 18th ode of the first book, and on whose death he wrote the 24th ode of the same book. But this is not certain.

VARUS, the friend and patron of Virgil, *Virg. Ecl. 6, 7, & 10, &c. et 9, 35*. Who this Varus was is uncertain. He is thought to have been the same with him who is mentioned by Horace. The Varus of Virgil appears to have been a distinguished warrior, *Ecl. 6, 7*.

P. VATIENUS, a countryman to whom Castor and Pollux are said to have told the victory of Paulus Aemilius over Perses, before it could possibly be known at Rome, *Cic. N. D. 2, 2. et 3, 5*.

P. VATINIUS, a tribune a. u. 694, the chief instrument of Caesar in carrying on his violent measures, *Cic. Vat. 1, &c.* who got a law passed, (*lex Vatinia*), granting to Caesar the command of Hither and Farther Gaul, together with Illyricum, for five years, *ib. 12*. By the interest of Caesar Vatinius obtained the praetorship in preference to Cato, *Val. Max. 7, 5*; *Plutarch. in Caton*. Hence Seneca says, *Nihil mihi tecum fortuna; non facio mei tibi copiam. Scio apud te Catones repelli, Vatinius fieri*, *Ep. 118*. After his praetorship, Vatinius was accused of bribery by Calvus; and though he had always been a violent enemy to Cicero, yet that orator, after his return from banishment, was prevailed on by Pompey and Caesar to undertake his defence, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9*. (*Vid. CICERO, p. 114*). Vatinius was one of the lieutenants of Caesar in Gaul, *Caes. B. G. 8, 46*. He distinguished himself greatly by his conduct and bravery on the side of Caesar in the civil war, *Hirt. B. Alex. 44, 45, &c.* A. U. 706, according to the new regulations of Caesar, Vatinius was made consul with Calpurnius for the latter part of the year, *Dio, 42, 55 f*. Hence,



Hence, *Per consulatum pejerat V. tinius*, Catull. 52, 3. He was also made augur in place of Appius, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 10. At the death of Cæsar, he was governor of Illyricum; and upon the arrival of Brutus in that country, he resigned to him his province and the command of his army, for which he is praised by Cicero, *Phil.* 10, 6. But this he appears to have done by constraint, *Dio*, 47, 21.; *Liv. Epit.* 118. The seven legions which he commanded are said to have voluntarily submitted to Brutus, from a contempt and detestation of Vatinius, on account of both the baseness of his disposition and the deformity of his person, (*in quo deformitas corporis cum turpitudine certabat ingenii*), Vell. 2, 69. Dio says, that his soldiers despised him on account of his disease, *ib.* (i. e. *struma*, a swelling in the neck, which the French call *goutre*), occasioned, as Plutarch observes, by a scrophulous humour, *in vita Cic.* Hence Cicero, speaking of the intention of making him an augur, says, *Denique etiam Vatiniū strumam sacerdotii disceptans*, (i. e. *purpurā bis tinctā, veste augurali*) *vestiant*, *Cic. Att.* 2, 9. and seeing him one day pleading, called him “a tumid orator,” *Plutarch.*—*VATINIANA crimina*, the accusations brought by Calvus against Vatinius, *Catull.* 53, 2. *Munere isto Odifsem te odio Vatiniāno*, on account of that present I should have hated you bitterly, with as great hatred as Vatinius bears to you, (Calvus), for accusing him, *Catull.* 14, 2.

*VATINIUS*, a buffoon at the court of Nero, and afterwards a dangerous informer, originally a shoemaker of Beneventum, distorted in his person, and remarkable for his low wit, (*scurribus facetiis*), *Tac. Ann.* 15, 34.; *Hist.* 1, 37. From him a kind of glass cups were called, *Vatiniū calices*, *Martial.* 14, 96. or *Vatini sc. pocula*, *Id.* 10, 3, 4. with four handles, (*naforum quatuor*), resembling, as it is said, the nose of Vatinius, *Schol. ad Juvenal. ibid.*; *Martial.* 14, 96.

*VECTENUS*, a friend of Cicero's,

called *Monetālis*, because, as it is thought, he was a banker or money-broker, *Cic. Att.* 10, 5, & 11. 12, 3. et 15, 13.

*VECTIUS*, a senator, *Cic. Facc.* 34.

*P. VEDIUS*, an intimate friend of Pompey's, a man of a worthless character, *Cic. Att.* 5, 1.

*VEGETIUS*, the author of a work on the military art, in five books. He lived in the time of Valentinian.

*P. VEBILIUS*, one who refused to accept a province from Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 10.

*VEJENTO*, appointed governor of Syria by Bibulus, at his departure, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3.

*VEJŌVIS*, v. *VEJŪPITER*, i. e. bad Jupiter, *Gell.* 5, 12. (*A.* 289.) or young Jupiter, without a beard and thunderbolt, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 430, 436, &c.

*C. VELLEIUS*, a tribune, a. 663, much attached to the philosophy of Epicurus, *Cic. Or.* 3, 21. *N. D.* 1, 6.

*VELLEIUS Patercūlus*, a Roman historian who flourished in the time of Tiberius, of whom he gives a flattering eulogium, 2, 121, &c. His grandfather, *C. Vellejus*, (*vir nulli secundus*), flabbed himself, because, on account of his age and infirmities, he could not attend Tib. Nero, the father of the Emperor, in his flight from Naples, *Vell.* 2, 76. *Vid. NERO.*

*VENĪLIA*, a nymph or goddess, the sister of Amata, and mother of Turnus, *Virg. A.* 10, 76.

*VENNONIUS*, a Latin historian, of whom we know little else but the name, *Cic. Leg.* 1, 2. *Att.* 12, 3.

*VENTIDIUS Bassus*, a native of Asculum in Picenum, who, when a child, was carried in triumph in his mother's bosom by Pompeius Strabo in the Italic war, and afterwards, by a wonderful turn of fortune, obtained the highest preferments, and was the first who triumphed over the Parthians, *Vall. Max.* 6, 9, 9.; *Gell.* 15, 4. He first supported himself by furnishing mules to the magistrates, and bringing corn to the camp, whence he is called *MULIO*, a muleteer or mule-driver, *Cic.*

*Cic. Ep.* 10, 18, 8. and *SUFFURĀNEUS*, (i. e. *quia far seu farinam in castra mulis advexit*), *Plin.* 7, 43 f. 44. While thus employed, he attracted the attention of Caesar, who promoted him, *Gell. ib.*; *Dio*, 43, 51. He was praetor in the year after Caesar's death, while Hirtius and Panfa were consuls, a. 711. After the battle of Mutina he joined Antony with three legions, and thus saved him from destruction, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 33. et 11, 13. Hirtius and Panfa being cut off at Mutina, Octavius Caesar and Pedius were substituted in their stead. Pedius having died, and Octavius having resigned his office, Ventidius and some other person were created consuls in their room, *Dio*, 47, 15. So that he was both consul and praetor in the same year, *Val. Max.* 6, 9, 9. Hence, *Vidit hic annus Ventidium, per quam urbem inter captivos Picentium in triumpho ductus erat; in ea consularem praetextam jungentem praetoria, (sc. cum, al. -iae).* On this occasion the following verses were pasted up in different parts of the streets; *Concurrite omnes augures, haruspices; Portentum iniustatum conflatum est recens, Nam mulos qui fricabat consul factus est*, *Gell. ib.* Juvenal, speaking of Servius Tullus and Ventidius, says, *Servius (sc. Tullio) regna dabunt, captivis (sc. Ventidio) fata triumphis*, 7, 201. The exploits of Ventidius against the Parthians are related at great length by *Dio*, 48, 39, 42. et 49, 19,—22. So *Plutarch. in vita Antonii*.

*VENULEIUS*, one of the retinue of Verres, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 42.

*VENŪLUS*, the ambassador of Turanus, *Virg. A.* 8, 9.

*VENUS*, -*eris*, the goddess of love and beauty, (*G.* 363.) put for the indulgence of love, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 439, &c. for comeliness, grace, or beauty, *Plin.* 35, 10 f. 36, u. 10. for a mistress, *Virg. E.* 3, 68.; *Ovid. Met.* 9, 141.; *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 119. also for the highest throw of the dice, (*tali vel tesserae*), *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 25.; *Suet. Aug.* 7. — *Stella Veneris*, the planet Venus, called Lucifer, the morning star, when

it appears in the morning, and *Vespērus* or *Hespērus*, in the evening, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20.—*Venus Coa*, a picture of Venus by Apelles of Cos, *Cic. Div.* 1, 13.—*VENERIA sacerdos*, a priestess of Venus, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 2, 23. *Venerii*, sc. *servi*, slaves employed in the temple of Venus, *Cic. Caecil.* 17. *Cluent.* 15. *Venericus*, v. *Venerius*, sc. *jactus*, the highest throw of the *TALI*, *Cic. Div.* 1, 13. et 2, 21, & 59.

*VERCINGETŌRIX*, -*igis*, king of the *Arverni*, who induced most of the states of Gaul to form an union to shake off the Roman yoke, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 4. but after a brave struggle, was at last completely defeated, and obliged to surrender himself to Caesar at Alesia, *ib.* 89.; *Flor.* 3, 10 f. He was afterwards led in triumph by Caesar, who cruelly caused him to be put to death, *Dio*, 40, 41. et 43, 19.

*VERRES*, a surname of the *Cornelii*.

*G. Cornelius VERRES*, city praetor a. 679; after this he was governor of Sicily for three years, during which time he oppressed the Sicilians so cruelly, that they brought a public accusation against him. Cicero, who had formerly been quaestor in that island, was employed to conduct the prosecution; and his orations against Verres, (*orationes VERRINAE*), which are still extant, shew to what a miserable state the Roman provinces were reduced; and how difficult it was to bring their oppressors to justice. Verres went into voluntary exile. He was afterwards restored; and at last was proscribed by Antony, because he had refused to give up to him some Corinthian vases which Antony desired, *Plin.* 34, 2. happy in this, however, as Lactantius says, that before his death he had heard of the fate of Cicero, his accuser, 2, 4 f.—*Lex VERRĒA*, a law or regulation made by Verres in Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 49.—*VERRĒA*, -*arum*, a festival which Verres instituted in Sicily, to commemorate his services, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 25, &c. *Negabant*, sc. *Siculi, mirandum esse, jus tam nequam esse Verrinum*, literally, that the broth made with



with the flesh of a boar-pig was so bad, i. e. that the administration of justice by Verres was so bad; alluding to the proper signification of the word *verres*, a boar-pig, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 46. So *Sacerdotem execrabantur, qui Verrem tam nequam reliquisset*, i. e. the Sicilians cursed *Sacerdos*, the former governor of Sicily, for having left so bad a successor as Verres, *ib.*

2. *VERRES*, a relation of C. Verres, *Cic. 1. Act. in Verr.* 8.

*VERRIUS*, a friend of Paetus and Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20, & 26. also of Lentulus Spinther, *ib.* 12, 14.

C. *VERRUTIUS*, a feigned name, assumed by Verres, for the sake of concealment, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 76, & 77.

*VERTUMNUS*, an ancient Tuscan deity, adopted by the Romans; who presided over the change of seasons, and over merchandize;—supposed to turn himself into any form. Thus in Propertius, speaking of himself, he says, *Opportuna mea est cunctis natura figuris*, 4, 2, 21. *At mihi quod formas unus vertebat in omnes, Nomen ab eventu patria lingua dedit*, *ib.* 47. *Vertumnus, liber, spectare videris*, you seem to look to Vertumnus, i. e. to wish to be published; because there were book-sellers stands or shops at the temple of Vertumnus in the Tuscan street, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 1. in the plur. *Vertumnis, quotquot sunt, natus iniquis*, all the *Vertumni*, or Vertumnus in all his shapes, being inimical to him at his birth, i. e. a whimsical or unreasonably unconstant man, *Id. Sat.* 2, 7, 14.—*VERTUMNALIA*, -ium, the festival of Vertumnus, celebrated in October, *Varr. Lat. Ling.* 5, 3.

T. *FLAVIUS VESPASIANUS*, the tenth emperor of Rome; sprung from a mean family in the country of the Sabines; surnamed from his mother *Vespasia*, *Suet. Vesp.* 1, &c.

*VESPER*, -eri; *Vesp̄erus*, v. *Hesp̄erus*, the evening star, *Virg. G.* 1, 251; *Hor.* 3, 19, 26.

*VESTA*, the goddess of fire, (*G.* 359.) *A.* 276.—*VESTALES virgines*, the Vestal virgins, the priestesses of

*Vesta*, *Liv.* 1, 20.; *Cic. Cat.* 4, 1, & 6. *Incesta Vestalis* (sc. virgo) *viva defoditur*, *Liv.* 8, 15. et 22, 57.; *Plin. Ep.* 4, 11. *Ara Vestalis*, *Lucan.* 1, 544. *Foci Vestales*, *ib.* 544. *Festa Vestalia*, -ium, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 395.

C. *VESTORIUS*, a banker of Puteoli, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8. *Att.* 4, 6. et 6, 2.

L. *VERTIUS*, a Roman eques, *Dio*, 37, 41. or a plebeian, *Appian. B. C.* 2, 434.; who gave information against Julius Caesar, as having been an accomplice in the conspiracy of Catiline, *Suet. Caes.* 17. He was afterwards bribed by Caesar, when consul, falsely to accuse certain persons of having solicited him to assassinate Pompey; but failing to make good his charge, he was thrown into prison, where Caesar caused him to be strangled or poisoned, *Suet. Caes.* 20.; *Cic. Fam.* 2, 24.; *Nat.* 10, & 11.; *Appian. ib.*; *Dio*, 38. 9. (*Vid. CAESAR*, p. 57.)

P. *VERTIUS*, a general of the *Marsi* in the Italic war, *Cic. Phil.* 12, 11.—

¶ 2. A quaestor to Verres, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 44.

*VETURIA*, the mother of Coriolanus, *Liv.* 2, 40.—¶ 2. The name of a century, *Id.* 26, 22.

L. *VETURIUS Philo*, a consul in the second Punic war, a. 547, *Cic. Br.* 14; *Liv.* 28, 10.—Several of this name are mentioned by Livy.

C. *VETUSIUS*, a consul, *Liv.* 2, 19.—T. *VETUSIUS*, a consul, *Liv.* 2, 28.

C. *VIBIENUS*, a senator, so wounded by the hired mob of C. *Codius*, that he died, *Cic. Mil.* 14.

L. *VIBIUS*, an eques, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 74.

*VIBIUS Virius*, a chief man at Capua, who advised the revolt to Hannibal from the Romans, *Liv.* 23, 6. When the Romans were on the point of making themselves masters of Capua, he put an end to his days by poison, *Liv.* 26, 13, & 14.

L. *VIBULLIUS Rufus*, a friend of Pompey, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. *Att.* 7, 24. et 8, 1.; *Caes. B. C.* 1, 15.

*VICÉPOTA*, the goddess of victory, *Liv.* 2, 7.; *Cic. Leg.* 2, 11.

L.

*L. VICINIUS*, v. *Vinicius*, a tribune, in the consulship of Marcellus and Sulpicius, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8.

*Marcellus VICTORIUS*, a noble Roman, to whom Quinctilian dedicated his system of rhetoric, *Quintil. pr.* &c.

*M. VIGELLIUS*, a scholar of Panætius, *Cic. Or.* 3. 21.

*L. VILLIUS*, a tribune, who got a law passed, fixing the years in which the different offices of the state should be borne, whence he was called *ANNAÏS*; which name descended to his posterity, *Liv.* 40, 44.; *Cic. Rull.* 2, 2. But there seems to have been certain regulations concerning this matter before, *Liv.* 25, 2.

*Julius VINDEX*, -icis, governor of Gaul, who revolted against Nero, but was crushed in the attempt, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 51. et 4, 57.; *Suet. Ner.* 41.; *Galb.* 11.; *Plutarch. in Galba.*

*VINDICIUS*, a slave who discovered the conspiracy formed by the sons of Brutus and others to restore Tarquin, *Liv.* 2, 5.

*L. VINICIUS*, a young man, *Suet. Aug.* 46, intimate with Augustus, *ib.* 71.

*T. VINIUS*, the profligate favourite of Galba, (*detrinimus mortalium*), who by his crimes hastened the destruction of his master, and of himself, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 6, 42, & 48.

*VIPSANIUS*. *Vid. AGRIPPA*.—*VIPSANIA*, the daughter of Agrippa, and wife of Tiberius, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 12. et 3, 19.

*VIRBIUS*, the name given to Hippolytus, when restored to life by Æsculapius, (*G.* 424.)

*C. VIRGILIUS*, the relation of Curio, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 9. the colleague of Q. Cicero in the praetorship, and governor of Sicily in the year in which M. Cicero was banished. Terrified by the threats of Clodius, he would not admit Cicero into his province, though formerly his friend, *Cic. Planc.* 40. Virgilius was greatly esteemed for his upright government, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 1, 2, 2.; *Add. Att.* 12, 51. et 13, 26.

*M. VIRGILIUS*, a tribune a. 666; who, in order to prevent Sulla from

going to the Mithridatic war, named a day for his trial; but Sulla slighted it, *Cic. Br.* 48. *Plutarch. in Sulla.*

*P. VIRGILIUS Maro*, called the prince, i. e. the most excellent of the Latin poets, born at Andes, a village near Mantua, (whence *Mantua Virgilio gaudet*, *Ovid. Am.* 3, 15, 7.), a. 684, on 15th October, (*Id. Octobr.*), in the first consulship of Pompey and Crassus. His mother's name is said to have been *MAIA*. Concerning the rank and condition of his father, and even his very name, we are uncertain. We know but few of the occurrences of Virgil's life. It appears from his works, that he received an excellent education. He composed when young, (*audax juvenis*, *G.* 4, 55.) his bucolics or pastorals, and celebrates the praises of those great men by whom he appears to have been patronised; Octavius, whom he calls a god, *E.* 1, 6. et 5, 64. as being the adopted son of Julius Caesar, whom the *Triumviri* had deified, a. 712, *Dio*, 47, 18, & 19. Pollio, *E.* 3, 84, & 88. 4, 12; & Varus, *E.* 9, 26, & 35. and Gallus, *E.* 10, 2, &c. There is no mention of Maecenas in the pastorals, whence it is supposed that Virgil was not introduced to him till after he had finished them. It does not appear that Maecenas during that period possessed the high degree of favour with Augustus, which he afterwards enjoyed. The first mention we find made of him is in a. u. 718. when he was entrusted with the care of the city and Italy, in the absence of Augustus, *Dio*, 49, 16.; *Vell.* 2, 88.; *Tac. Ann.* 6, 11.

Martial, however, says, that Virgil having lost his lands near Mantua, (*Vid. OCTAVIUS*, p. 282.), was abundantly supplied and enriched by the bounty of Maecenas, 8, 51, 7. At the desire of Maecenas, Virgil undertook the composition of the Georgics, in order to promote the study of agriculture; and to Maecenas he dedicated each of the four books, *G.* 1, 2. et 2, 41. et 3, 41. et 4, 2. On this work he is said to have employed seven years, residing chiefly



chiefly at Naples. With regard to the space of time we are uncertain. He himself informs us, that the place of his residence when he finished the Georgics, was Naples, *G.* 4, 563.

The design of the *Aenëis* is thought to have been to reconcile the Romans to a monarchical government, and in particular to make them cheerfully submit to the Julian family, (*i. e.* to Augustus), as being destined by the fates to possess the empire. Whatever he in this, we learn the time at which different parts of the work were composed from the various allusions which the poet makes to the exploits of Augustus, *Vid. OCTAVIUS*. Virgil is said to have taken twelve years to compose the *Aenëis*. After having brought it to a conclusion, he proposed to travel into Greece and Asia, and to remain there for three years, in order to polish his work. But meeting with Augustus at Athens returning from the east to Rome, (*Dio*, 54, 10.) he determined to come back with him. Going to visit Megära, a neighbouring town, he was suddenly seized with a dangerous illness, (*languorem nactus est*), which was increased by his voyage. He died at Brundisium, (some say, at Tarentum), 22d September, (*X Kal. Octobr.*) a. 735. when he had nearly completed his fifty-second year. His bones were carried to Naples, and buried in a monument erected at a small distance from the city, with the following inscription, which he is said to have dictated on his deathbed: *Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc Parthenöpe; cecini pasceua, rura, duces*, Donat. in vita Virgil. c. 14, 54. Another epitaph is said to have been lately discovered, *Sistite, viatores, quaeso, pauca legite. Hic Maro situs est*. Mabillon. *Itiner. Ital.* p. 2. Neither of them is thought to be genuine. The tomb of Virgil is still shown in the neighbourhood of Naples, (*G.* 153.) In his last will he ordered his *Aenëis* to be burnt, because it was not finished to his mind; but this was not permitted, according to the orders of Augustus, *Plin.* 7,

30.; *Gell.* 17, 10.; *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 24. Varius and Tucca, the friends of Virgil, are said to have been employed to correct the *Aeneis*, but were forbidden to make any additions to it: whence, it is supposed, there are so many imperfect verses in that work. The celebrity of the pastorals and georgics of Virgil raised the highest expectations of the *Aenëis*. Thus Propertius, *Cedite Romani scriptores, cedite Graii; Aescio quid majus nascitur Iliade*, Propert. 2, 34, 65. With what admiration it was received when published, we learn from contemporary authors. Thus Ovid, *Tityrus, et segetes, Aeneiaque arma legentur, Roma triumphati dum caput orbis erit*, Amor. 1, 15, 25.; Add. Id. Art. 3, 337. Trist. 2, 533.; Rem. 395. Ovid was only 25 years old when Virgil died; and therefore he says, *Virgilium vidi tantum*, Tr 4, 10, 51. Quintilian places Virgil next to Homer, and makes him nearly equal to him, (*propior tamen primo, quam tertio*), for what he wanted in genius, he supplied by care. Homer has more striking passages, Virgil is more uniform, (*quantum eminentioribus vincimur, fortasse aequalitate pensamus*), 10, 1, 86. The distinguishing characteristic of Virgil is judgment, (*acerrimi judicii P. Virgilius*), Id. 8, 3, 24. He is said to have written very few verses in a day, *Id.* 10, 3, 8. Donatus, or whoever was the author of the life of Virgil ascribed to Donatus, says, that he used to make a number of verses in the morning, and by polishing reduce them to a very few through the day, c. 9, 33. The works of Virgil soon after their publication were generally read and interpreted in the schools of grammarians, *Suet. Ill. Gram.* c. 16. Thus Quintilian advises, in the teaching of boys, to begin with Homer and Virgil, 1, 8, 5. He gives the same advice to students of rhetoric, 10, 1, 85. Columella speaks of Virgil with the highest praise, 1 *pr.* 30. et 1, 1, 12. et 10, 5. and calls him a heavenly poet, (*sidereus*), ib. 434. So Vegetius, (*Mantu-*  
anus

*anus poeta divino ore,*) 1 pr. 8. Silius Italicus used to approach the tomb of Virgil with the same religious awe as a temple, and kept his birth-day more solemnly than his own, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 7, 8.; *Martial.* 11, 49, & 51. Statius entertained the same veneration for him, *Silv.* 4, 4, 51.

Virgil died in opulent circumstances. He owed his affluence chiefly to the liberality of Maecenas, *Martial.* 8, 56. He had a house at Rome on the Esquiline hill nigh the gardens of Maecenas; but he resided for the most part in his Campanian villa, *Pseudo-Donat. in vit. Virg.* c. 6, 24. near Nola, *Gell.* 7, 20. Hence Juvenal observes, that had Virgil been poor, he could not have composed so noble a work as the Aeneid, (*Nam si Virgilio puer, et tolerabile desit* (for *deisset*) *Hospitium, caderent omnes a crinibus hydrae, Surda nihil gerneret grave buccina*, had he wanted a servant, and a comfortable lodging, he could not have given such a description of Alecto; the snakes would have fallen from her hair, and her dumb trumpet would have uttered no dreadful sound, 7, 69, &c. alluding to the representation given of her, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 445. et 511, &c.) *Vid. MARO.*

VIRGINIA, the daughter of L. Virginius, a centurion, whom her father slew in the middle of the *forum*, to prevent her falling into the power of Appius, the decemvir, (*G.* 215.) *Liv.* 3, 44,—49.; *Cic. Fin.* 2, 20.

VIRGINIA, the daughter of Anlus VIRGINIUS, a patrician, married to Volumnius, a plebeian consul, and therefore excluded by the patrician matrons from their sacred rites to Patrician Chastity, (*Pudicitia Patricia*;) on which account she dedicated a temple to Plebeian Chastity, *Liv.* 10, 23.

Flavius VIRGINIUS, an orator in the time of Quinctilian, who wrote on rhetoric, *Quintil.* 3, 1, 21. et 3, 6, 44. et 11, 3, 126.

VIRIATUS, a native of Lusitania, originally a shepherd, who having fortunately escaped the base massacre of

Galba, (*Vid. GALBA*), and having collected an army of his countrymen, carried on war against the Romans with great success for eight years, *Appian. Hispan. p.* 297.; according to Justin, for ten years, 44, 2. fourteen years, *Liv. Epit.* 54.; *Flor.* 2, 17. *Eutrop.* 4, 16. twenty years, *Patere.* 2, 90. Fabius, the proconsul, made peace with him on equitable terms, *Liv. Epit.* 54. which the Roman people ratified, *Appian. Hispan. p.* 290. But it was soon after violated by Caepio, the brother and successor of Fabius, who obtained the consent of the senate to resume hostilities, *ib. p.* 294. Viriatus was murdered by some of his domestics, whom Caepio bribed to perpetrate that deed, *Appian. ib.* 296.; *Eutrop.* 4, 16. Viriatus is highly extolled, not only for his military talents, but also for his moderation and abstinence, *Appian. ib.* 297. His equal distribution of booty is praised by Cicero, *Off.* 2, 11.—

VIRIATINUM bellum, the war against Viriatus, *Suet. Galb.* 3.—Silius Italicus mentions a Spanish general called VIRIATUS, in the second Punic war, 3, 354. who was slain by Paulus Aemilius, *ib.* 10, 233. and adds concerning him what was truly applicable to the Lusitanian general; *Nomen Romanis factum mox nobile damnis*, 3, 356.

VIRIDOMĀRUS, a king of the Gauls, slain by Marcellus in single combat, *Plutarch. in Marcel. p.* 301.

VIRRO, -ōnis, a fictitious name of a rich luxurious Roman, who treated with neglect poor clients whom he admitted to his table, and paid attention only to his rich guests; thus, *Virro sibi et reliquis Virronibus illa jubebit Poema dari*, Juvenal. 5, 49, &c.

VISCCELLĪNUS, a surname given to Sp. Cassius, who was thrown from the Tarpeian rock for aiming at sovereignty, *Cic. Amic.* 11.

VISEJUS, appointed tribune of the people by Antony; originally the keeper of a bath (*balneator*) at Pisaurum, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 12.

C. VISELLIUS VARRO, a cousin of Cicero's, *Cic. Brut.* 76. *Att.* 3, 23.

**L. VISIDIUS**, a Roman *eques*, who guarded Cicero when consul, and was afterwards a keen opponent of Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 7, 9.

**A. VITELLIUS**, the ninth Roman emperor, *Suet. Vit.* 1, &c.; *Tacit. Hist.* 1, 57.—**VITELLIANI milites**, the soldiers of Vitellius, *ib.* 85.; *Plin.* 34, 7 f. 17. So *Partes Vitellianae*, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 84.

**M. VITRUVIUS Pollio**, a learned and skilful architect, who composed an excellent work on architecture in ten books, which he dedicated to Augustus. It is still extant.

**Domitius ULPIANUS**, a celebrated lawyer, born at Tyre, praetorian praefect under Alexander Severus; several of whose works are still extant.

**ULYSSES**, v. *Ulyxes*, -is, et **ULYSSEUS**, v. **ULYXES**, gen. *Ulyssæi*, v. *Ulyxæi*, (in 3 or 4 syll.) or contracted *Ulyxi*, voc. *Ulyxe*, v. *Ulysses*; the son of Laertes, (*Laertiades*), and Anticlea, king of Ithaca; the wisest of the Greeks in the Trojan war, (*G.* 451.)

**P. UMBRĒNUS**, a freed man, an associate of Catiline, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 6.; *Sallust. Cat.* 40.

**UMBRO**, -ōnis, a brave Italian, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 752. from the mountains of the Marsh, *ib.* 10, 544.

**UMIDIUS**, v. *Ummidius*, a rich miser, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 95.

2. **VOCONIUS Saxa**, a tribune, a. 584, the proposer of a law, (*lex Voconia*), prohibiting citizens to leave their estates to women, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 42, & 43. *Balb.* 8. *Fin.* 2, 17. *Sen.* 5.—**VOCONIA pira**, a kind of pears so named from one Voconius, *Plin.* 15, 15.—The *Voconii* are said to have been descended from Aricia, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 6.

**Dillius VocŭLA**, a Roman general under Vespasian against the Gauls, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 24. whom he defeated, *ib.* 34. but was at last over-reached and slain by them, *ib.* 56, & 59.

**C. VOLCATIUS**, unjustly treated by Dolabella, *Cic. Corn.* 1. *fragm.* He died suddenly, *Plin.* 7, 53.

**L. VOLCATIUS Tullus**, repulsed in suing for the aedileship, *Cic. Planc.* 21. but was afterwards consul with Lepidus, a. 687. He refused to admit Catiline, as being accused of extortion, to stand candidate for the consulship, *Cic. Tog. Cand. fr.*; *Sallust. Cat.* 18. He appears to have been the only senator that refused to thank Caesar for restoring Marcellus; declaring that he would not have done it, had he been in the place of Marcellus himself; (because perhaps he scorned to thank the usurper for what he ought not to have had power to bestow), *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4.—Ernesti ascribes this to the son of Volcatius; but improperly; for the Volcatius mentioned by Cicero must have been an older consul than himself, because he was asked his opinion before Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4.

**L. VOLCATIUS Tullus**, **L. F.** city praetor, a. 707, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 14. consul, a. 720, *Dio*, 51, 43.

**VOLCATIUS**, one of the retinue of Verres, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 19, 23, &c.

**VOLĒRO Publilius**, a plebeian, who having refused to enlist as a common soldier, because he had been a centurion, was about to be scourged by the lictors of the consul, when he was rescued by the interposition of the people, *Liv.* 2, 55, who next year, a. 282, created him a tribune; in which office he got a law passed, (*Lex Publilia*), that the plebeian magistrates should be created at the *Comitia Tributa*, *ib.* 56, & 57.

**VOLĒSUS**, a Sabine, who came to Rome with Titus Tatius, *Ovid. Pont.* 3, 2, 105.—¶ 2. A proconsul of Asia under Augustus, *Senec. Ir.* 1, 5.

**VOLOGĒSUS**, a king of Parthia, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 14. who waged war against the Romans under Nero, *ib.* 50, &c.

**L. VOLUMNIUS**, an intimate acquaintance of Cicero's, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32.; *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4, 12.

**VOLUMNIUS Flaccus**, sent as an ambassador to the senate by Brutus when



when besieged at Mutina, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 12, & 18.

**P. VOLUMNIUS**, a senator, one of the judges in the cause of Cluentius, *Cic. Cl.* 70.

**P. VOLUMNIUS**, called *Eutrapēlus*, from his wit, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32, & 33. a friend to Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 2. *Vid. Horat. Ep.* 1, 18, 42.

**VOLUMNIA**, the freed-woman of Volumnus Eutrapēlus, the mistress of Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 24. called also Cythēris, *ib.* 22.

**VOLUSIANUS**, vel *Volūsius*, the *haruspex* of Verres, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 21, & 11.

**VOLUX**, -*ucis*, the son of Bocchus, king of Mauritania, *Sallust. Jug.* 105, &c.

**Cn. vel Q. VOLUSIUS**, one of the retinue of Cicero in Cilicia, *Cic. Att.* 5, 11. *Fam.* 5, 10.

**M. VOLUSIUS**, a quaestor in Asia, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12. afterwards, when plebeian aedile, (*aedilis plebis*), being proscribed by Antony, he saved himself by assuming the habit of a priest of Isis, *Val. Max.* 7, 3, 8.

**VOLUSIUS**, a poet, contemporary with Catullus, who, in imitation of Ennius, wrote the annals of the Romans in verse; a contemptible work, in the opinion of Catullus, 36, et 93, 7.

**VOPISCUS**, a Roman name, said to have been first given to one of two twins that was born safe, the other having been formerly lost by abortion, (*q. Opiscus*), *Plin.* 7, 10.

**Julius Caesar VOPISCUS**, called *alter Caesar*, because he received the freedom of the city from Caesar; a great partisan of Antony's, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 5. He is thought to be the same that is mentioned, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 7.; *Plin.* 17, 4 f.

**URANIA**, v. -*e*, -*es*, one of the Muses, *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 55. whom Catullus makes the mother of Hymenaeus or Hymen, the god of marriage, 60, 2.

**URĀNUS**, vel *Caelus*, the father of Saturn, (*G.* 355.)

**VULCĀNUS**, the god of fire and of the works of the forge, (*G.* 365.) the son of Jupiter and Juno, or of Juno

alone, *Hesiod. Theog.* 397. hence called *Junōnigēna*, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 173. Being thrown by Jupiter from heaven on account of some offence, he fell on the island of Lemnus; whence he is called *Pater Lemnius*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 454. or *Lemnius*, *Stat. Silv.* 4, 6, 49. and was rendered lame by the fall; whence he is called *tardipes deus*; thus, *Dare scripta tardipedi deo*, to commit to the flames, *Catull.* 36, 7. Vulcan was the husband of Venus; hence *Quae componis, dona Veneris marito*, give to the husband of Venus the verses which you compose, i. e. commit them to the flames, *Juvenal.* 7, 25. — **VULCANUS** is often put for fire; thus, *Furit immixtus Vulcanus immixtis habenis*, the fire rages with loose reins, or with ungovernable fury, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 562. *Spargere Vulcanum testis*, i. e. ignem, *ib.* 7, 77. So *Vulcano superante*, *ib.* 2, 312. *Vulcano decoquit humorem*, *Id. G.* 1, 294. *Vulcanum naribus efflant*, breathe fire from their nostrils, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 104. The workmen of Vulcan were called **CYCLŌPES**, *q. v.* — **VULCANIA arma**, arms made by Vulcan, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 535. impenetrable, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 14. *Horrida acies Volcania*, the horrid army of Vulcan, i. e. the dreadful conflagration, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 408. So *Pestis Volcania*, *Sil.* 14, 424. et 17, 509, & 599. *Volcania munera*, the present of Vulcan, or the chariot made by him, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 106. — **VULCANALIA**, -*ium*, the feasts of Vulcan, *Columel.* 11, 3.; *Plin. Ep.* 5, 3, 8.

**VULTEJUS**, one of the retinue of L. Metellus in Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 66.

**VULTEJUS Mena**, a common crier, who assisted at auctions or the like; probably the freed man of one Vultejus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 55, & 65.

**T. VULTURCIUS**, vel *Volturcius*, a native of Croton, an accomplice in Catiline's conspiracy, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 2.; *Sullust. Cat.* 44, &c.

## X.

**XANTIPPE**, -*es*, the wife of Socrates, remarkable for her bad temper and for

scolding her husband, *Gell.* 1, 17. But Cicero takes no notice of this part of her character, *Tusc.* 3, 15.

**XANTIPPUS**, a Lacedaemonian general, who being sent to the assistance of the Carthaginians, defeated Regulus, and took him prisoner, *Cic. Off.* 3, 26. The Carthaginians, envying his glory, when they sent him back to his country, are said to have caused him to be drowned, *Appian. Libyc.* c. 6. ; *Sil.* 6, 680.—¶ 2. An Athenian who defeated the Persian fleet at Mycæle; the father of Pericles, (*G.* 466.)

**XANTHO**, -*us*, one of the sea-nymphs, *Virg. G.* 4, 336.

**XENO**, -*on*is, an Epicuræan, esteemed by Atticus and Cicero, *Cic. Att.* 5, 10. et 13, 27.—Others of this name are mentioned by Cicero, *Att.* 5, 13. *Verr.* 3, 22.

**XENOCLES**, -*is*, a rhetorician of Adramyttium, (*Adramytiænus*), who was constantly with Cicero while in Asia, *Cic. Br.* 91.

**XENOCRATES**, -*is*, of Chalcedon, (*Chalcedonius*), the scholar of Plato, and his successor in the academy, (*G.* 294.)

**XENOMENES**, -*is*, the host of Cicero at Thyreum, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 5.

**XENOPHONES**, -*is*, of Colophon, (*Colophonius*), the founder of what was called the *Eleatic* sect of philosophers, (*G.* 15.), who maintained the uncertainty of human knowledge, *ib.* 23. but taught the unity and infinity of the Divine Being, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 37. *N. D.* 1, 11.

**XENOPHILUS**, a musician of Chalcis, a Pythagoræan, who lived above 100 years in the greatest happiness, *Val. Max.* 8, 13, 3. ; *Plin.* 7, 50.

**XENOPHON**, -*on*is, the son of Gryllus, an Athenian; the scholar of Socrates; as much distinguished for his military skill as for his learning, (*G.* 468.) Scipio Africanus, the younger, was so fond of the *Cyropædia* of Xenophon, that he always carried it about with him, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 26. *Q. Fr.* 1, 1, 8. His style has such

unaffected simplicity and beauty, that the Muses are said, as it were, to have spoken by his voice, *Cic. Or.* 9, & 19. ; *Quintil.* 10, 1, 33, & 82. — **XENOPHONTIUS** v. -*æus* *Hercules*, Hercules described by Xenophon, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (*G.* 398.) *Xenophontium* v. -*æum* *genus sermonis*, a style such as Xenophon used, *Cic. Br.* 35.

**XERXES**, -*is*, the son of Darius, king of Persia, who invaded Greece with a vast army and fleet. He made a bridge of boats over the Hellespont to transport his forces, (*G.* 349.) Hence, *Xerxis et imperio bina coisse vada*, *Propert.* 2, 1, 22. *Hellespontum juncit, et maria ambulavit*, sc. per, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 34. So Lucan, 2, 674. He dug a navigable canal through mount Athos, (*G.* 327.); whence Athos is said to have been sailed over, (*velificatus Athos; cum stratum classibus isdem*, (sc. quibus Athos velificatus,) *Suppositumque rotis solidum mare*,) *Juvenal.* 10, 175. Rivers are said to have been drunk up by his troops, *ib.* 177.—The bridge being broken down by a tempest, he ordered the sea to be lashed and chained, *ib.* 180.; *Herodot.* 7, 34, & 35. But his fleet having been defeated at Salamis, by the conduct of Themistocles, he made his escape in a fishing-boat, *Juvenal.* 2, 13. ; *Juvenal.* 10, 185. (*G.* 465.) His land army was defeated at Plataea by the Greeks under the command of Pausanias and Aristides, (*G.* 466.) When one day he had reviewed his army, he is said to have wept with the thought, that so many thousand lives would in so short a time be extinct, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 7, 13.; *Herodot.* 7, 45.; *Val. Max.* 9, 13. ext. 1.

## Z

**ZALEUCUS**, the lawgiver of Locri in Italy, *Cic. Leg.* 1, 22. et 2, 6. *Att.* 6. 1. (*G.* 176.)

**ZENO**, -*on*is, a native of Cittium, (*Cittius*;) the scholar of Polæmo, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 9, 10, &c. the founder of the Stoics, who placed the chief happiness of

of man in virtue alone, *Cic. Mur.* 29. *Acad.* 4, 42, & 43, &c.

ZENO, of Elea, (*Eleātes*;) the founder of that sect of philosophers, called from his birth-place ELEATĪCI; who paid the chief attention to the art of reasoning or logic, (*dialekticè*;) of which Zeno is said to have been the inventor, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 42. Zeno, having entered into a conspiracy to free his country from the tyranny of Nearchus, and being detected, was put to the rack, to make him discover his associates; but no tortures could draw from him a confession; and he chose rather to die than betray his accomplices, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 22. *N. D.* 3, 33. The story is variously related by authors, who differ about the manner of his death, and the name of the tyrant; but agree that Zeno's fellow-citizens, animated by his fortitude, rose against the tyrant and stoned him to death, *Laert.* 9, 25.; *Val. Max.* 3, 3, ext. 2, & 3. *Suidas in Zenone.*

ZENO, an Epicurean philosopher at Athens; the chief of his sect, (*Epicureorum coryphaeus vel princeps*;) *Cic. N. D.* 1, 21. whose lectures both Cicero and Atticus attended, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 5. *Tusc.* 3, 17. He used to call Socrates, the Attic buffoon, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 34.

ZENODŌTUS, a grammarian, preceptor to the children of Ptolemy Soter, and keeper of the library of Alexandria, *Suidas*; *Suet. Gram.* 11 f.

ZETHES vel ZETES, v. -us, the son of Boreas, the north wind, and Orithyia, the twin-brother of Calais; (hence called *duo fratres Aquilonia proles*, *Propert.* 1, 20, 25. *Sati Boreā*, *Senec. Med.* 231.); who both had wings like their father, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 713, &c. They went with Jason to Colchis, in quest of the golden fleece, as Ovid says, in the first ship that ever failed on the sea, which had not before been disturbed, *ib.* (G. 420.) When they came to Thrace, they drove the harpies from the house of Phineus, a king of that country, whom they had infested by carrying off the food from

his table, (G. 442.)—Zethes and Calais were slain by Hercules, *Senec. Med.* 934.; *Hygin. Fab.* 14. Various causes of their death are assigned, *Vid. Scholiast. in Apollon.* 1, 211, & 1300.

ZETHUS, the son of Jupiter and Antiopè; the twin-brother of Amphion, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 110.; *Hygin.* 76, & 155.; who both having been exposed, when infants, were educated by a shepherd; and when they grew up also became shepherds. But Amphion, having got the present of a harp from Mercury, paid his chief attention to music. Their mother having escaped from her confinement, (*Vid. ANTIOPE*;) is said to have fled to the mountains, where she applied to her sons for protection; but Zethus, thinking her a fugitive, would not admit her; contrary to the wish of Amphion, who was of a gentler disposition: hence, *Et durum Zethum, et lacrimis Amphiona mollem Experta est stabulis mater abacta suis*, *Propert.* 3, 15, 29. They being informed by the shepherd who she was, slew Lycus, and tied Dirce to the mouth of a fierce bull, *ib.* 38. *Senec. Theb.* v. 19, & 126.; *Oed.* 610. (*Vid. DIRCE*.) Zethus and Amphion having thus become masters of Thebes, made an addition to the city, and surrounded it with walls, *Pausan.* 9, 4. They are said first to have built Thebes, *Homer. Odys.* 11, 262. *Vid. AMPHION.*

ZETHUS, a freed man, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 15.

ZEPHYRUS, the god of the west wind, the son of Astræus and Aurora, *Hygin. praef.* the father of Chlōris or Flora, the goddess of flowers; who is hence called ZEPHYRĪTIS, -idis, *Catull.* 64, 57.

ZEUXIS, -is, v. -idis; acc. -in; of Heraclēa, (*Heraclēotes*;) a famous painter, the cotemporary and rival of Parrhasius, *Cic. Inv.* 2, 1.; *Plin.* 35, 9, & 10.

ZEUXIS, -idis, acc. -in; a person suspected of parricide in the province of Q. Cicero, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 1, 2, 2.

ZOÏLUS, an ill-natured critic, born at



at Amphipolis; who wrote against Homer, Plato, and others, *Aelian. Var. Hist.* 11, 10. in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, *Vitruv.* 7, *praef.* Some say that he was crucified; others, that he was stoned to death; and others, that he was burnt alive, *ib.* From his censuring Homer he was called HOMEROMASTIX, Homer's scourge, *Suidas.* From him any censorious critic was called ZOILUS; thus, *Quisquis es, ex illo, Zoile, nomen habes,* Ovid. Rem. Am. 366.

ZOPYRUS, one of the seven Persian noblemen who destroyed the magi. He

afterwards recovered Babylon to Darius, when it had revolted, (*G.* 609.) — ¶ 2. A noted physiognomist, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 37. *Fat.* 5.

ZOROASTRES, -is, vel -ae, a king of Baſtria, who is said to have been the first inventor of magic, *Plin.* 30, 1. Add. *Id.* 7, 16.; *Justin.* 1, 1. (*G.* 623.)

ZOSĪMUS, a freed man of the younger Pliny, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 19. — ¶ 2. A Greek historian in the fifth century, whose work is still extant.

ZOSIPPUS, a nobleman of Tyndaris in Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 42.

# F I N I S,

## E R R A T A.

- Page* 13. *col. 2. line 7. for Alōidāē read Alōīdac.*  
 — 27. *1st col. last line, for rom read from.*  
 — 41. *col. 1. line 19. for Falvia read Fulvia.*  
 — 83. — 2. — 16. *from the foot, for Appian read Oppian.*  
 — 115. — 1. — 3. *for enebo read tenebo.*  
 — 129. — 1. — 19, & 22. *for augustè read angustè.*  
 — 161. — 1. — 14. *for DIOPHAMES read DIOPHANES.*  
 — 199. — 1. — 32. *after name insert of.*  
 — 249. — 1. — 30. *for Carneādes read Carneādes.*  
 — 296. — 1. — 37. *for Arsāces read Arsāces.*  
 — 316. — 2. — 38. *for PHINĒIA read PHINĒIA.*  
 — 405. — 1. — 34. *for triumphis read triumphos.*













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